CXII INFANTRY.

Regimental Colours with two war trophies.

1922.

Subadar Bhura Singh

Subadar Yaqub Khan



PREFACE.

Regimental records of any description being completely non-existent, search for material was necessarily limited almost
exclusively to the contents of libraries and archives. In spite of
this handicap a considerable amount of data was obtained and the
result is a fairly comprehensive review of the 125 years of the
regiment's existence.

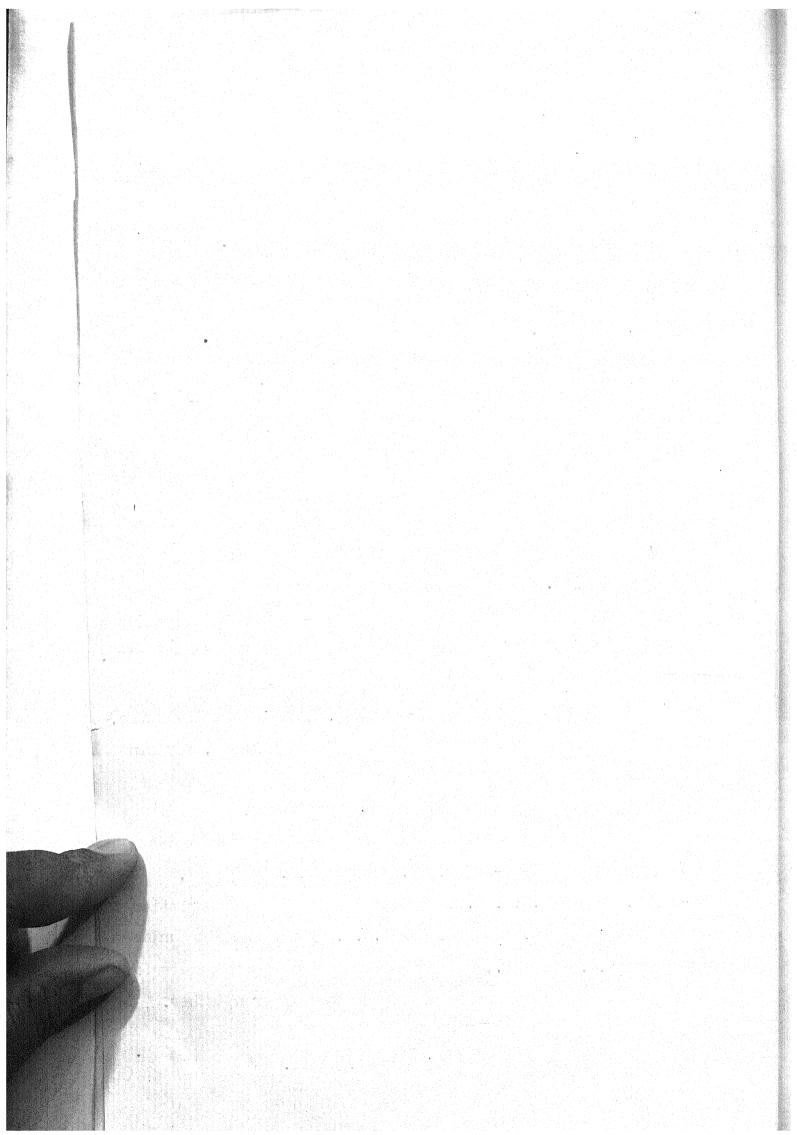
A short account of a second battalion of the 112th Infantry which was raised for service during the Great War of 1914-18 has also been included as a matter of interest,

If, however, I have done no more than discover the regiment's hitherto unsuspected origin and record its participation in a number of the forgotten episodes of Indian history, while incidentally rescuing the names of several gallant fellows from oblivion, I am more than satisfied.

Battle Honours for the Great War of 1914-18 were not sanctioned until 1926 and consequently none were awarded to the 112th Infantry. They had qualified for at least "Mesopotamia 1915-1918" and "Sharqat" and possibly also "North-West Frontier, India 1915" while, due to the participation of the 2/112th in that campaign, they can also lay claim to "Afghanistan 1919". These facts should not be lost sight of if ever the battalion is reconstituted.

I am most grateful to all who assisted me in my search for material, especially Lieut-Col A.J.S.Anderson, I.A., (Retired), Lieut-Col P.A.Meade, O.B.E., M.C., 3rd Royal Battalion 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Major W. Southern, 4th (P.W.O.) Battalion 8th Punjab Regiment and A.C.Reid Esq., who went to great trouble to obtain for me photographs of the portraits of his father and grandfather.

R.M.Hall.

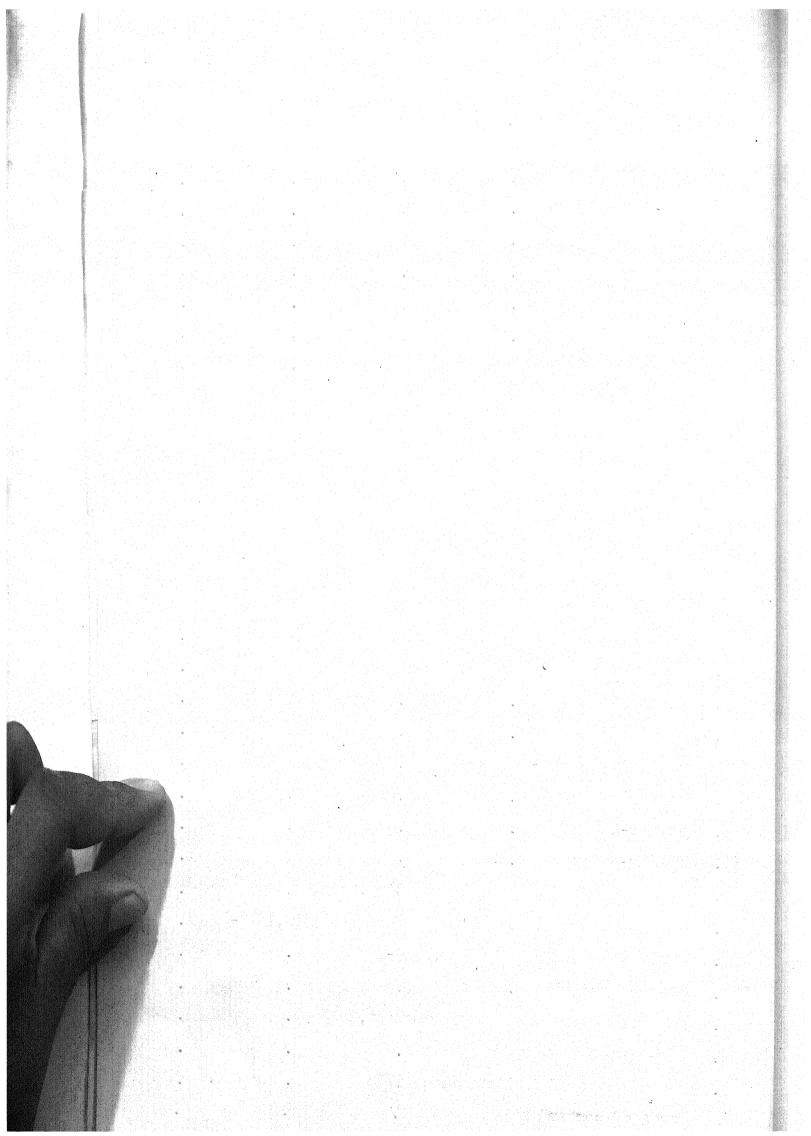


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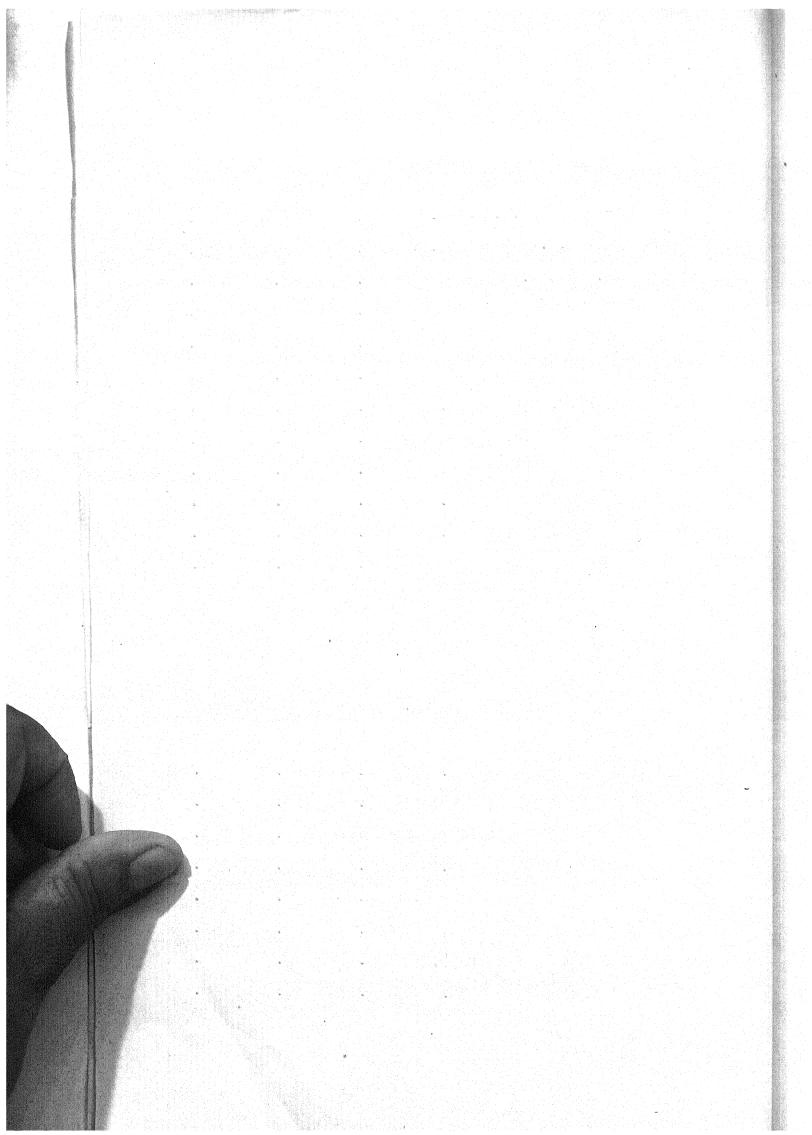


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DESIGNATIONS.

1798

2nd Battalion 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry

1824

12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry

1885

12th Regiment Bombay Infantry

1901

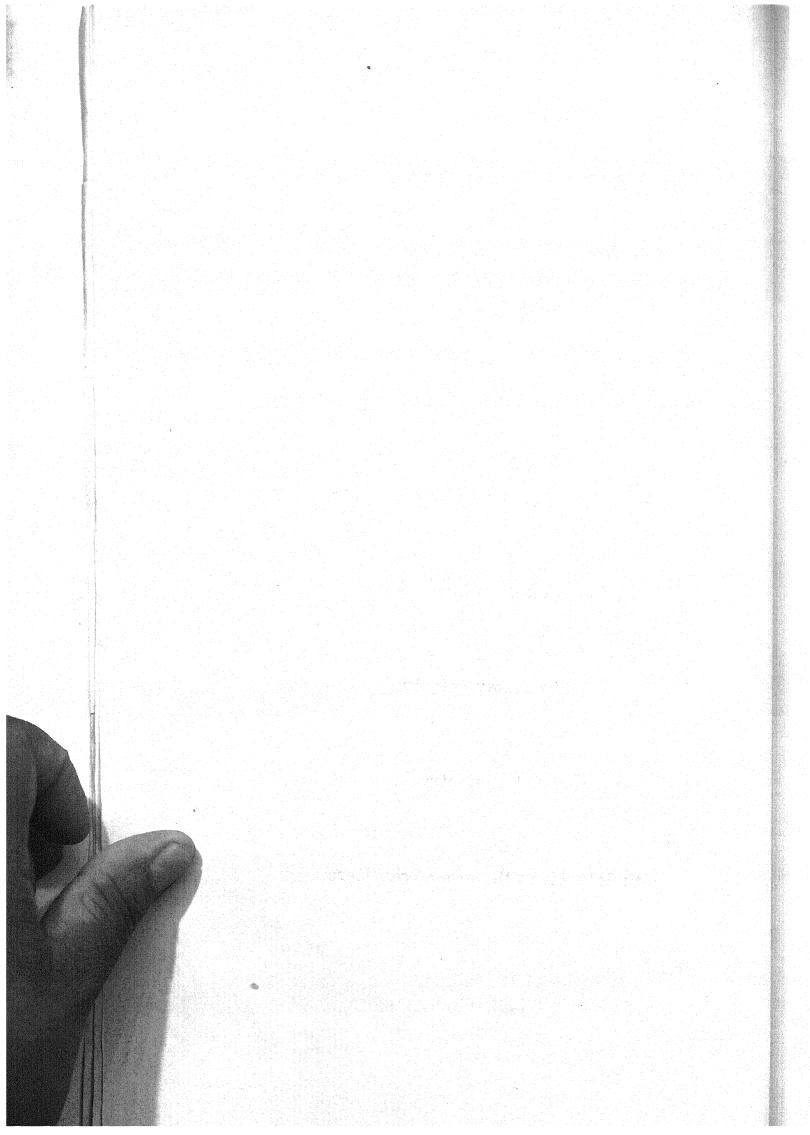
12th Bombay Infantry

1903

112th Infantry

1922

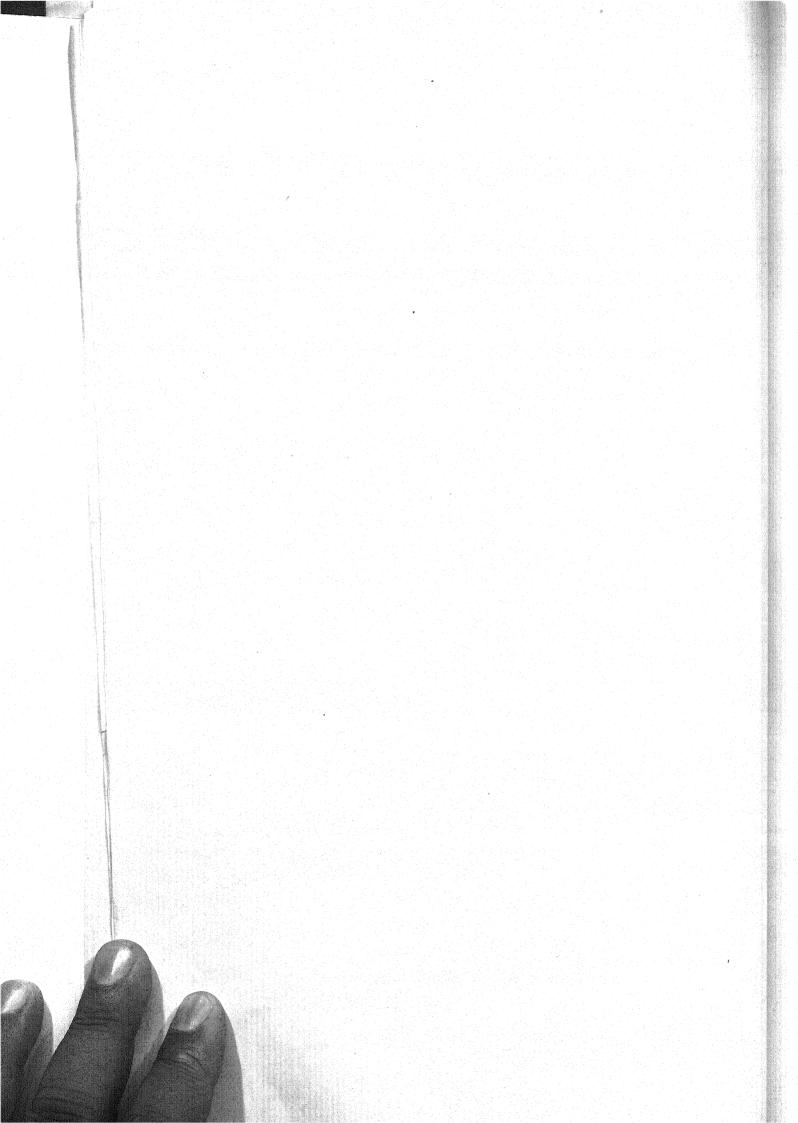
5th Battalion 4th Bombay Grenadiers



HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

"Kirkee" "Meanee" "Hyderabad"

"Central India"



INTRODUCTION.

The first appearance of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry in an Army List is in the issue dated 15th January 1799.

Subsequent Army Lists give the date of its origin as 1797.

General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army
transferring men from other units to form the nucleus of the 2/6th
are dated December 1799.

Modern Army Lists give the date as 1798.

A certain difficulty in establishing the exact origin of the regiment was thus encountered and it was not until the order authorising its establishment had been traced that the date could be fixed with any degree of certainty.

This order is dated 6th November 1798 and that may therefore be safely regarded as the date upon which the 2/6th came into being, although more than twelve months elapsed before it commenced its active career.

The date (1797) given by some of the early Army Lists is probably a clerical error carried forward for a time until discovered and rectified. In any case it should be ignored as it is not in accordance with the facts.

Modern Army Lists state that the 2/6th was raised by Lieutenant James McClintock, but there is nothing on record to account for this assertion. According to McClintock's record he joined the Company's service as a Cadet in 1795 and did duty with the Marine Battalion or with the European Regiment until 1801. In 1801 he was transferred to the 2/6th and that appears to have been his first connection with them at all. It was Lieut-Col Charles Boye who, in December 1799, was ordered to appear personally on parade to take over drafts from other units to form the nucleus of the 2/6th.



CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY.

The 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry was brought into existence by the issue of the following notification by the Governor of Bomaby on 6th November 1798:-

"The Board approve the plan of a new Corps recommended by the Commander-in-Chief to be raised for the defence of Surat and request he will give the necessary orders for it being raised without delay. General Stewart's proposal of completing the above to a full Regiment hereafter is also approved and will be considered at a seasonable opportunity".*

This was followed by a General Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army dated 12th November 1798 which stated:-

"Agreeably to the Resolutions of Government under the 6th instant, the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry is to consist of two battalions".

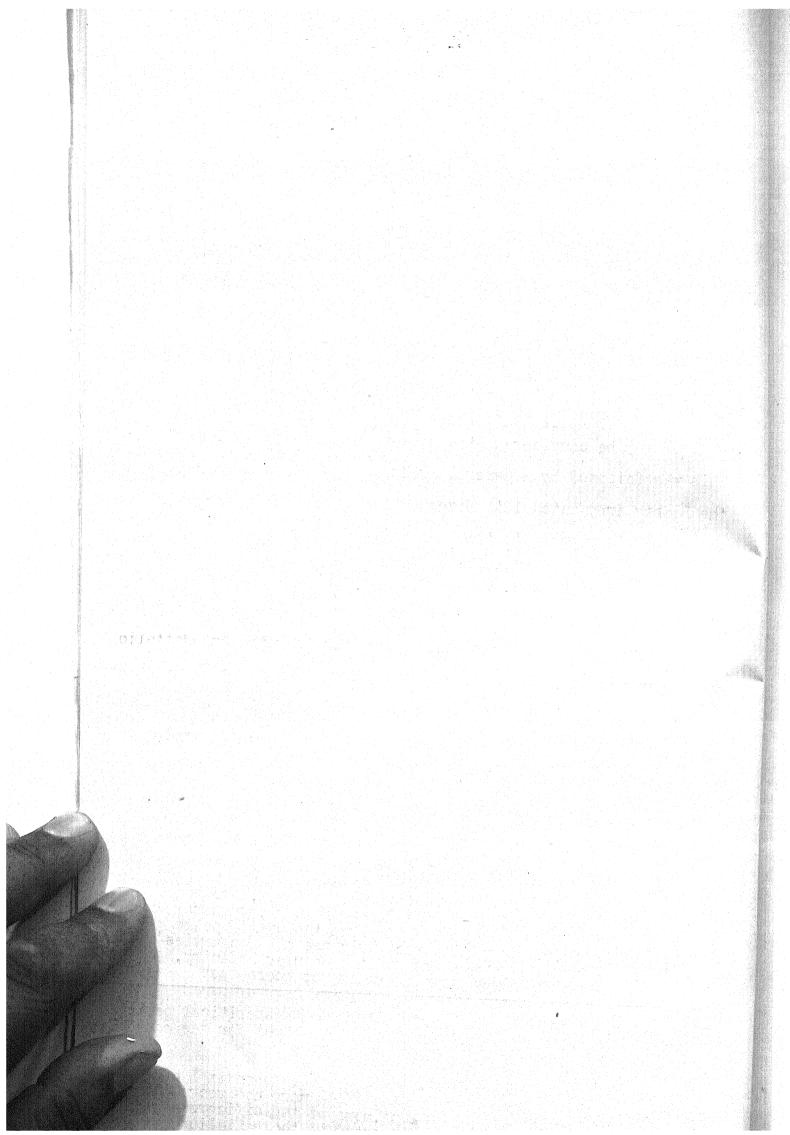
The raising of the 1st Battalion was proceeded with at once but more than twelve months elapsed before recruiting for the 2nd Battalion was taken in hand. No reason can be ascertained for this delay and the publication in January 1799 of a prenature posting of officers to the 2/6th would appear to indicate that the delay had not been foreseen by the authorities.**

On 4th December 1799 the Commander-in-Chief issued the following order:-

"On arrival of the 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment at Surat the Commanding Ufficer of that Station will direct the Commissioned Officers, European and Mative, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Fifers to be drafted from the Surat Locals whom, together with such Privates and Pachaulies as volunteer to serve in the Regular Infantry, are to be sent to the Presidency where they

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Apart from a reference to what is termed "this critical period" there is nothing in official records to account for the necessity of defending Surat



will become the basis of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment. Such locals of the Surat Locals as decline re-entering the Service are to be paid up and disbanded".

A subsequent order dated 28th December 1799 goes on to say :-

"The drafts and volunteers arriving from the Surat Locals to disembark immediately and join the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment".

No details are available as to the number of locals who took advantage of this opportunity of transferring to the regular army, nor is there anything to indicate who the Surat Locals were. They appear in Bombay Army Lists for the first time in 1795 when they are shewn as being stationed at Surat.*

In addition to transfers from the Surat Locals the Battalion received drafts from the Bombay Fencibles who were also disbanded just at that time. On 9th December 1799 the Governor of Bombay issued the following order:-

"Resolved that the 300 rank and file of the two Fencible Corps who are willing to enter into the regular service be immediately received into the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment and as the service is likely to be materially benefited by the acquisition of further drafts from these Corps in the event of their being reduced Resolved that the measure be accordingly adopted and that such as are not inclined to engage in the regular service be forthwith disbanded".

On 24th December 1799 the Commander-in-Chief ordered that :-

"The drafts from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Fencibles will parade on Thursday Morning at ½ past 6 o'clock when they are to be incorporated and become part of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Boye will attend and take charge of the Corps".

^{*}One of the officers on duty with the Surat Locals in 1795 was Lieutenant R.T. Heath who, as Captain R.T. Heath, came to the 2/6th in 1812.

The Bombay Fencibkes, thus incorporated into the Battalion were raised by public subscription in January 1799. They were officered from among the subscribers and from among members of the lately defunct Bombay Volunteer, or Armed, Association. This Association was composed of European residents of Bombay who had handed together and formed a volunteer militia for local defence but who were, to quote the record, "too small a body to be of any practical use". They had therefore been disbanded and the Corps of Fencibles raised in their stead.

The Fencibles comprised two battalions and were commanded by the Governor of Bombay. They were subject to all the military rules and regulations of the day and were liable at any time for service with the regular army, though "on condition of not being liable to serve out of the said bounds at the pay to each Private of 5 Rupees 2 quarters a month besides cloathing, which last they will receive from the honourable Company". The rank and file were enlisted from among the Hindu, the Mohamedan and the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay, Salsetta and Caranja, each community being called upon to furnish "every tenth man of their numbers, by lot, to serve in person or by substitute".

The Corps were not liable for any active duty apart from their training parades, except in cases of emergency when they cauld be called upon to perform what are described as "the interior duties of the garrison". They wore red tunics with blue facings and gold buttons but, being Militia, they did not appear in the Army List. No reason is given for their having been disbanded.*

Apparently more than the original 300 Fencibles and most of the Surat Locals volunteered for transfer to the 2/6th as

^{*}A subsequent Corps of Bombay Fencibles, raised in December 1800 and incorporated into the Company's regular army in 1803 (now the 5th Royal Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry) must not be confused with the earlier, and original, Corps which formed the nucleus of the 2/6th in 1799.

 the battalion was called upon to furnish drafts for other newly raised regiments before they themselves had been in existence more than two or three months and this they would presumably not have been in a position to do had their rank and file consisted of untrained recruits.

Of the officers posted to the 2/6th by the Army List of January 1799 Lieutenant George Gordon died in 1799 and Ensign James Thomas died of woundsreceived at the seige of January and Ensign James Thomas died Lieutenant Charles B.Burr, as Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, commanded the British forces at the battle of Kirkee in 1817.

On the assumption that the list of officers published in January 1799 was prenature.a G.O. issued by the Commander-in-Chief on 19th December 1799 giving the names of officers of other units for transfer to the 2/6th may safely be ragarded, therefore as containing a list of those who actually started the new battalion on its career, though this list, again, does not entirely agree with the Army List of January 1800, (see Appendix II).

The following were the officers posted to the 2/6th by the G.O. of the Commander-in-Chief referred to above :-

Lieut-Colonel Charles Bove Major Hugh Fridge Captain James Drummond Edward W. Fornan James Greenly James Douglas Lieutenant Alexander Johnstone Adam Steele 11 Edward Baker 29 Thomas Hill 22 Alexander Campbell David Prother John Lyall Thomas T. Roberts Wm. Hammond George Weaver Alexander Logie John Rattrey Charles Morse Charles Brown Ensign Sacheveral Druit James B. Cantellon Robert Seward James Hunter

Captains Drummond and Forman were on leave to Europe, Captain Douglas was Muster Master to the troops in Canara, Lieutenant Steele was Keeper of the Fire Engines at Tellicherry and Lieutenants Rattery and Brown were doing duty with the artillery and the Corps of Engineers respectively.

incliniation, scores of an area commen Attaches to the small place of the reserve to the Tall the parties of the first of the second of the second

od wounds on Prince of Wales Island in 1806.

At this period the two battalions of a regiment of native infantry were by no means separate entities. Each battalion was commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel who was subordinate to the Colonel-Commandant and it was the latter officer who decided all questions connected with the interior economy of the battalions and whose sanction was necessary for the promotion of N.C.Os., the approval of recruits and the granting The Commandant was assisted by a Regimental Quarter-Master and a Regimental Adjutant who were extra to the battalion strength of officers.

Colonel Alexander Dow of the European Regiment was appointed to the original command of the 6th N.I.* and Captain-Lieutenant R. Wightman combined the duties of Regimental Quarter-Master and Adjutant.

The obiginal sanctionedstrength of the 2/6th was :-

1 Lieutenant-Colonel

1 Major

4 Captains
11 Lieutenants

5 Ensigns

1 Sergeant

10 Subadars

10 Jemadars

50 Havildars

50 Naiques

20 Drummers and Fifers

10 Pakaulies

900 Privates

1 Adjutant

1 Assistant Surgeon 1 Drill Havildar

1 Drill Naique.

The rank and file included Indian Jews from the Bombay coast and Purbias (Brahmins and Rajputs) from Oudh. There were ten companies to a battalion. The pay of a Private was Rs. 7/- per month, he enlisted for five years with the option of extending to eight or ten. Minimum age for enlistment was 16 years and the maximum 25 years.

Officers of the 6th N.I. wore scarlet jackets with yellow facings on the cuffs and on the collar edged with silver embroidery. Field

^{*}Colonel Dow remained with the 6th N.I. until his retirement in 1802. He translated the "History of Hindostan" from the original Persian into English which a contemporary record describes as "having caused Colonel Dow to be so unmercifully discredited by Burke and Johnson". A copy is in the library of the United Service Institution at Simla. Colonel Dow died in Bengal where his grave was discovered in 1890. A cenotaph to his memory (with the inscription missing) is in a room in the clock tower of Bombay Cathedral a description of which says that the book which rests on Clio's -the Muse of authentic historyknee is engraved with the words "History of Hindostan" Thora is

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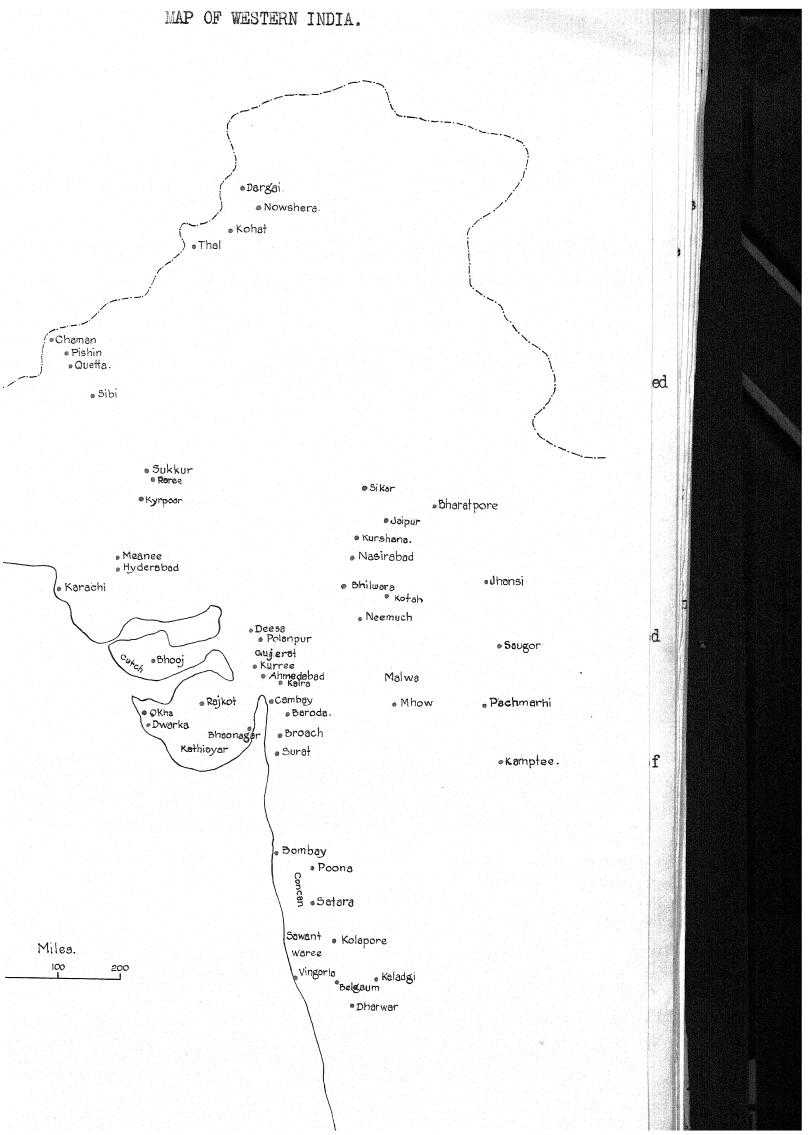
officers wore epaulettes of yellow straps with eight silver stripes running horizontally across each. A Colonel-Commandant wore two six-pointed stars on each epaulette, a battalion commander one. Majors wore the epaulettes without any stars while Ca tains and subaltern officers wore a single epaulette on the right shoulder. Officers head dress consisted of a plain round hat with the regimental cockade and button on the left side of the crown. The regimental number was engraved on the buttons and breast-plates of all ranks. The turbans of the Native officers, the Havildar-Major, the Drum Major and the Fife Major were fashioned by binding a superfine blue cloth round a frame 11 inches in diameter by 4 inches down the side bearing the regimental tassel, by six inches on the opposite side. The rank and file wore a similar turban of blue "purpet".

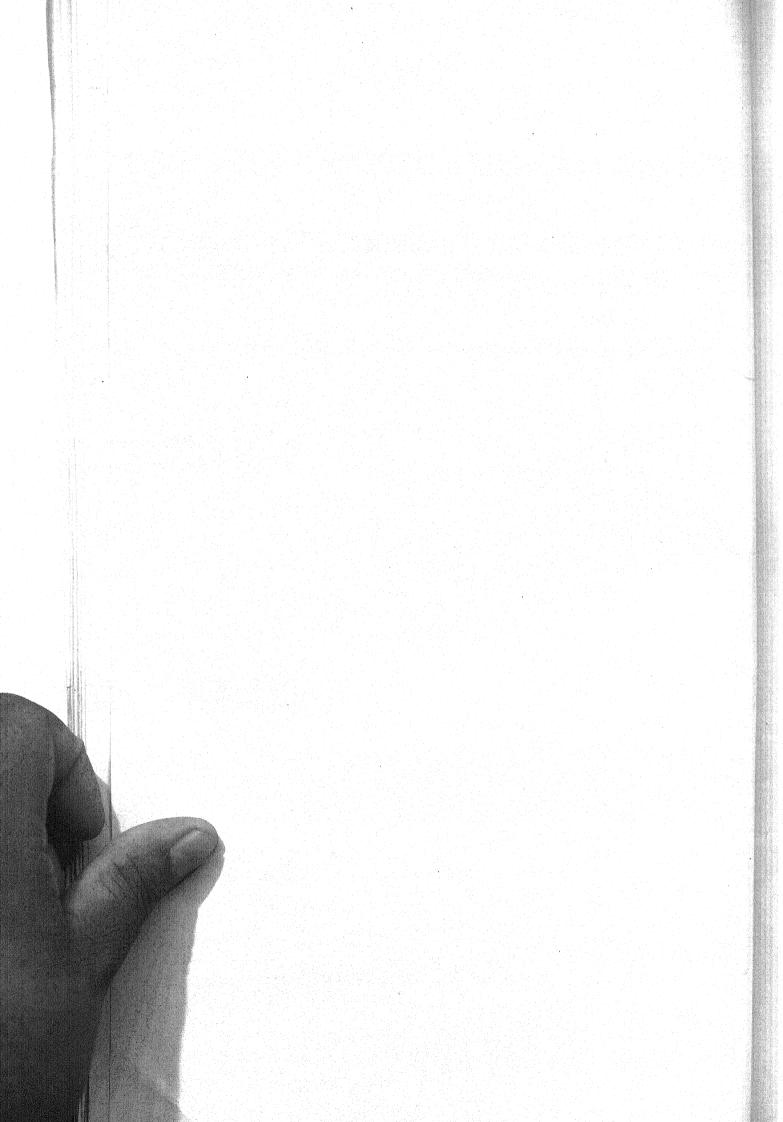
Native officers were awarded a gold badge, to be worn on the right arm, for distinction in action. N.C.Os were awarded a similar badge in silver.

British officers were entitled to furlough on full pay for three years; they retired on full pay after 22 years service or on half pay after 13. While in India they were expected to live on a lavish scale and the following list, taken from a letter dated 1800, indicates what the writer describes as "necessary for a Captain in garrison". He goes on to say that the expenses would be considerably increased "if the officer keep a female house-keeper" and that on field service he would require "30 Koolies at %.4 each a month to carry my kit". The list is as follows:-

Cashier at Rs. 20 a month
House steward at Rs. 10
Market man at Rs. 4
Two waiters (Slaves without wages)
Cook at Rs. 6
Cook's mate at Rs. 2
2 Footman runners at Rs. 8
Messenger at Rs. 4
8 Palankeen bearers at Rs. 33
Pipe bearer at Rs. 4
Woman to clean the house at Rs. 4
Door porter at Rs. 4
Link boy at Rs. 4
Necessary man at Rs. 2
Groom at Rs. 6
Grass cutter at Rs. 2
Total 30 servants and Rs. 113

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RECORD OF SERVICE.

1798.

The raising of a new regiment to be known as the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and to consist of two battalions, was sanctioned by the Governor of Bombay on November 6th.

1799.

A list of officers said to be serving with the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry was published in the Hon. Company's "List of Officers serving under the Presidency of Bombay" dated 15th January, (see Appendix I).

On December 4th the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army ordered the disbandment of the Surat Locals and the transfer of their personnel to the regulay army as the basis of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment.

On December 9th the Governor of Bombay ordered the dishandment of the two battalions of Bombay Fencibles and the transfer of their personnel to the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment.

The drafts from the Bombay Fencibles arrived on December 26th and those from the Surat Locals on December 28th.

A list of officers transferred from other units to the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment was issued by the Commander-in-Chief on December 19th, (see Page 7).

The battalion office of the 2/6th was opened in Bombay on December 31st with Lieutenant Thomas Hill doing duty as Adjutant.

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1800.

During March the 2/6th was ordered :-

"to despatch a draft of 5 Havildaurs, 5 Naiques and 45 sepoys for the 2d. Battalion of the 7th or Colonel Kerr's Regiment, in addition 2 disciplined Drummers and two disciplined Fifers. The Havildaurs to be selected from the most deserving men in the Corps, as from them the Jemadars will be completed, should their conduct be found to merit the promotion. The draft of Privates to be made beginning with the senior on the list and taking every third and sixth man until the number is completed the Governor in Council looks forward with confidence to the execution of the present arrangement with cheerfulness and alacrity".

On January 1st Colonel Dow was granted leave to proceed to Europe overland via Baghdad.

Lieutenant J.B. Cantellon died at Bombay on March 16th.

On June 10th Lieutenant Hammond was cashiered for assaulting Major Fyffe, commanding officer of the Marine Battalion, as the result of a personal grudge, while that officer was walking on the Esplanade at Bombay.

Lieutenant Willimott died on November 27th.

1801.

Lieutenant Rattrey died in January barely a week after his promotion to Lieutenant.

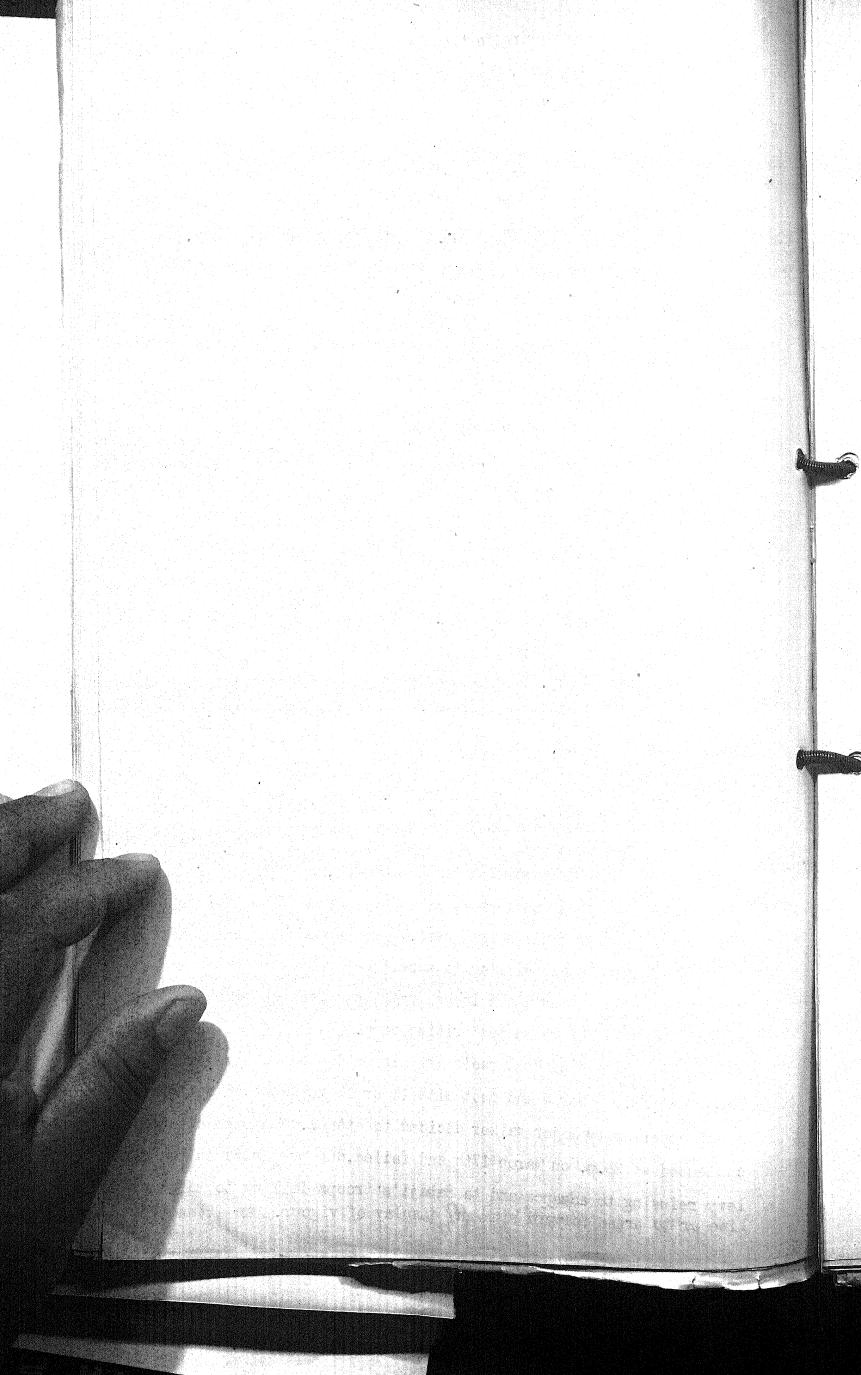
Captain Johnstone left on pension of March 20th.

During the year Major Lambert was appointed Deputy Commissary of Stores at Tannah, Captain Grant was appointed to the charge of the 1st Company of Invalids, Captain Baker and Lieutenant Page were granted leave of absence to England.

Lieutenant Reynolds died at Bombay on August 26th.

Towards the end of the year internal affairs of the Baroda

^{*}Now the 10th Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.

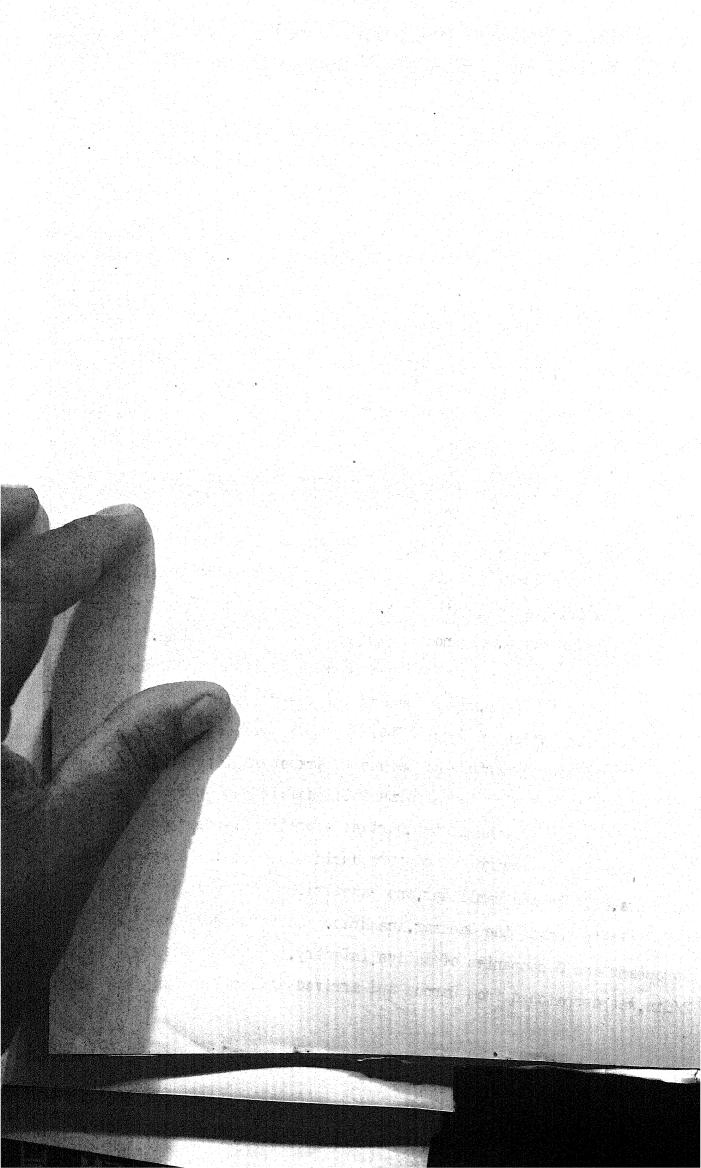


maintain the action was kept up by the regular troops until dusk when they were recalled to camp, having suffered considerable casualties. The 2/6th, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, suffered more than any other unit and lost 2 Havildars and 17 Privates killed and 2 Havildars and 15 Privates wounded.

A sortie was successful in driving off some parties of the enemy who attempted to attack the camp but thereafter the force remained on the defensive pending the arrival of reinforcements as it was obvious that the small force of regulars could not hope to deal with Mulharao's overwhelmingly superior numbers. Meanwhile all available men were being despatched from Bombay and eventually 2,000 British and 4,000 Native troops arrived at Badason on April 24th, the commandof the combined forces being given to Colonel Sir William Clark. advance was ordered for April 30th as a result of which Mulharao's army ras completely routed. Mulharao himself surrendered on May 5th. Most of the British casualties incurred during the advance were caused by the accidental blowing up of a powder wagon, the 2/6th lost 6 Privates killed and Lieutenant Roome and 26 men wounded. As soon as thingshad settled down Colonel Clark and his reinforcements returned to Bombay leaving behind the original column with Major Walker Shortly afterwards the strength of the column was increased by three more battalions of Native infantry, it was designated the Baroda Subsidiary Force, and it was arranged that it should remain at Baroda indefinitely in order to assist Anandrao in the collection of his revenue and tribute from Kathiawar as Anandrao, especially after the trouble with Mulharao, was not strong enough to do so alone.

About this time news was received that Lieutenant McDonald who, earlier in the year, had volunteered for service in Gujerat, had been killed in action on March 16th.

After the departure of Colonel Clark operations were started with a view to reducing those forts still Molding out under sympathise: of Mulharao. One of the most important operations undertaken in this connection was the seige and capture during July of the fort of Sunkhers, held by the Mamlitdar, one Canpatrao by name and Morarao, an illegitimate son of the Gaekwar, Anandrao. A force consisting of 25 Europeans and 3 companies of Native Infantry, including one from the 2/6th, was despatched from Baroda and arrived at Sankhera on July 2nd



where they found Sitaram Bapoo, one of the Gaekwar's generals already in position. A direct attack being out of the question the ensuing three days were employed in breaching one of the walls which was then stormed under the covering fire of a cordon of snipers and captured. In the meantime reinforcements in the shape of another company of the 2/6th under Lieutenant McClintock with a further 25 Europeans and 15 boxes of ammunition had arrived but were too late to take part in the final assault. The detachment from the 2/6th came through the siege unharmed. While the garrison of Sankhera was being disbanded Lieutenant McClintock with his company of the 2/6th was sent against another rebel fort in the neighbourhood and succeeded in compelling its submission.

During August Major Walker, now appointed Resident at Baroda, turned his attention to reorganising the Gaekwar's army. This entailed the paying off and discharging of a large number of Arab merceneries who retaliated by overpowering the Gaekwar's remaining troops and taking possession of Baroda city. Here their behaviour became so impossible that Major (now Colonel) Walker found himself obliged to use force in ejecting them. The city was invested on December 18th and desultory fighting took place with varying success until the 26th when the walls were rished and the city taken by storm. The 2/6th took their part in these operations and suffered Captain E.T.Kemp. 1 Jemadar and 1 Private wounded. Minor engagements followed and the force then went into contonements over the ensuing wet weather. The Treaty of Bassein brought hostilities to an end and the 2/6th were transferred to Poona as part of the force loaned to the Peishwa. The strength of the 2/6th while serving with the Baroda Subsidiary Farce is given as having been 1,000 of all ranks.

On their arrival at Poona the battalion was publicly thanked by the Governor of Bombay for their share in the operations in Baroda and he referred to Malfor Walker's original force as "a gallant little army".

Shortly afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Boye was transferred to

Captain Kemp of the 1/3rd commanded a detachment of the 2/6th during the operations.



the command of the 1/4th and Colonel Dow, Commandant of the Regiment, retired.

Captain Gorman who had been invalided from Baroda died at Bombay on September 26th.

Earlier in the year Lieutenant Tydd was appointed Superintendent of the Hindostani Language in the Company's Cadet establishment at Versovah, an appointment which he retained until his death in 1804.

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1803.

The battalion prepared to reduce its strength to 700 Privates but the order was cancelled and the next record is of the battalion sending out recruiting parties during May to recruit Mahrattas and Mussalmans from the Deccan.

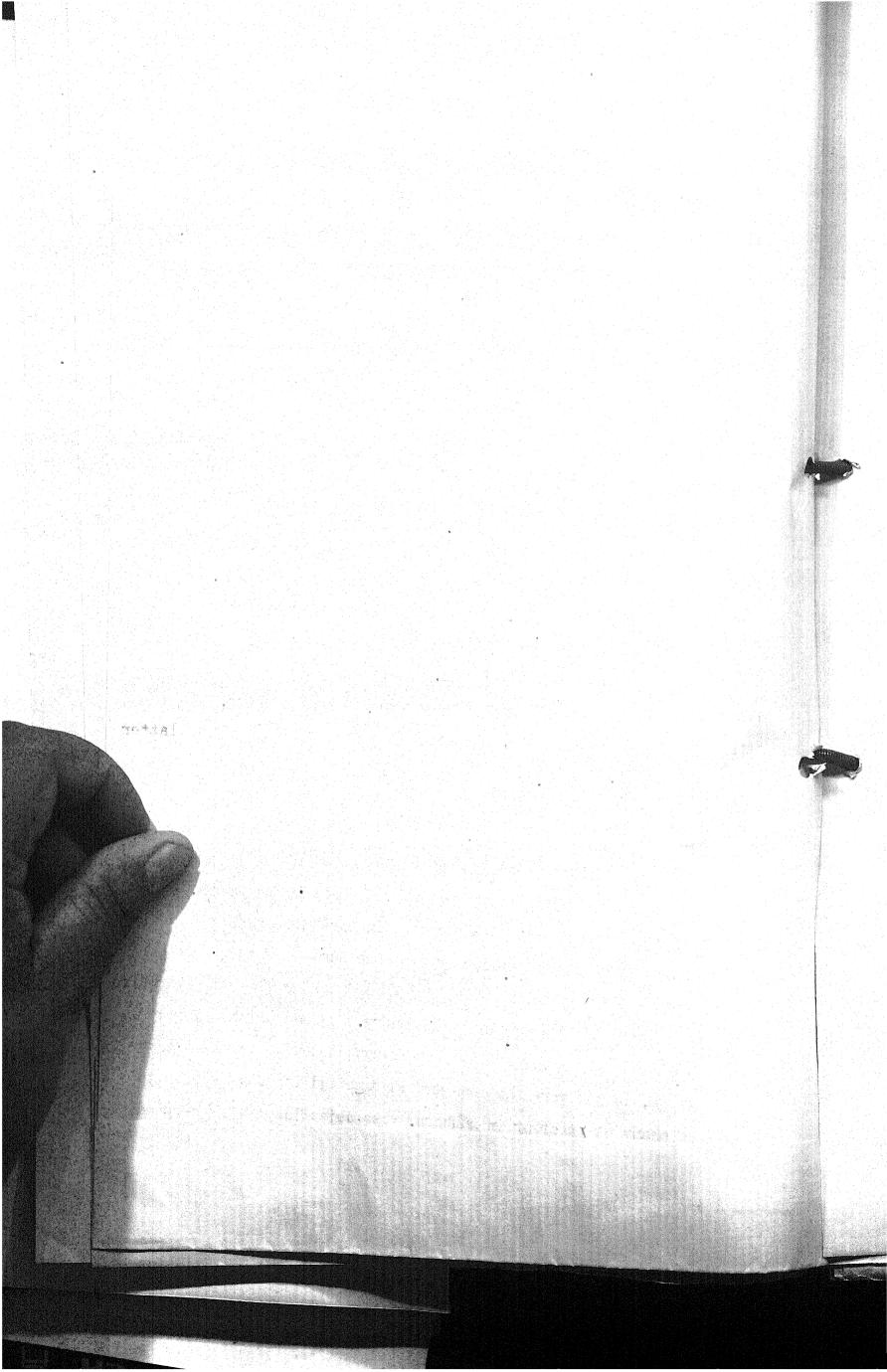
During the year Captains Stephenson and Smith proceeded on leave to Europe, Lieutenant Page was appointed Deputy Military Paymaster in Gujerat, Lieutenant Williams Assistant to the Surveyor-General and Lieutenant Edmonson to the commandof the fort at Pownghar. Lieutenant Hunter died on November 20th while on sick leave to Cannonore.

At the beginning of December the 2/6th were transferred from Poona to Gujerat as part of the force assembling there under Colonel Murray for a campaign against Holkar. Soon after their arrival in Gujerat the battalion lost Lieutenant Cruso and Ensign Shurr, both officers dying from sickness, the former on December 17th and the latter on December 10th.

1804.

Sickness continued and on January 29th Lieutenant Weaver died at Bombay having been evacuated from Gujerat early in the month.

The campaign against Holkar opened in April and continued until June when, owing to the losses incurred by the European troops due to an excessively hot season, the final stages of the persuit were entrusted to Colonel Murray's force of Native infantry. Colonel Murray objected are the grounds that as a result of the arduous times they had already



In December the 2/6th found themselves once again in action when the Rajah of Bhurtpore rose in revolt. The men were reported to be still in rags and very sickly but the assault on Bhurtpore was insisted upon. The 2/6th being more sickly than any of the other battalions did not take part in the subsequent operations as a separate unit but attached such of their men as were fit to the other battalions. Later on newly arrived drafts enabled them to be reformed and to take part in the operations at Broach, Malwa, Saori and elsewhere The campaign dragged on until the end of 1805 but there is little or nothing on record regarding it.

During the course of the year Major Morris was appointed
Superintendent of the Cadet establishment at Versovah and Lieutenant
Robertson to the command of the Police Subendees in Gujerat.Lieutenant
Druit died on January 6th and Lieutenant Tydd, Hindustani instructor
to the Cadet establishment at Versovah since 1802, on October 27th.

1805.

Operations in Gujerat continued throughout the year during the course of which the 2/6th lost heavily in British officers. Captain Steel died of wounds received in an action fought on February 21st, Lieutenant Knight died of sickness at Brodera on January 12th, Captain Bailie died at Rutlam and Captain Stephenson was evacuated to Bombay where he died on July 11th. Lieutenant-Colonel J.Capon* left on pr. motion to the rank of Brigadier-General.

The battalion returned to Poona in December after more than two years of almost continuous fighting, the services of the Bombay troops being warmly praised by Lord Lake in his farewell message to them on their departure in which he says that "he has been proud to witness every occasion on which they have been employed, the steady conduct in action of all the troops comprising the Bombay Division".

Later they became involved in operations at Siroar against Pindari raiders.

Further losses of officers were experienced towards the end of the year with the deaths of Captain Hill on December 15th and of Assistant Surgeon W.G.Burrell on December 18th. Lieut-Col Fridge who had risen from the ranks and who was an original posting to the

^{*} Father of Lieut-Col D. Capon, commanding 12th N.I. 1844 - 1845.

The second secon TO THE RESERVE TO BE A TO LEAVE TO SERVE TO SERV battalion in 1799, died in April.

Captain Page was appointed Assistant to the Paymaster-General in December.

1806.

From Siroar the battalion went to Baroda but shortly afterwards, during February, returned to Poona where they were engaged for a while in assisting to repel Pindari raids into the Peishwa's territory. Later in the year they formed part of Colonel Walker's column into Kathiawar and took part in the operations against the pirates, or waghers, of Okha (Okhamandal, or Dwarka) who, due to lack of supervision by the Gaekwars, had commenced raiding deep into the countryside. Colonel Walker captured and destroyed the fort of Positra, the headquarters of the pirates, the pirates submitted and the force returned to Poona.

Lieutenant Savage was cashiered on August 29th.

Lieutenant Wilson was gazetted as having overstayed his leave to Europe and Lieutenant Williams was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant* and appointed Surveyor-General to the Bombay Army.

During the year the officers' mess was sanctioned a monthly subsidy by Gowrnment of Sonat Rs120 a month towards expenses.

1807.

During April the 2/6th accompanied Colonel Walker's column to the peninsular of Soreth. In July they marched against the Mianas, a turbulent tribe inhabiting Malia;*captured their fortress and levelled it to the ground.Occasional mentions of the battalion thereafter shew that they were with Colonel Walker for most of the time that officer spent into pacification and the settlement of Kathiawar; they were present at the battle of Kadorna in November when the fort was captured after only two

^{*} Captain-Lieutenant was the rank given to an officer who had completed 15 years service and who had not been promoted Captain.

^{**}The Mianas were introduced into Kathiawar some time in the early 18th Century, they were originally a Mussalman tribe from Sind. They came as merceneries to the army of one of the local Kathiawar chiefs but, gradually increasing in number and in power, they had long since become a nuisance.

 hours fighting from Jam Jasaji and handed over to its rightful owner, Rana Haloji.

During the year Lieut-Colonel Spens was appointed Quarter-Master General of the Bombay Army and Member of the Hon. Vompany's Military Board.

Major Greenly died on September 13th of a sickness contracted during the operations in Malia.

1808.

The pacification of Kathiawar continued throughout the year, during the course of which the 2/6th visited Nawanagar, Rajkot and Bhaonagar.

1809.

Operations in Kathiawar continued. Lieutenant Kay died in the field on February 4th. Lieutenant Simpson died at Siroar (Siroar) on November 8th.

The following order of the Gowrnor of Bombay in Council was issued:-

"Soobadar Saik Hossain 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry is rewarded for his length of Service and general good Conduct with the gift of a Palanquin and an allowance of twenty star pagodas a month to maintain the equipage in adequate style".

1810.

Captain-Lieutenant Wilson, absent without leave for four years, was struck off the Army List. Major Grant died at sea on July 19th while en route to England on leave.

Queues abolished and hair ordered to be cut close to the neck.

1811.

From 1811 to 1814 the 2/6th were constantly engaged in Gujerat and in Kathiawar and took part in anumber of minor campaigns the details of which are not available.

During the year appeared the first official reference to the uniform of the 2/6th. It is described as having buff facings and silver lace.

in the characters has been been been been been actively will be a nation - The second of the And the state of t Le rocci rei exemplation in the con-the second of the second of LeadyEducates era and the state of t Captains Page, Bond and Roberts, Lieutenant Blackall and Ensign E.

James were granted leave to England during the year, the last named obtaining three years on medical certificate. Captain Bond died on the board ship during the voyage.

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Lieut-Col.Llewellyn appointed Deputy Adjutant-General.

1812.

On field service in Kathiwar throughout the year. Lieutenant E. Clarke died in Bombay on April 2nd.

1813.

In Kathiwwar.

Captain G.T. Hughes sailed on the "Sir Godfrey Hebber" on three years sick leave. Captain R.T. Heath (late of the Surat Locals) died at Bombay on October 1st.

1814.

On field service with Colonel East's (originally Colonel Walker's) of column in Kathiawar where the battalion is reported as having taken a prominent past in the repelling of an invasion from Kutch. They were also in action at the capture of Jaria (Jodiya). The column ul endured great hardships and all the Native Infantry battalions lost the greater part of their strength through sickness.

The following appointments were made during the year:Lieutenant Whitehill as Assistant to Alex. Bell Esq., Member of
Council

Captain Robertson as Assistant Collector, Gujerat.

Lieutenant Gibbs as Assistant Paymaster to the Poona Subsidiary Force.

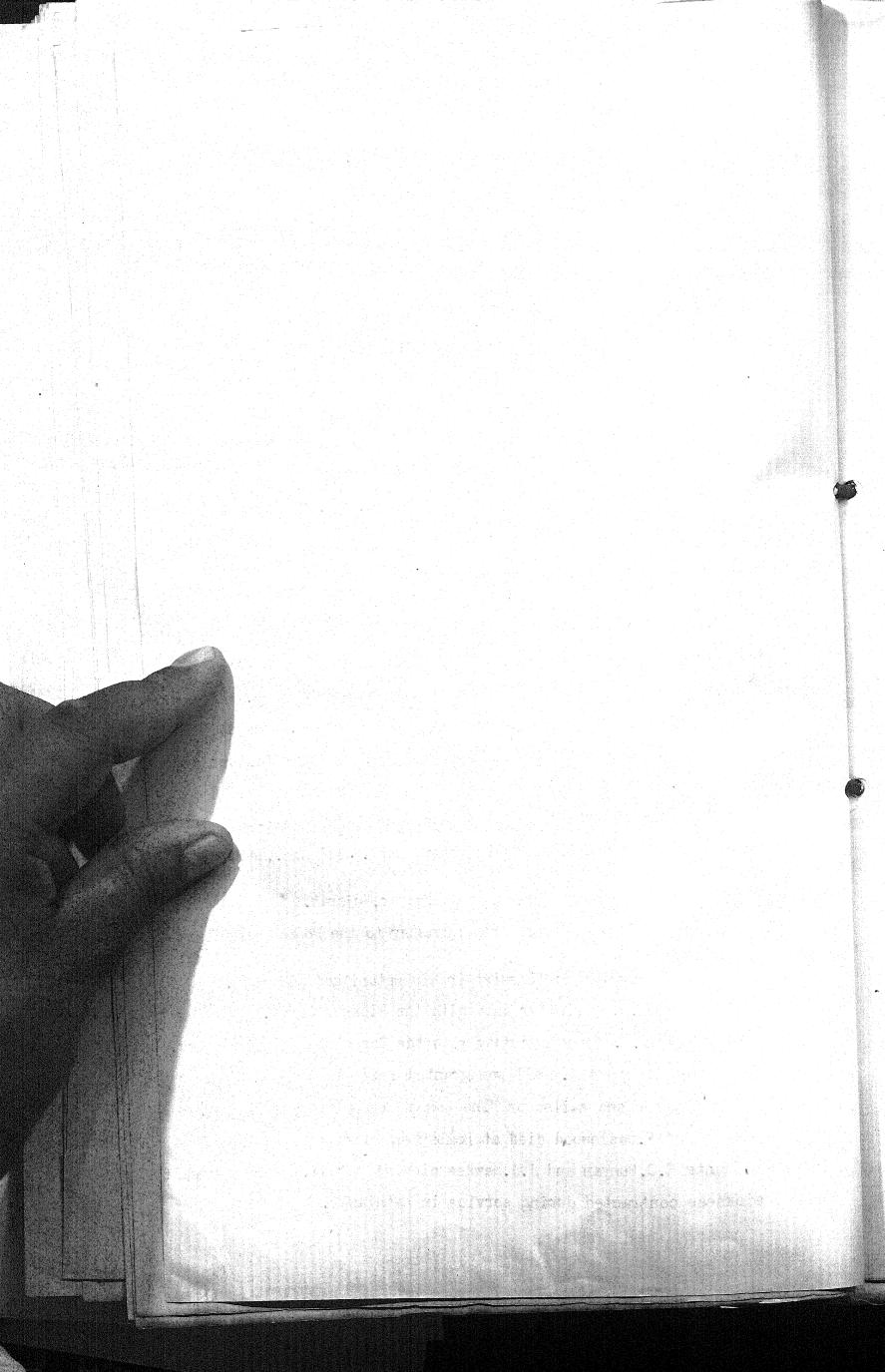
Lieutenant Parslow as linguist in Hindustani and Mahratti.

Lieutenant T.D.Morris for duty with the Pioneer Corps.

Lieutenant A.W. Browne for duty with the Corps of Native Cavalry.

Captain-Lieutenant W.Miall was granted leave to England on private concerns and sailed on "The Loupe Family" on April 11th.

Lieutenant F.Hazlewood died at Bombay on February 23rd and Lieutenants E.C.Bunyan and J.J.Hawkes died at Baroda, all as a result of sickness contracted during service in Kathiawar.



Still in Kathiawar.

During th year Colonel Charles Boye resumed his connection with the battalion when he was appointed Regimental Commandant.

Lieutenant T.D.Morris attached to His Highness the Peishwa's Brigade as Adjutant to a battalion; Lieutenant Whitehill appointed Adjutant of the Invalid Battalion. Lieutenant E.James who had been granted three years leave in 1811 was gazetted absent without leave owing to his failure to return to duty.

Casualties among officers continued and Lieutenant J.C.Hawkes, a brother of Lieutenant J.J.Hawkes who died in 1814, died at Baroda on May 23rd, Ensign S.T.Hynes died on board the "General Stuart" while on his way to England on sick leave and Captain A.Logie, who had been with the 2/6th since 1799, died at Surat on May 23rd.

1816.

Lieutenant Blackall appointed linguist in the Mahratta language in agdition to Hindustani; Captain H. Smith appointed to the command of the Corps of Native Cavalry.

On July 17th Lieut-Col James Smith, commanding the 2/6th, was court-martialled at Bomaby on a charge of "Scandalous and disgraceful conduct highly becoming the officer and gentleman in allowing himself to be struck and beat by the Late Captain Thomas Thatcher on or about the 13th or 14th day of August last, without taking any suitable steps to vindicate his honour and character from that approbrious stigma". The court founf Colonel Smith not guilty of conduct scandalous and disgraceful but guilty of conduct unbecoming the officer and the gentleman. They sentenced him to be reduced in Army rank for six months and recommended that the sentence be remitted. The Commander-in-Chief duly remitted the sentence and ordered the return of Colonel Smith to duty.

i.e. 1815. No reason is given in the proceedings for the trial having been delayed for so long - Captain Thatcher had alteady been court-martialled and cashiered for the assault in August 1815.

en en en experimental de la la la companya de la c pr and the state of t Lieutenant D.Parslow died on September 21st and Captain

J.Edmonson on April 3rd bringing the total of British officers died
since 1811 to 11 while numerous others had been granted sick leave,
due to the rigours of the campaign in Kathiawar.

1817.

Captain W.Meall appointed to the command of Broach, at which station the 2/6th found themselves for a while at the beginning of the year. It is therefore to be presumed that Captain Meall was in temporary command of the battalion at the time. Lieutenant James struck off the Army List by order of the Hon. Court for continued absence without leave. Lieutenant Dunsterville appointed Assistant Commissioner in the Deccan.

Lieutenant H. Heath died at Bombay on May 31st, Major A. Campbell was killed in an accident on March 10th.

Uniform of this period is described as having buff facings, no reference is made to any lace.

The battalion was transferred later in the year to Poona where they were stationed in the British cantonemnts as part of the force lent to the Peishwa under the terms of the Treat of Bassein (1802).

For some time past relations between the Peishwa and the British had been strained, the Peishwa doing all in hispower to annoy the British and to assert his independence, in spite of the terms of the treaty. Fresh demands were made upon him which he succeeded in evading until May 8th when Poona was surrounded by British troops in order to compel him to comply. The Peishwa submitted and signed what is known as the Treaty of Poona.

Although complaining of what he considered the harsh terms of the treaty the Peishwa outwardly evinced friendship for the British but spent most of his time quietly enlisting fresh troops into his service and intriguing with his neighbours to drive the British out of the Mahratta dominions. The situation from now on rapidly deteriorated and on October 19th, while the troops of the Poons garrison were attending the annual Dassera parade, the Peishwa made a mock attack on them with his cavalry, fortunately without incident. Immediate reinforcement of the garrison, which at the time consisted of 2,000 infantry, including the 2/6th 600 strong, a few cavalry and five small

The 2/6th were at the time located at the village of Garpir to the North of Poona city where they provided a detachment of 300 men under Captain Donnelly as escort to the Resident.

Highland **Benjuis** of Rolling Like acception THE BUTTER OF SERVICE AND ADDRESS. TALL AND A CALL SETTING ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING reilitä entstel gitettest bet die liveret et and the second resolution to the restellar The transfer of the control of the c ou. In categorics first and to color top thing and independent of one evil one tribus establishes betall the company of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contr tidining to earlie out to betweet out to be seened to the trotting test of times of Commissions.

guns was asked for and resulted in the despatch of two Regiments of European infantry.

Shortly afterwards Mahratta troops in large numbers surrounded the British camp causing a withdrawal to a new position some three miles away. The left then rested on what is now known as Holkar's Bridge and the right on the rise of Kirkee village where, in later years the powder magazine was built and there they awaited events. On November 5th hostilities commenced when the Peishwa attacked Garpir village and and burned the Residency, the Resident and his escort escaping to Kirkee.

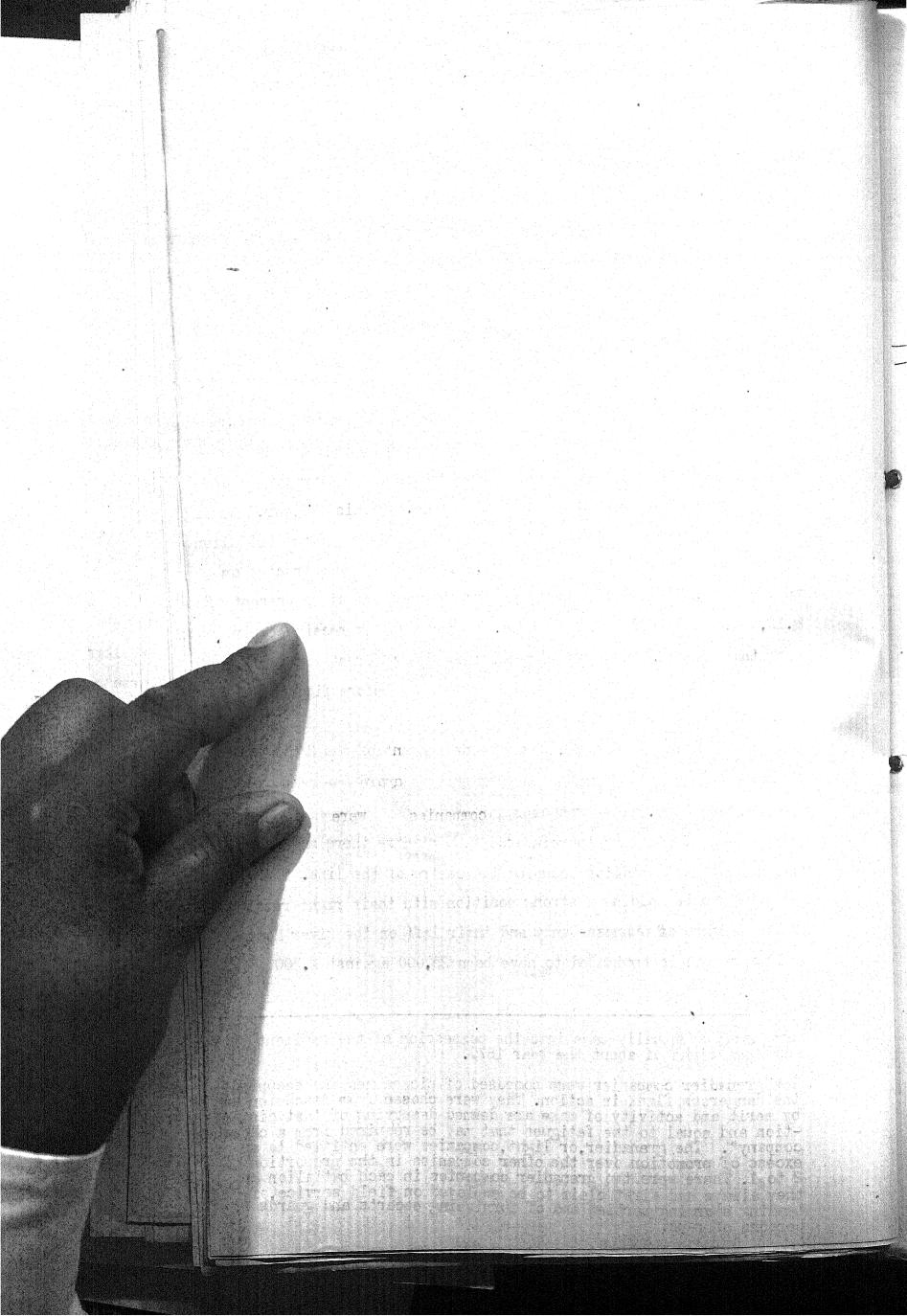
Before hostilities commenced the Peishwa had made prolonged but unsuccessful attempts to seduce the loyalty of the native troops,

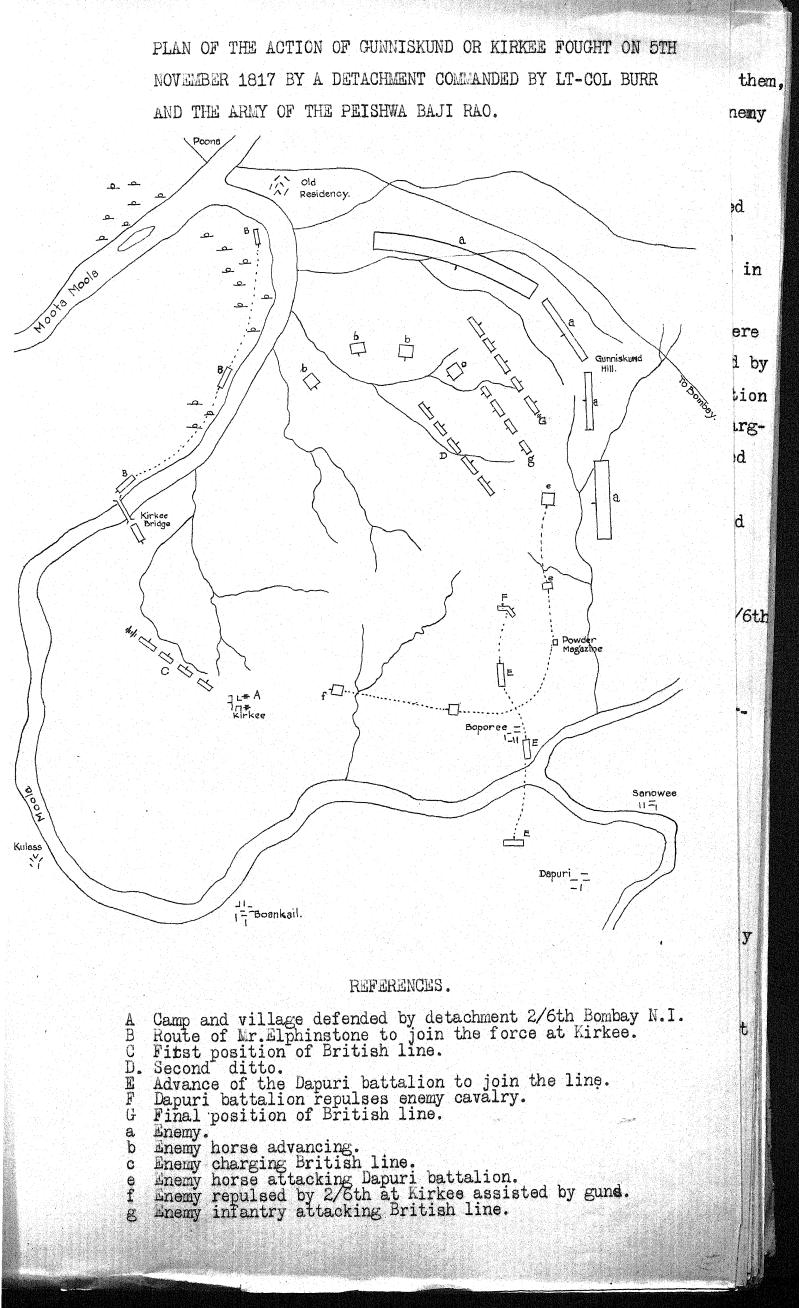
Jemadar Shaik Hussein of the 2/6th being chosen for special favour on this account and presented with a gold medal by the Directors of the East India Company as a mark of their esteem. This officer, on being tampered with, encouraged the overtures by the advice of the battalion adjutant, Lieutenant Robert Billimore, who was himself instructed on the subject, until the Peishwa sent for him and made him a present of Rs.12,000. Jemadar Shaik Hussein, who incidentally received only half that amount, the Mahratta cashier keeping the rest for himself, brought the money in to the British lines just before fighting broke out.

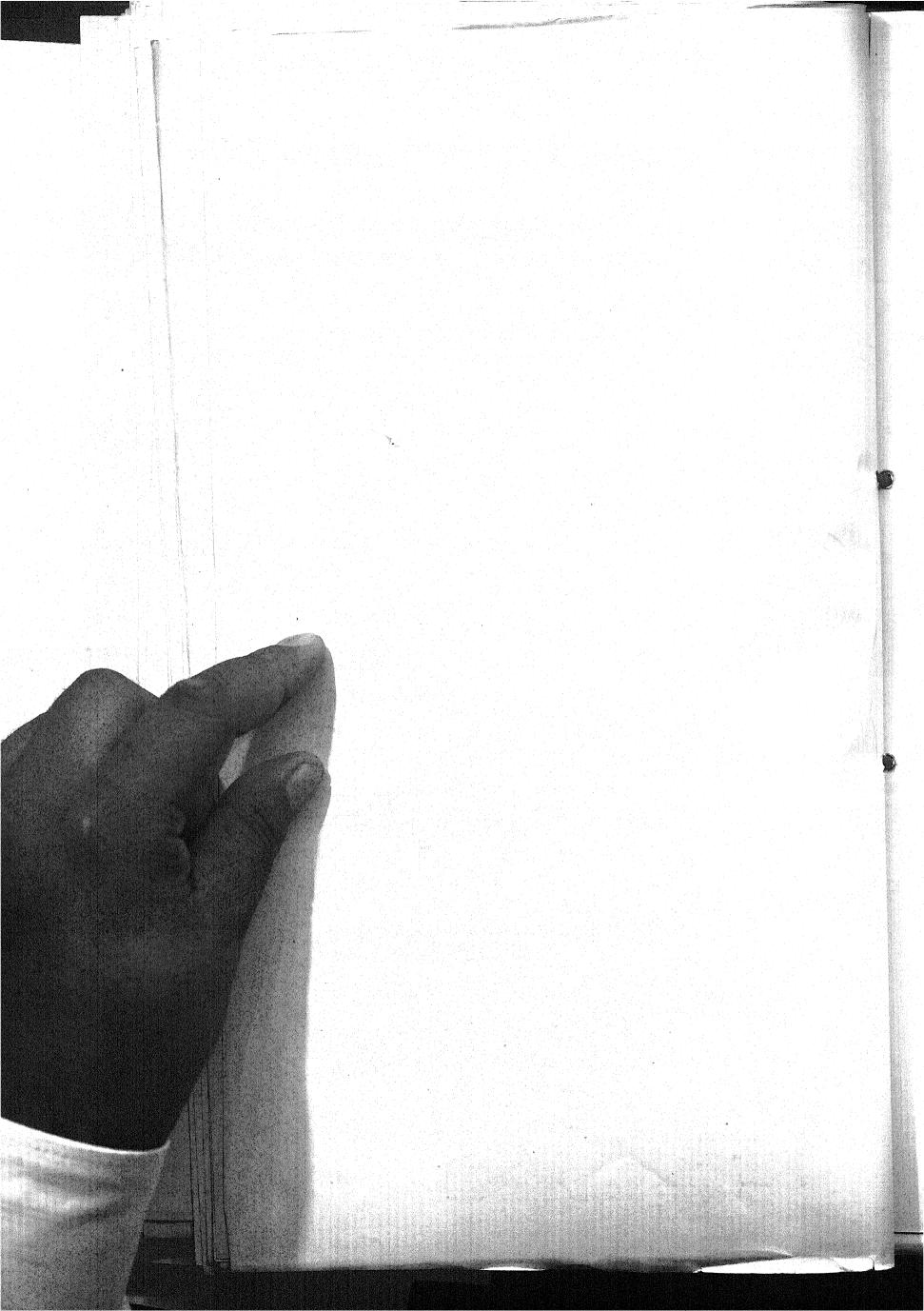
Meanwhile the British, leaving a detachment of the 2/6th under Major H.Roome and two iron 12 pounder guns to guard the camp, advanced on Poona. The grenadier companies were detached to the left of the line to reinforce the infantry there and the rmainder of the battalion occupied the centre of the line. The enemy was found to be holding a strong position with their right resting on the heights of Gunness-Cundy and their left on the river Moota. Their strength is estimated to have been 25,000 against 2,300 British.

The medal eventually came into the possession of the Regiment but was lost sight of about the year 1870.

The grenadier companies were composed of picked men and occupied the dangerous flank in action. They were chosen from "such men as by merit and activity of make are deemed deserving of that distinction and equal to the fatigues that may be required from a chosen company". The granadier, or light, companies were entitled to an excess of promotion over the other companies in the proportion of 2 to 1. There were two grenadier companies in each battalion and they always had first claim to be employed on field service of leading storming parties and of furnishing escorts and guards to persons of rank.







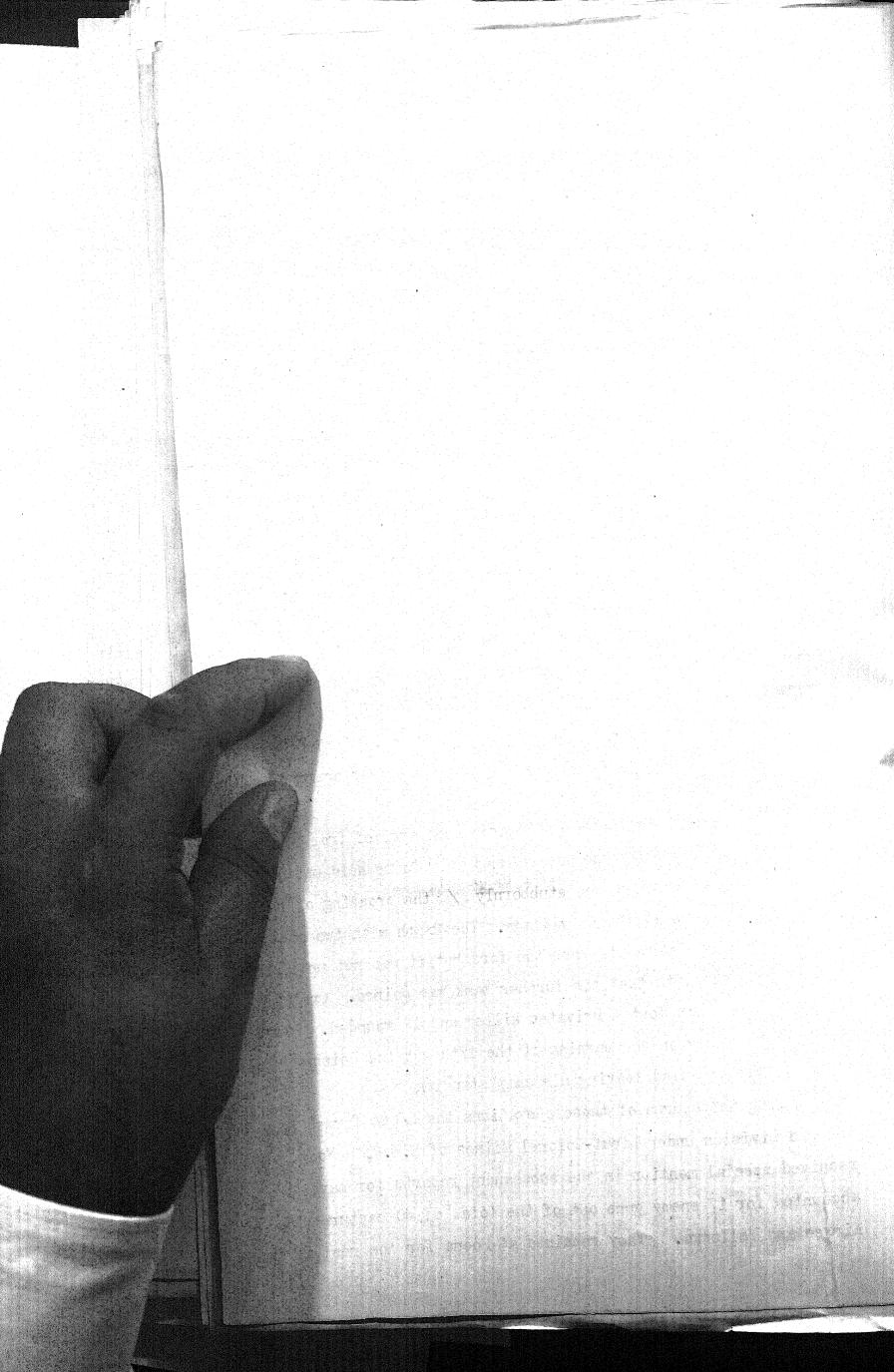
As the British advanced so the Mahrattas came forward to meet them, the skirmishers suffered considerable casualties but the main enemy army continued to press forward in an endeavour to surround the small British force which, to a certain extent they succeeded in doing. A large body of horse penetrated to the rear and attacked the camp at Kirkee but the detachment of the 2/6th and their two guns succeeded in beating them off and they took no further part in the battle. Meanwhile a battalion of Arab infantry commanded by a Portugese named de Pinto attacked the left of the line. They were routed but before the sepoys gad time to reform they were charged by 6,000 enemy cavalry and the situation became critical. The position was saved by the prompt action of the guns in firing into the charg--ing mass of horsemen as well as by the presence of an unsuspected morass into which the enemy floundered and fell. The failure of this attack together with the rout of de Pinto's battalion caused the Peishwa to break off the action and to return to Poona.

Enemy casualties during the battle amounted to more than 500 killed while the British lost only 20 killed and 66 wounded, the 2/6th losing 4 Privates killed and 10 wounded, mostly from among the grenadiers.

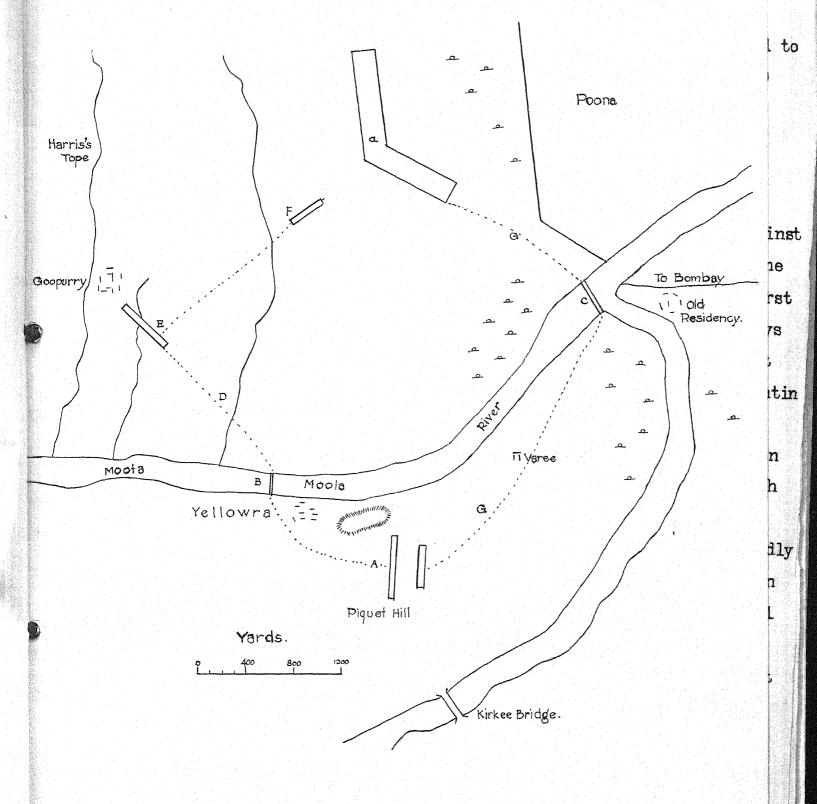
Captains Donnelly, Whitehill and Gordon and Lieutenant Dunster--ville were subsequently mentioned in despatches for bravery in action.

On Novemberv14th further reinforcements arrived from Bombay and on the 15th the advance was resumed only to be held up almost disputed at once by enemy cavalry who stubbornly / the crossing of the ford near Yellowra (Yerowda) village. The 2/6th with two other battalions were ordered to make the ford but it was not until nearly midnight of the 16th that the further bank was gained. On this occasion the 2/6th lost 2 Privates killed and 12 wounded. Poona was reached early on the morning of the 17th but the Peishwa did not await battle and fled leaving his camp standing

During the course of these operations the 2/6th formed part of the 2nd Division under Lieut-Colonel Milnes of H.M.65th Foot. They received special mention in the subsequent reports for having accounted for 17 enemy guns out of the total of 40 captured at Kirkee and Yellowra. They remained at Poona for the rest of the



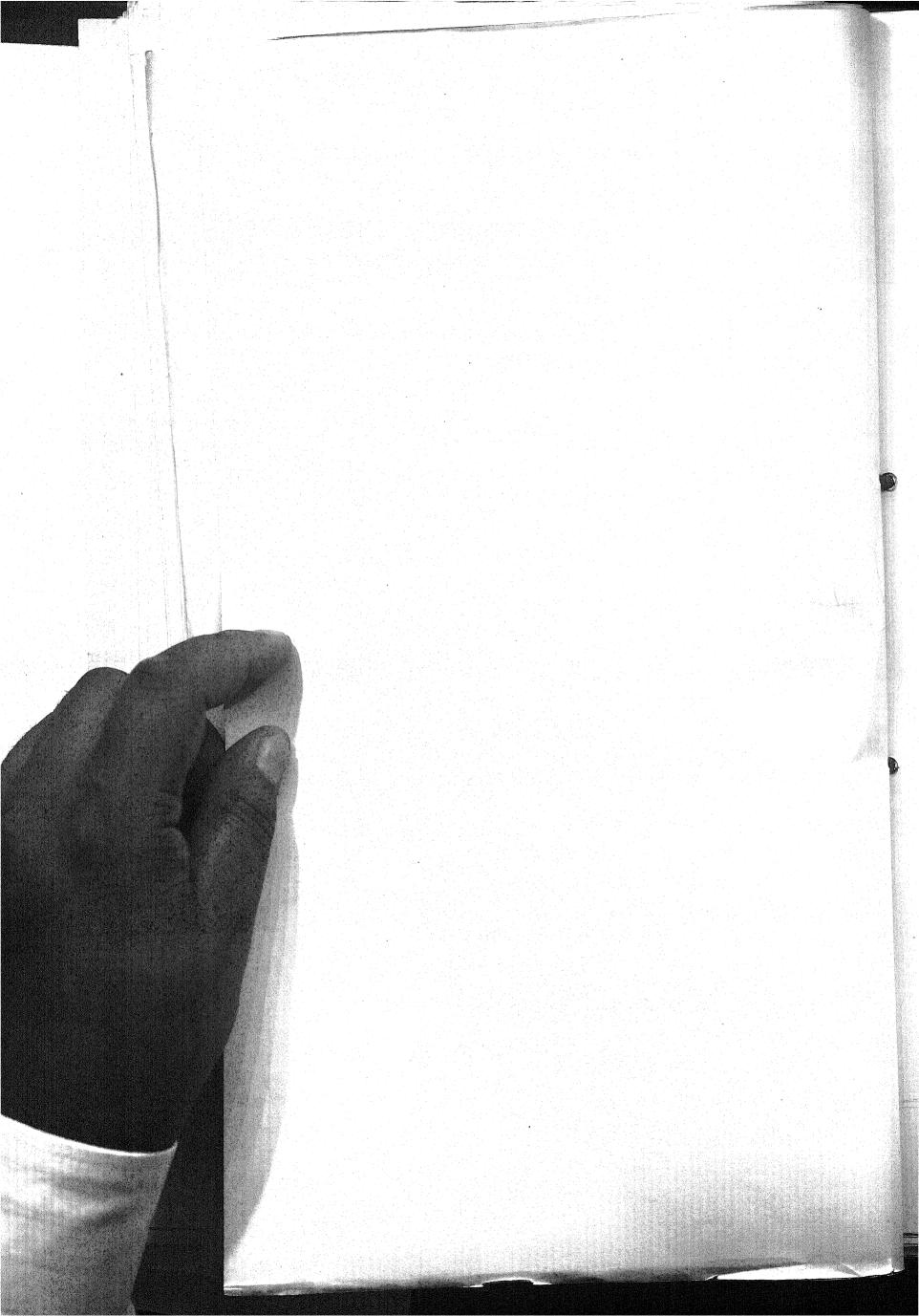
PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE 4TH DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE DECCAN UNDER BRIGADIER GENERAL LIONEL SMITH C.B. FROM 14TH TO 17TH NOVEMBER 1817.



REFERENCES.

- Brigadier General Smith's encampment at Piquet Hill. Yellowra Ford. A B
- Sungum Ford.

- Colonel Milne's detachment to Goopurry, 16th November.
 Colonel Milne's camp on night of 16th November.
 Colonel Milne's route to attack enemy on morning of 17th November.
 Route of General Smith to attack enemy on morning of 17th November.
- Enemy.



year except when called upon to take part in local engagements of a mopping up nature, while during December they were part of a column under Colonel Prother which was employed in protecting the Concan from the Mahratta army in flight before General Smith.

Two days before the battle of Kirkee the battalion was ordered to send "all men they mustered above the present establishment of 800 Privates" to the newly raised 1/10th. The draft, however, was not despatched until after the operations.

1818.

On March 4th Colonel Prother's column commenced operations against a number of Mahratta forts which persisted in giving trouble and the 2/6th took part in a hectic ten days of fighting. The column's first objective was the "considerable" fort at Lloghur which took two days to subdue, after which they moved against Koaree " a remarkable fort situated in an extremely strong position on top of the Chats". Fightin lasted from March 11th to the 14th when the enemy magazine blew up and forced them to surrender. The battalion was brought to notive on this occasion for "the effective manner in which they had dealt with enemy skirmishers". On March 17th the fort at Gunga was attacked and captured almost without resistance and the fall of this supposedly impregnable stronghold brought the operations to an end. The column returned to Poona on March 18th having lost only 1 man killed and 11 wounded. The 2/6th came through unscathed.

The column set out again in April, this time against the fort at Raighar. After a giege lasting from April 25th to May 7th the fort capitulated and the column returned to Poona.

By a G.O. issued in November two new ranks were instituted in Native Infantry battalions - Subedar-Major and Color-Havildar. "The former to be considered the senior Native Officer of a Battalion, but otherwise to perform the duties of a Subedar, the latter to have the same rank as a Color-Serjeant ina British Corps and to perform similar duties".

During the year musket barrels were ordered to be browned instead of being kept highly polished as had been the custom hitherto.

Lieutenant R.A.P.Billamore, the battalion adjutant, died at

Now the 2nd (Mooltan) Battalion 9th Jat Regiment.



Jaulnah on May 7th. Major J. Lyall died at Malwa on July 18th.

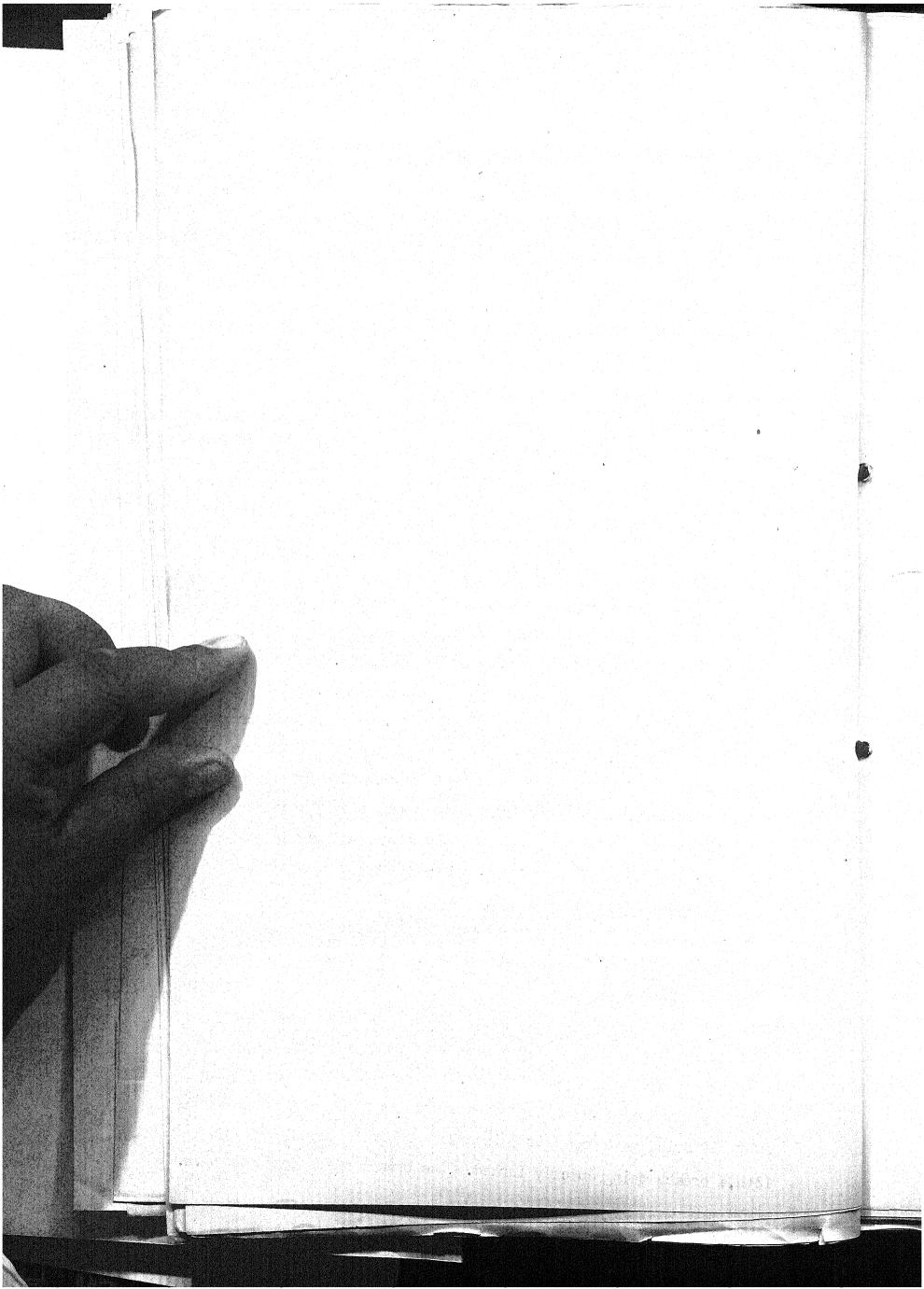
1819.

On January 2nd Subadar Shaik Hussein, the officer who had brought himself to notice before Kirkee, was appointed Subadar-Major of the 2/6th with effect from November 27th 1818, thus becoming the first of his line in that rank in the regiment

The death is recorded at Poona on Hanuary 29th of a Mrs Lodwick who died in giving birth to a son. The son afterwards entered the regiment as an Ensign in 1839, retiring as a full Colonel in 1868.

Silver lace re-appeared during the yaer in the official description of the uniform of the 2/6th.

In January the battalion accompanied Major-General Sir William Grant-Kerr during the pacification of the Sawant-Waree country whose and raiding British territory inhabitants had "supported themselves by plundering the countryside / and aroused the forbearing temper of the British government to put a stop to such insults". The column consisted of two Brigades and left Poona on January 26th, the 2/6th forming part of the 2nd Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C.B. They arrived at Choke on January 30th after an arduous march through the jungle, most of the road having had to be cut for then by the Pioneers. On January 31st the guns and the heavy ordnance were embarked on H.C. Cruiser "Thetis" while the infantry advanced along the coast. The Carlee river was crossed on February 1st in the face of stubborn resistance from Babna Gopal and Newtee was reached on the 3rd. The guns had mean--while been landed but their transport proved extremely difficult and the Pioneers were again called upon to work unceasingly in making roads for them and for the troops. Newtee capitulated without fighting, the garrison of the fort being allowed to return to their The guns were then re-embarked and the column set out for homes. Raree which they reached on February 9th. Raree possessed a formidable fort and Portugese officers from outposts in the vicinity described how they had failed to capture it in 1818 after a siege lasting 29 days in spite of their having "25 guns, including ten of The "Thetis" arrived on the largest caliber, to assist them". February 12th and fire was opened against the walls of the fort with four battering guns and four 8 inch mortars on the morning of the 13th, a breach being quickly formed. The breach was stormed at 4p.m.



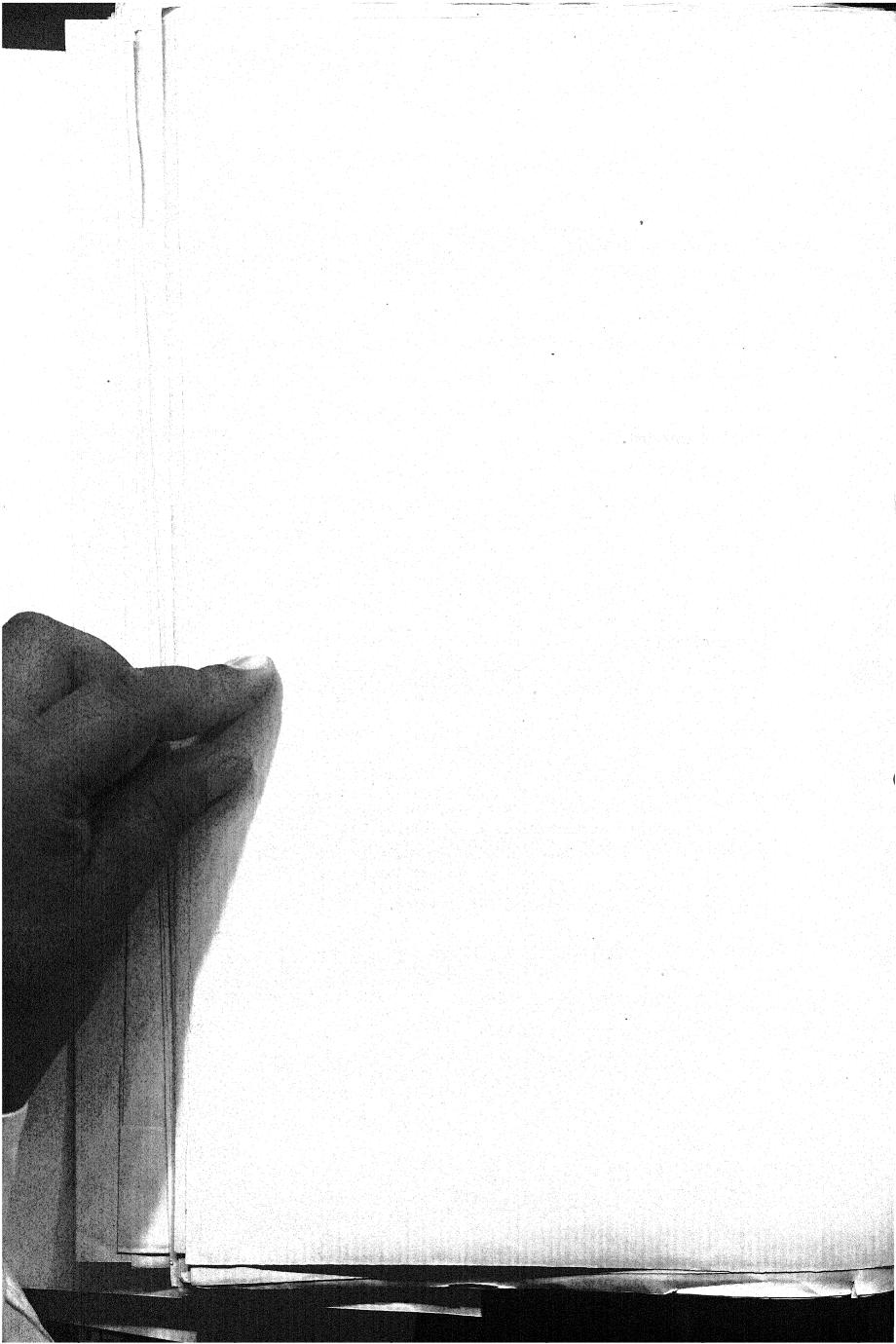
and two of the three gateways were captured within half an hour. Further progress proved impossible so the positions already gained were consolidated and fighting ceased for the night. Some 1,200 of the garrison escaped during the night and Sambajee Sawant surrendered early the next morning with his remaining 50 men and was permitted to march out. Casualties to the 2/6th during the attack amounted to 2 Privates wounded.

A General Order dated March 10th states :-

"The Right Honble. the Governor in Council has received from Major-General Sir Wm Grant-Kerr K.M.S., lately commanding the Force in Malwa, a most gratifying report of the distinguished conduct of Jemadar Mohamed Cassin of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment at the assault of the outworks of Raree on the 13th of last month, this officer is stated to have exhibited such marks of gallantry as to excite the admiration of Lt-Volonel Clifford, C.B. and the European Officers employed in the attack, and was particularly conspicuous in mounting a scaling ladder at the gate of the inner fort, and animating the sepoys by his example. As a reward for the distinguished conduct of this brave and meritorious officer, the Right Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote him to the rank of Subadar from the 13th ultimo and confer on him a gold medal with a suitable inscription explanatory of the services for which it has been bestowed. Subadar Mohamed Cassim is to be borne a supernumerary on the strength of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment until a vacancy occurs for his admission to the regular establishment. The commanding officer of the forces is requested to give effect to the orders of Government respecting Subadar Mohamed Cassim, and to cause this order to be read at the Head of every Native Corps of his Command."

The column proceeded to Waree where a treaty was concluded and then returned to Poona.

A review of this period of Indian history contains the remark
"These wars are little remembered now, but they saved India from misery



and anarchy. The scanty handfuls of British soldiers, together with their Indian omrades, fought and won time and time again against the most overwhelming odds. The thin red lines, all dressed alike in scarlet so that the enemy should not know will too late where the few British troops were posted, advancing under a burning sun in the teeth of overwhelming artillery fire against armies many times their number and just as well armed, bought with their blood the Indian Empire. They are forgotten now, save by their successors in the British and Indian armies, but they won victories unsurpassed in the history of warfare".

During the year Lieut-Col. James McClintock left on transfer to the command of the Corps of Native Invalids, Major M. Williams was appointed Revenue Surveyor in Gujerat, Lieutenant Cazalet was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Candeish and Lieutenant J. Clunes was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Deccan.

1820.

By a G.O. dated May 24th the strength of the battalion was reduced to 850 rank and file. As they had already been reduced to 800 rank and file in 1817 this order would make it appear that their strength had again been raised in the meantime, probably on account of the Sawant-Waree operations.

Captain A.W.Browne returned from leave granted to him in 1815 and was appointed Barrack Master at Surat. Captain T.H.Whitehill died at Baroda on February 5th, Lieutenant R.A.Gibbs died at Poona on June 14th.

1821.

Poona to Kaira. Ten men were ordered to be selected from each company for training in Light Infantry duties.

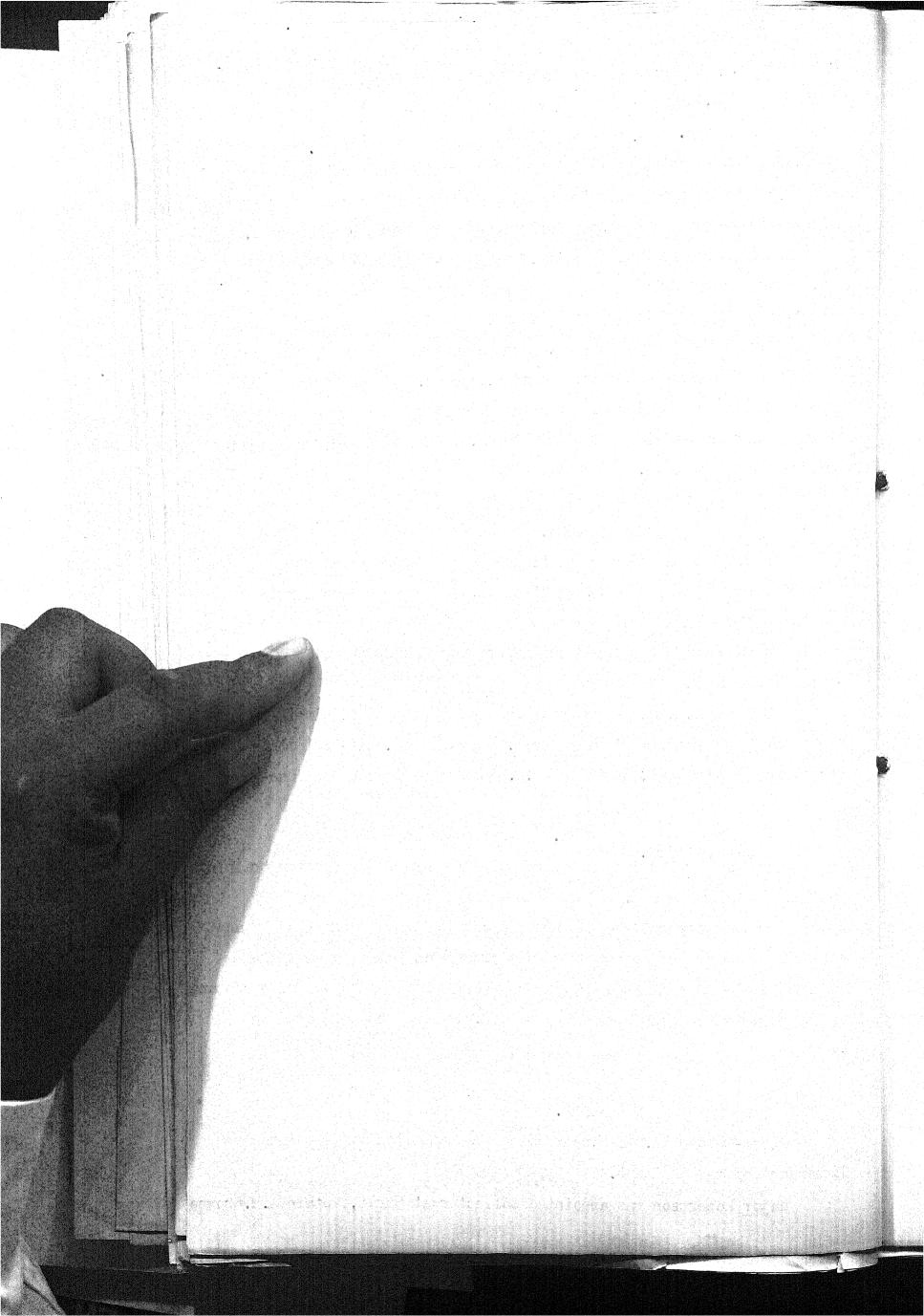
On February 1st the uniform was changed from orange facings and silver lace to white facings with gold ornaments.

Lieut-Colonel James McClintock died on April 14th while in command of the Corps of Native Invalids, Captain R. Harrison died at Kaira on May 21st.

1822.

Lieut-Colonel J.Smith, commanding the Battalion was appointed Commandant of the Regiment.

Major Robertson was appointed Collector at Surat, Captain A.W. Browne



Brigade Major at Poona and Captain Gordon Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deccan,

Major F. Donnelly died at Cutch on August 11th.

1823.

A General Order of the Governor in Council dated May 20th authorised the 2/6th to bear the word "Kirkee" on their Colours and appointments "in recognition of the valour displayed by the troops on that occasion".

The battalion strength is described as having been "800 disciplined sepoys". On September 19th the recruitment of 60 additional men was authorised "in order to keep up the strength of the Battalion, to be shewn in the returns as authorised supernumeraries for filling vacancies",

Lieutenant J. Scott appointed Fort Adjutant at Surat.

A meal served in the officers' mess in 1823 is described as having comprised mulligatawny, sheeps head curry, hind quarter of lean mutton, very fresh and tough poultry, notatoes nole-kole and brinjals mange tart. custard plaintain fritters and pine cheese, sherry and claret, cashew nuts, plaintains and biscuits.

1824.

Kaira to Mhow.

A General Order of the Governor in Council dated 7th June stated :-



"The Honble. Governor in Council is placed to notify that the Regiments of European and Native Infantry are from this date divided into two, numbered as Regiments, and finally separated as follows.

* * * *

6th Regiment N.I. (2nd Battalion) to form the 12th Regiment N.I.

* * *

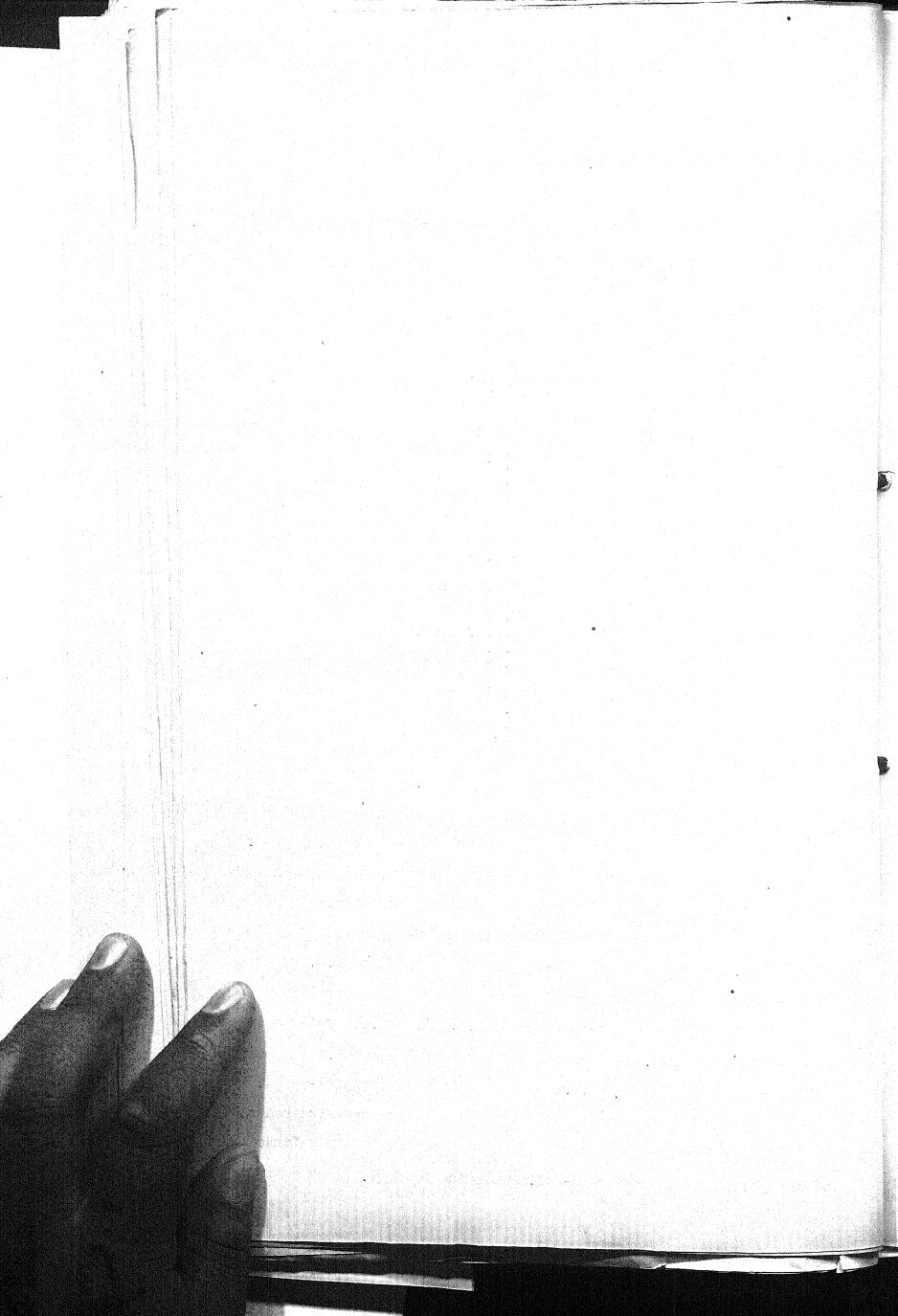
The officers from the rank of Major downwards are posted regimentally as follows.

12th Regiment N.I.

Major	1	W.Meall
Captaons " "	1 2 3 4 5	J.W.Graham J.H.Dunsterville T.Roe J.Clunes W.Cazalet
Lieutts	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A.T.Reid G.Clarke C.H.Johnson W.Reynolds W.H.Jackson S.Hennell R.M.Hughes F.F.N.B.V.B.Fortune E.F.Laurie R.Sellwood
Ensigns	1 2 3 4 5	G.Fisher G.McDonnell T.Maughan Vacant Ditto
*	*	* * "

Each battalion thus became a separate and independent regiment, numbered according to the date upon which it was originally raised. The 2/6th became the 12th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, a title which was retained with only slight variations for nearly 80 years. Each newly regiment constituted/received a Colonel Commandant in addition to the officer commanding. The first Colonel-Commandant of the 12th N.I. was Lieut-Colonel G.M.Cox who was appointed in 1824 and who retained the appointment until, as Major-General Sir G.M.Cox, Bart., he retired in 1838. Lieut-Colonel K.Egan, the commanding officer of the 2/6th, was appointed to the commandof the 12th N.I. when the battalion became re-named.

On August 16th the Headquarters and one Wing were ordered to stand by for immediate movement and shortly afterwards they formed part of the column commanded by Lt-Col. Egan which took part in the march from



Kaira to Malwa and to Mhow. Lieutenant Fortune was appointed Adjutant of the column and Lieutenant Parsons to the charge of the commissariat duties. The left wing of the regiment joined the column in September.

Until 1824 Malwa had been garrisoned from Bengal but in that year it was handed over to the government of Bombay. Although the march from Kaira was, strictly speaking, merely a relief it is on record that it counted as active service for those who took part in it. This is accounte for by the fact that the column co-operated during the course of the march in the operations then in progress against the fort at Powanghar by staging a demonstration at Kunjeeree. In his report dated 6th September the Resident of Baroda says "I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Egan, whose division for the intended reliefs for Mhow crossed the Mahie on the 4th and 5th instant to halt at Kunjeeree for the space of 4 days". In a report dated 13th September the Resident states "Lt-Colonel Egan's detachment had been required at Kunjeeree; a short distance from Powanghar, in the hope that the near approach of this force and the arrival of heavy guns from Baroda would have the effect of inducing Mann Sing's The demonstration apparently did not produce the desired effect though it did keep Mann Sing tied down to the vicinity of his fort and gave the beseiging troops time to take up their positions round Powanghar.

On arrival of the column at Mhow Lieutenant Fortune was appointe interpreter to the 17th Regiment N.I. Earlier in the year Ensign G.McDonnell had been appointed interpreter in Hinkustani to H.M's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Dunsterville had been appointed Assistant Commissary-General in the Presidency, Captain A.W. Browne as Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deccan and Lieutenant R.M. Hughes as Adhutant of the Pioneer Battalion

In December the following Privates were discharged as unfit :-

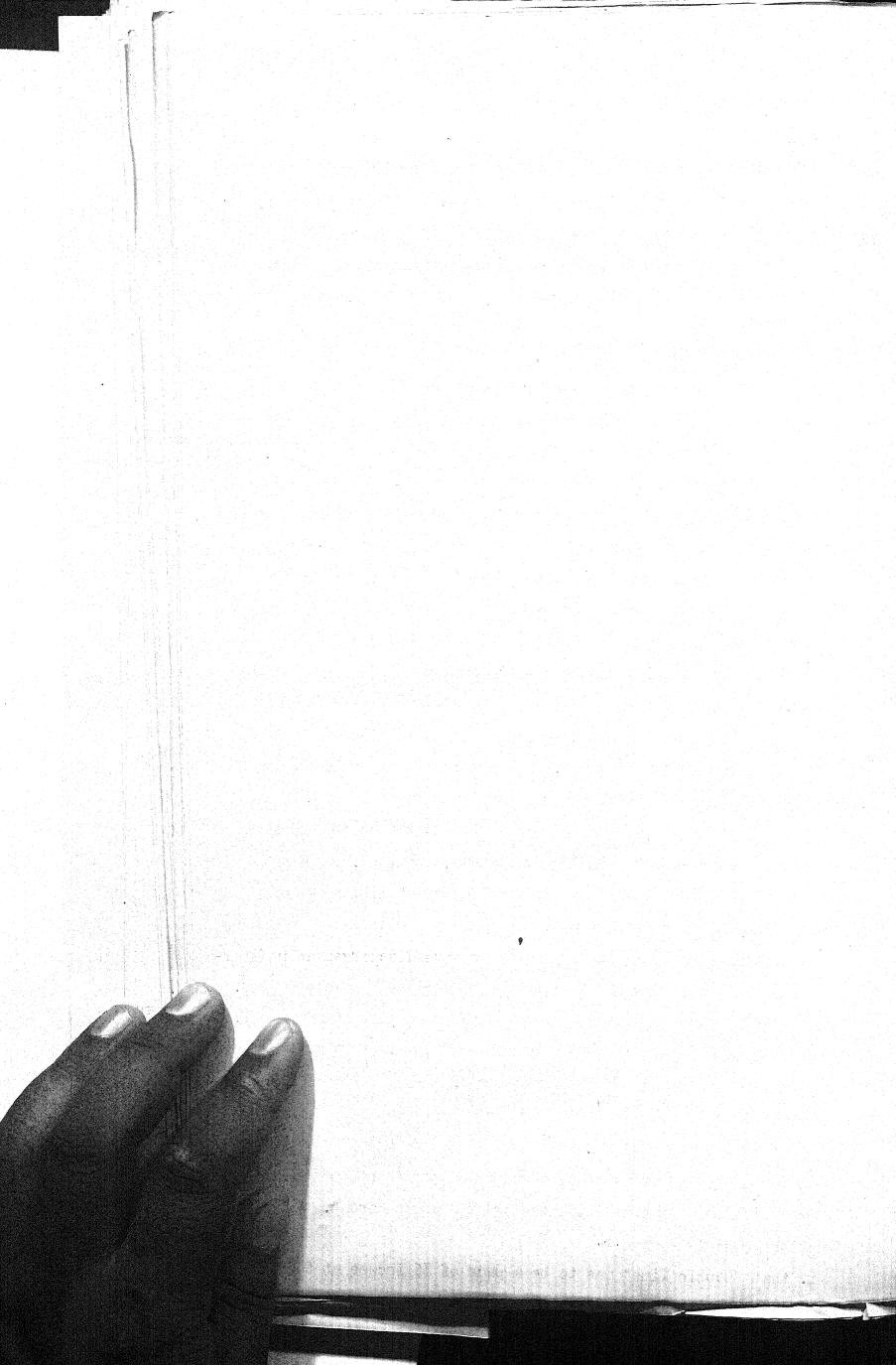
Sook Laull Bappojee Guicwar Chemnac Kennac Discharged with 5 months pay. Invalided Discharged with 3 months pay.

At the same time Naique Hurnac Heernac was ordered to be returned to his own regiment for discharge on similar grounds.

1825.

On March 5th instructions were received to discontinue the order "Redoubled Time" and to substitute the order "Double March". The same instructions also laid down

i. that "Double Time" was to be a pace of 36 inches at the rate of



150 to the minute

ii. that the distance between files in line was to be 20 inches
iii. that when the regiment is admicing in line and it receives the order
'Prepare to Charge' the front rank will bring their arms to the long
trail, muzzles pointing in a horizontal direction while the rear rank
brings their arms to the port.

iv. that one the command 'Charge' the front rank only will come to the chargingposition and the whole step off at Double March.

On March 17 the regiment paraded for the Royal salute of guns fired in honour of the capture of Assem and in April for a similar salute in honour of the capture of Danubyu in Burma.

By a G.O. dated 8th March three new battalions of infantry were raised and designated the 2nd,3rd and 4th Extra Battalions respectively. The 4th Extra Battalion included a draft from the 12th the exact strength of which is not mentioned in the records and Captain T.Roe was appointed to its command.

On June 13th Lieutenant G. Clarke was court-martialled, the record of the trial being as follows,

Court Martial at Mhow 13th June 1825 President.Lt-Colonel Salter,17th Regiment N.I. Prisoner. Lt George Clarke,12th Regiment N.I.

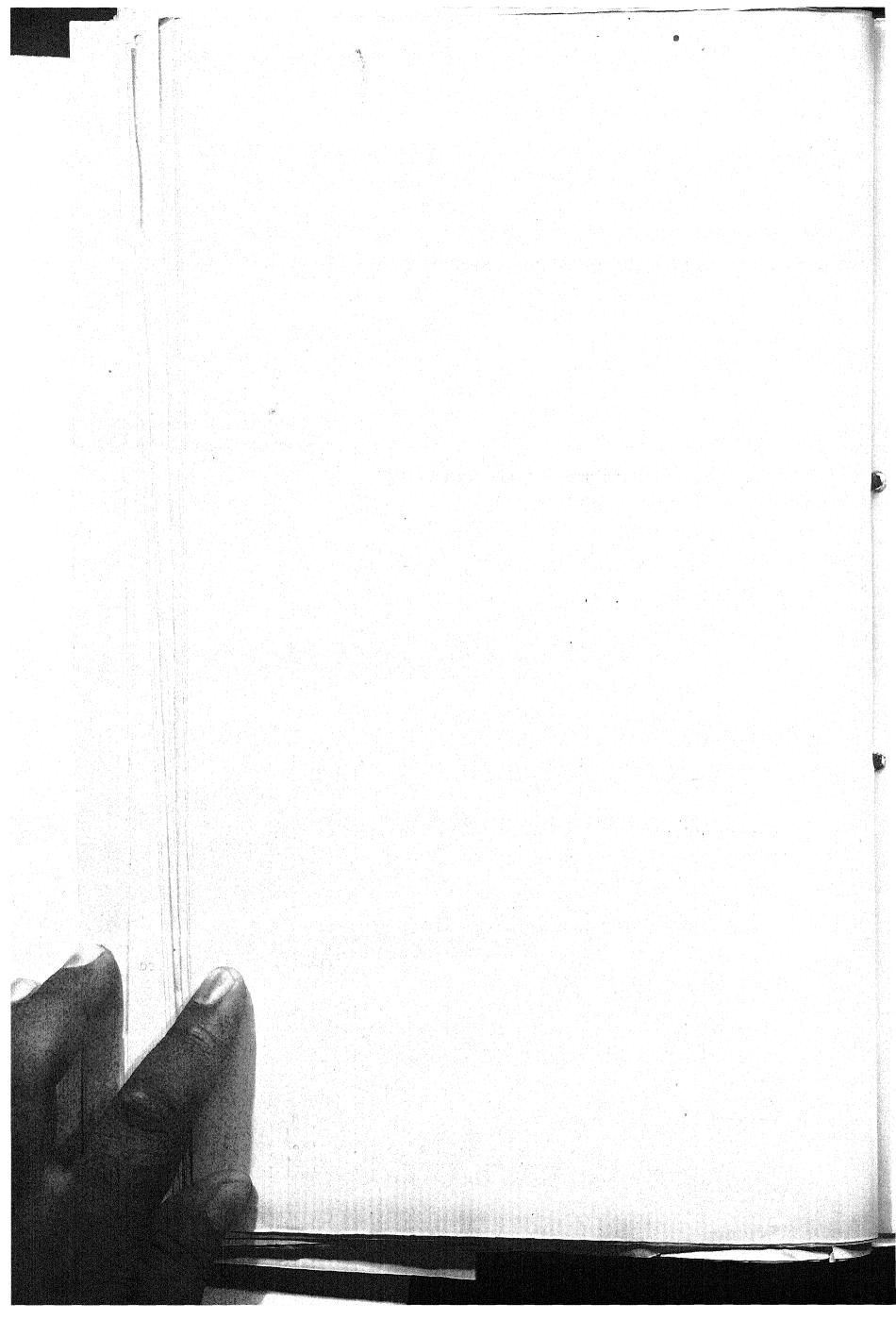
For unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct in the following instances, viz:-

1st Charge. Writing to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilson, Comdg Malwa Field Force disputing my authority as O.C. in charge 12th Regiment N.I. for reprimanding him - by writing a letter - for Marrassing a detachment on the march from Baroda to Mhow in April last.

2nd Charge. For having marched from Baroda to Mhow in the month of April last a detachment of the 12th regiment N.I. consisting of 1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Bugler and 20 rank and file placed under his orders by the Divisional Order of 13th March last in the short space of 11 successive days without an adequate object; for distressing and harrassing the men the distance being upwards of 215 miles; and for never once during the whole march, at this hot season of the year, pitched the public tents for the detachment; and for having appropriated for his own use nearly the whole of the public doolies and their bearers accompanying the detachment to the detriment of the Public Service.

3rd Charge. For having ordered the Bugler of his detachment to inflict corporal punishment on 2 out of 3 Bamboo Coolies who had, in consequence of being overloaded by his private baggage, absented themselves on the evening of the march from Baroda.

4th Charge. For having in a public letter dated 19th April to Lt Colonel Comdt Wilson most solemnly declared he was actuated in making such long marches solely on account of the difficulty in procuring water and provisions, and the enormous expence of the men whereat together with the hot weather; and for further insering in the same letter that I



had in the presence of two officers more than once accused him of wanton cruelty, and also I had refused to listen to his reasons for making such long marches, such solemn declarations and assertions of Lt George Clarke being false, malicious and without foundation.

(Sd) W.Meall, Major in charge 12th N.I.

Camp Mhow. 19th May 1825.

Verdict.

1st Charge. Guilty; except "ungentleman conduct"
2nd "Guilty; except "to the detriment of the Public Service"
3rd "Guilty; with the same exception as at (1)
4th "Guilty; with the exception of "malicious".

Sentence.

Suspension of all Rank, pay and allowances for 6 Calendar Months.

Remarks by the C-in-C.

Approved except as regards No 2 "to the detriment of the Public Service". The Prisoner has failed in his attempt to prove any necessity for his forced marches. At all events and circumstances if his judgment called for a forced march, he should have given his men a portion of the more under regulated means of sick carriage which he had at his command and not convert it all to his own use. I confirm the sentence but mitigate the suspension to 4 Calendat Months.

(Sd) Charles Colville, Lt-General.

Major Graham was appointed interpreter and translator to the Supreme Court of Judicature, Lieutenant Wm. Reynolds was appointed to the Revenue Survey and Lieutenant Fortune to the Gujerat Provincial Battalion as Adjutant and Quartermaster. Colonel D. Prother who had been with the regiment since it was raised died at Baroda on March 17th. Lieutenant J. Paul died suddenly at Bhewndy on July 6th.

Goorgees (Breeches) worn by the men in full dress, were discontinued during the year and white trousers were issued in their stead.

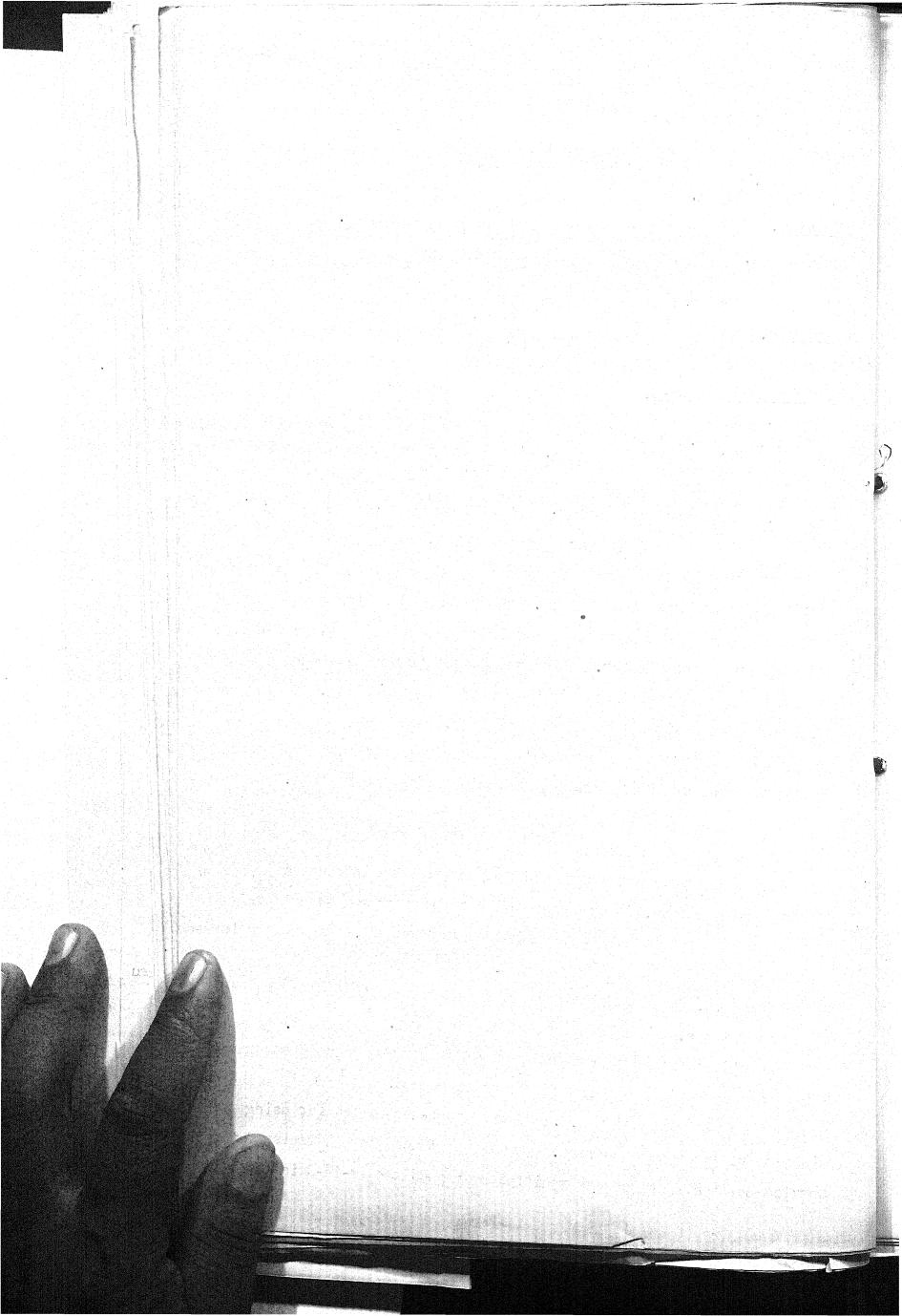
1826,

During the year drill movements in threes were introduced in place of movements in file, the procedure being to number from the right in threes and to form threes to the right or to the left. Ranks were turned about by the order "Right About Face".

By a G.O. dated 4th July waist belts were sanctioned in addition to breast plates, and to be supplied by Government.

Sanctioned strength was reduced to 800 Privates and 60 supernumer--aries and recruiting was ordered to be suspended.

On August 8th Ensign J.B.Rind was court-martialled for using disgraceful language on parade. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service but the sentence was remitted by the Commander-in-Chief.



Captain T.T.Roe was transferred from the command of the 4th Extra Battalion to the post of Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Baroda Subsidiary Force. He was succeeded by Captain P.D.Ottey of the 12th N.I. who took with him Lieutenant W.H.Jackson as his adjutant. Lieutenant S.Hennell was appointed Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Lieutenant G.Clarke died at Mhow on August 5th, Captain M.Blackall died at Maligaum on November 26th.

1827.

Mrs. Harrison, widow of Captain Harrison who died in 1821, was admitted to the benefits of the Lord Clive's Fund.

Lieutenant W.H.Jackson was transferred from the 4th Extra Battalion to the 2nd, Captain J.Clunes was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Poona, Captain Cazalet died at Bombay on September 19th, Lieutenant G.MacDonnell died at Maigaum on January 7th. Lieutenant J.Holmes proceeded on service with the Kolapore Field Force in November and Ensign George Collins was court-martialled and cashiered on August 8th for what is described as "desgraceful conduct i.e. beating horse-keepers, assaulting Ensign Gunter 4th Regt. N.I. and pulling him off his horse in the middle of Poona Cantonment".

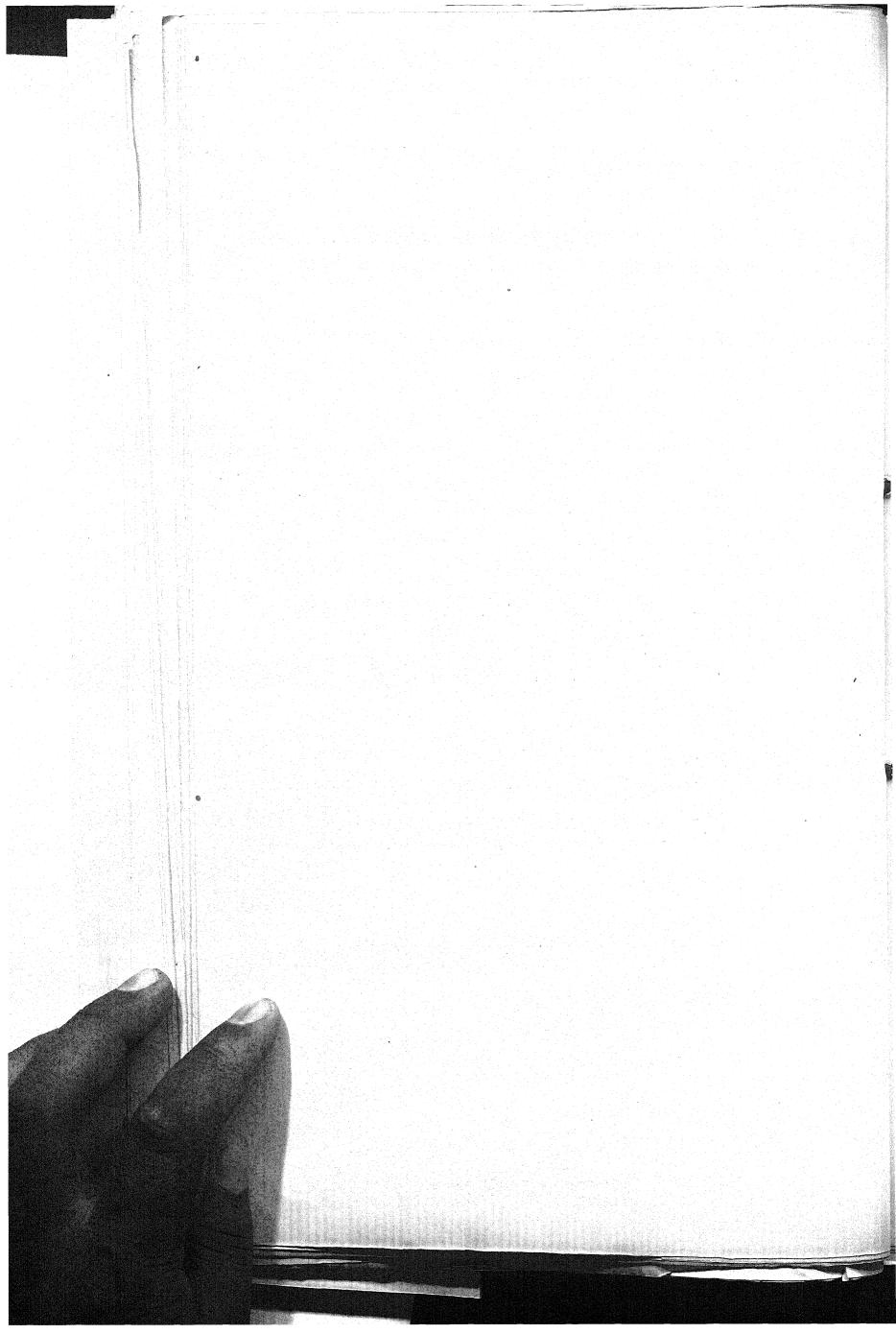
1828.

Lieutenant J.Holmes still on active service and on record as in action against Ramasees in the Deecan. Captain Dunsterville appointed Presidency Paymaster, Major J.W.Graham cashiered by order of a General Court Martial at Poona on October 27th, Lieutenant W.Reynolds died at Bombay on February 2nd.

1829.

In December the sanctioned strength was revised and the establishment became as under:-

1 Golonel Commandant
1 Lieutenant-Colonel
1 Major
5 Captains
8 Lieutenants
4 Ensigns
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Adjutant
1 Interpreter
1 Serjeant-Major
1 Quartermaster Serjeant
1 Subadar Major



7 Subadars
8 Jemadars
1 Native Adjutant
8 Color-Havildars
32 Havildars
40 Naiks
7 Drummers
1 Drum Major
7 Fifers
1 Fife Major
8 Bhistees
640 Privates

At the same time the establishment of sepoy (recruit) boys was fixed at 38, made up of 8 First Class boys being sons of Native Officers and 30 Second Class. The number of companies was reduced from 8 to 6, the surplus men being absorbed into the remaining six companies.

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At this period there existed in the Bombay Presidency a system whereby the command of certain Hill Forts was reserved for Native Officer of the Army "to encourage and reward the most distinguished Native Officers to institute at permanent stations six Killidars and six Naib Killidars of the principal Fortresses under Bombay and to give to each of the Officers raised to the digmity suitable allowances". There were originally 13 such forts but in October of this year the number was reduced to six, viz.,

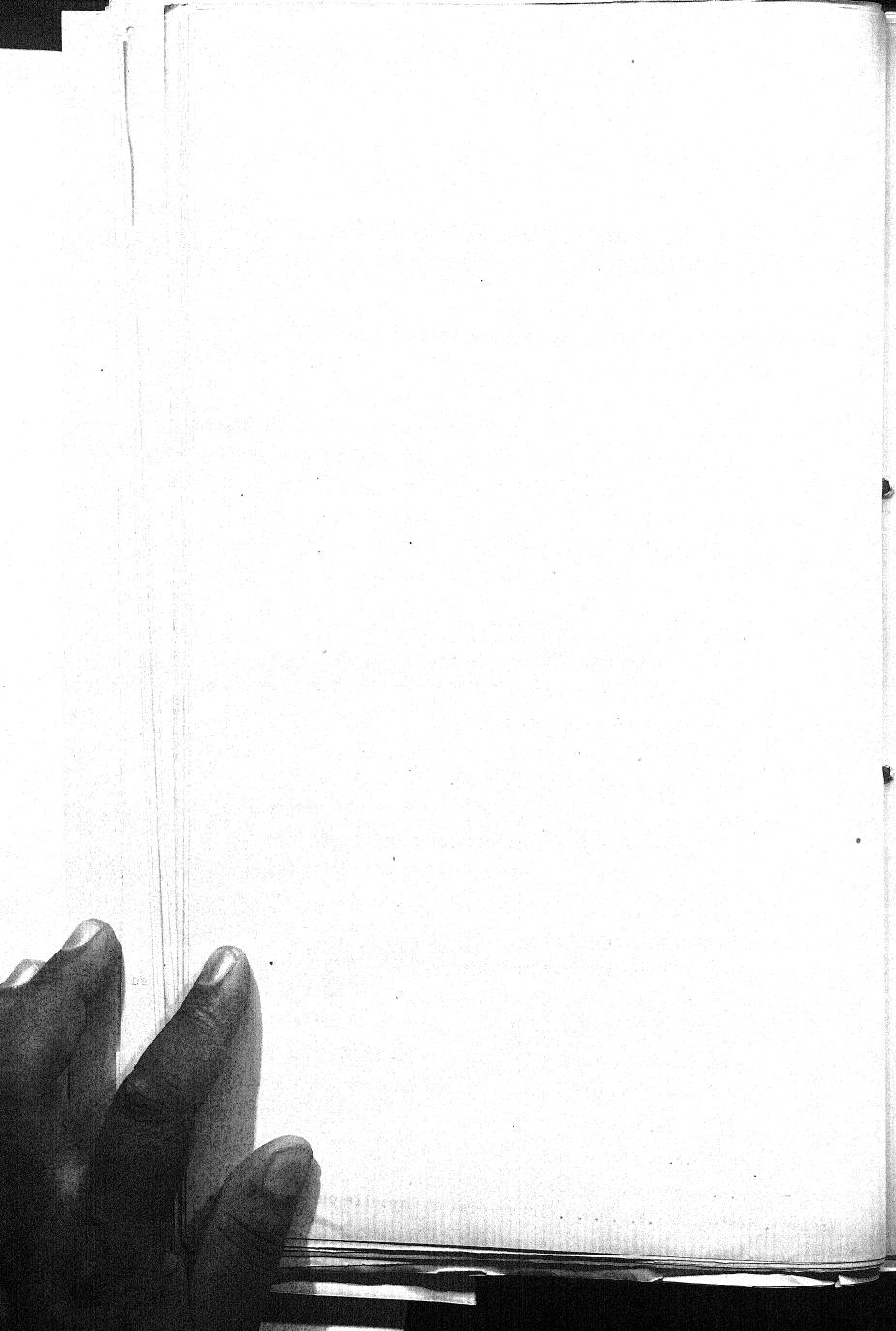
Ryghur and Poorunder - 1st Class Forts Singhur and Loghur - 2nd Class Forts Trimbuck and Doorup - 3rd Class Forts.

In the case of a 3rd Class Fort the Killidar received Rs. 100 a month, a sanad and a dress from Government. The pay was in addition to any pension being received. Subadar Mirza Mohamed Ally, 12th Regt. N.I., was appointed Killidar of Doorup in October.

On September 21st Lieutenant C.F.Laurie was reprimanded and suspended from all staff appointments until further orders by a General Court Martial on September for "having written a letter containing false, scandalous and injurious accusations to Captain A.T.Reid, Senior Officer of the 12th Regtiment N.I. and for peremptorily insisting on the letter being forwarded to the Brigadier-General commanding the Division". Lieutenant J.B.Rind was cashiered on October 22nd.

During the month of November the 2nd Extra Battalion was dis--banded and its personnel distributed among the regiments with even numbers, consequently it may reasonably be assumed that some of them came to the 12th N.I.

Captain C.H.Johnson appointed Brigade Major to the Surat Division, Lieut-Col H.R.Deschamps, commanding the regiment, died while on leave to England, Lieutenant F.F.N.B.V.B.Fortune died at Dapoolie on December 5th.



Captain C.H.Johnson appointed 2nd Assistant Military Auditor-General, Lieutenant R.M. Hughes appointed Fort Adjutant at Surat.

1831.

Oredered that breast-plates were in future to be supplied at public expense instead of from the regimental off-reckoning fund.

1833.

Surat to Baroda.

1834.

Captain J.Holmes reported as being in action against Maha Kanta, Captain C.H.Johnson appointed to the command of the Fort at Akulcote, Lieutenant C.F.Laurie died at Bombay on December 30th.

Detachment at Ahmedabad, followed later in the year by the remainder of the regiment.

1835.

Arrived at Rajkot from Ahmedabad on December 8th.

1836.

Captain R.M. Hughes appointed Commissary Agent at Surat.

1837.

Colonel H.Roome promoted Major-General on January 10th.

Subadar Poorun Singh, Bahadur, was, on May 1st, admitted to the 1st

Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

On the same date Subadar Shaikh Yar Mohamed was admitted to the 2nd

Class of the Order with the title of "Bahadur".

Lieutenant C.T. Whitehead died on June 30th.

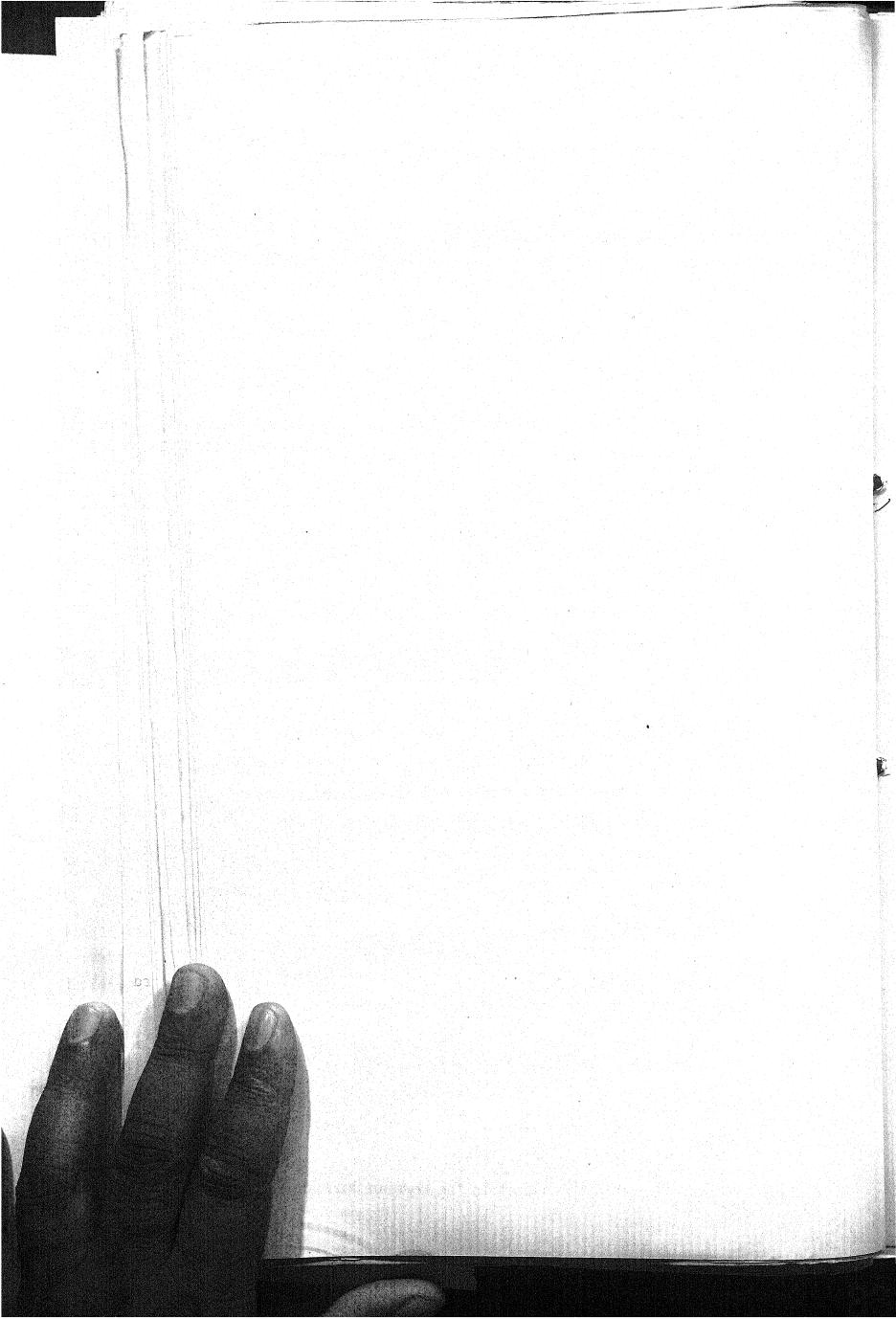
1838.

Major-General Sir G.M.Cox, Bart., Colonel-Commandant of the regiment since 1824, retired and was succeeded by Major-General E.Frederick.

Establishment increased during July to 8 companies of 6 Havildars, 6 Naiks and 100 Privates each.

1839.

Still at Rajkot with a detachment in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.



Major-General E.Frederick, Colonel-Commandant, retired and was succeeded by Lieut-General W.Sandwith, C.B. who retained the appointment until 1855.

Lieutenant J.Jessop died at Kathiawar on July 10th.

1840.

Arrived at Bombay from Rajkot on February 20th.*

Detachment returned from the Persian Gulf leaving behind Captain S.Hennell as Resident. Lieutenant R.N.Meade appointed to political employ in Sind. Classes enlisted at this period included Musalmans, Mahrattas, Rajputs, Brahmins, Ahirs and Purwaris.

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1841.

From Bombay to Bhooj where many men of all ranks died from the great heat experienced during the year. In October Lieutenant H.E.D. Jones passed the examination in the Mahratta language and was confirmed as regimental Quartermaster and Interpreter, in December. Ensign E.L.Russell appointed Interpreter to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N.I. On December 12th Jemadar Ragojee Sackpall was promoted Subedar in place of Subedar Abdool Rymon Khan, deceased. Color-Havildar Bucktwar Sing promoted Jemadar the same date.

1842.

Bhooj to Karachi on January 12th but after only a short stay the regiment was transferred to Sukkur.

Owing to casualties from sickness during the stay at Bhooj the strength of the 12th N.I. is given as having been between 400 and 500 men, "most of whom are sickly".

During March one extra company was sanctioned and, in April, a

^{*} The garrison of Bombay at this period consisted of 1 battalion of art-illery, one wing of a British Infantry regiment and 3 regiments of N.I.,
total 3,500 men, all quartered within the walls of the Fort (Fort George).
Life in the fort is reported as having been "very irksome" for the troops
owing to their confined quarters. Their duties included apprehending
persons who swam in the fort moat and the inspection of all goods entering
the fort in order to check the smuggling in of unauthorised articles.

No one was permitted to pass through any of the fort gates with an open
umbrella and sentries were warned "not to use their muskets or bayonets
when enforcing the order". Contemporary newspaper criticisms of Bombay
include the following:- "The Fort is now a second Augean stable - heat
suffocating", "Bombay is still unlighted; nothing but black, gloomy and
melancholy darkness" and "The unhealthy position of the barracks is now
fully demonstrated".



tenth Lieutenant was added to the establishment.

The following promotions were ordered on January 1st :-

Jemadar Ragojee Ghag to Subadar Color-Havildar Bapoo Jadow to Jemadar vice Subadar Khodi Sing, pensioned. Jemadar Soorev Bullee Sing to Subadar Color-Havildar Suckojee Cuddum to Jemadar "Ballojee Yadow to Jemadar.

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On January 23rd it was ordered that "Second grade apprentice J.A.D'Silva attached to the 12th Regt N.I. is promoted to the first grade".

Ensign E.L.Russell appointed interpreter to the 1st Grenadier Regt., Lieutenant R.Fitzgerald appointed Adhutant to the Sind Irregular Horse, both during March: Captain R.M.Hughes appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General to the forces in Sind: Brevet Captain J.Holmes appointed Staff Captain to the details assembling at Sukkur with an allowance of 8.70 a month on April 7th: Lieutenant H.E.D.Jones granted one years leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the Nilgherries on September 26th.

The following order appeared during the year:-

No officer may order any parade of his company (excepting the weekly inspection parade) without first obtaining the permission of the commanding officer through the adjutant.

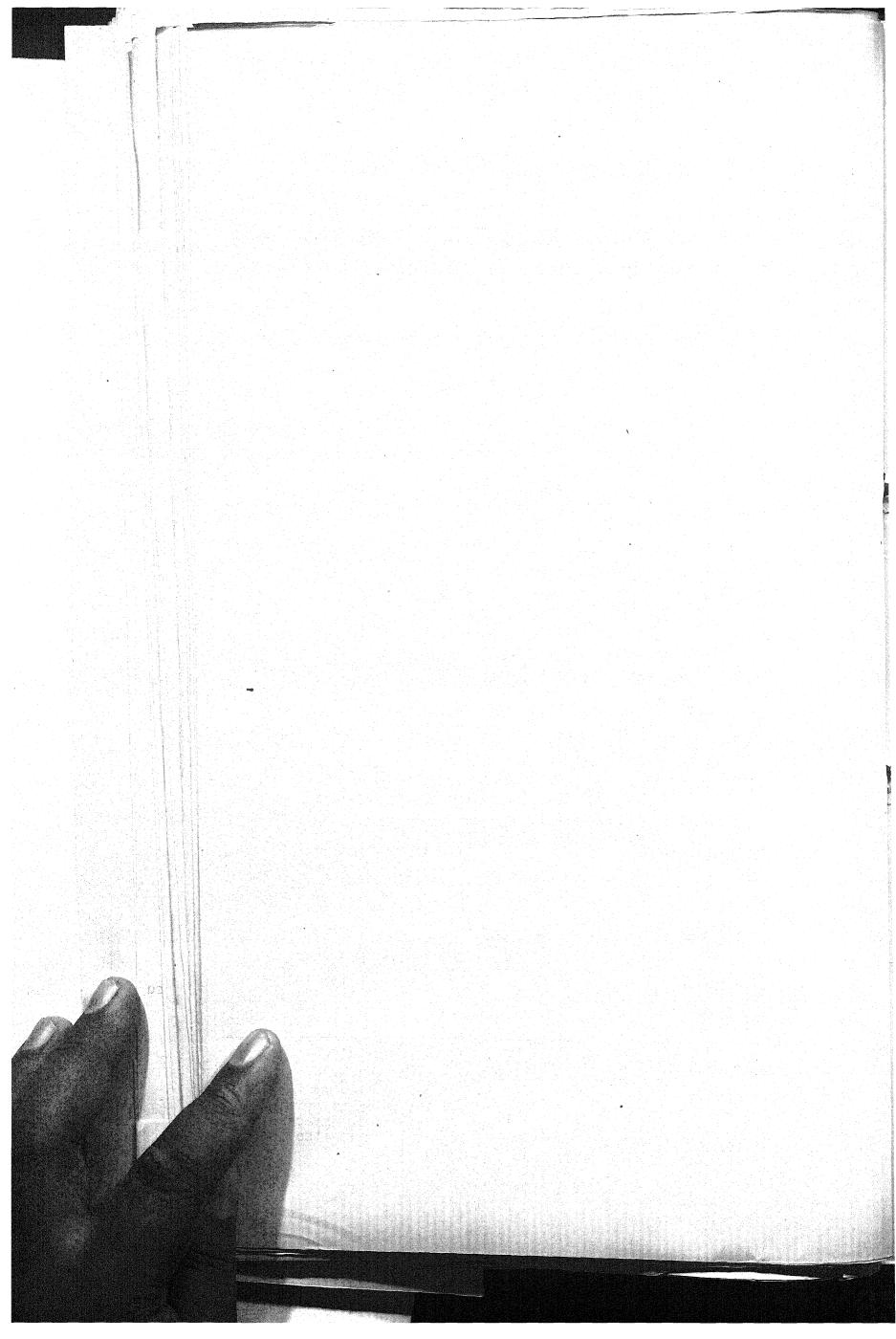
The following officers were detached for service with other units for the campaign in Afghanistan early in the year:-

A regimental monthly return of arms and accroutrements dated 1842 mentions the following items as comprising a sepov's equipment:-

Belt, bayonet
".pouch
".sword
".waist
Plates, waist
Flints, musket
Musket
Musket Ball

Knapsack Pouch, Musket Prickers and Brushes Scabbard and Bayonet Sling, Musket Turnkeys Worms.

^{*} In a publication entitled "Her Majesty's Army" it is stated that the 12th Regt Bombay N.I. was in Afghanistan during 1842 although it did not share in the honours granted to Nott's force. It has not been possible to verify this statement but possibly the regiment garrisoned Candahar temporarily after Nott had set out for Cabul. In any case it is a fact that 28 men of the 12th were killed in action during the operation and their relations awarded Native Family Pensions



Musketry took place monthly at ranges of 80 and 200 yards and scores were counted according to the number of hits on the upper, central and lower portions of the target. The propostion of hits to misses was, to judge from a regimental return of the period, approximately 1 to 2 at 80 yards and 1 to 11 at 200 yards. Each man fired three rounds in each practice, the rate of fire varying from 2 to 5 rounds per minute according to the ability of the firer. The regimental surgeon attended all ball practice shoots. Whenever an indent for flints was prepared it had invariably to be certified that the proper proportion of amounition had been expended viz., 1 flint to 5 rounds of ball or 12 rounds of blank.

During Becember the regiment moved from Sukkur to join the Field Force assembling at Roree for the campaign against the Amirs of Sind.

The Force left Roree on December 20th and occupied Mungare on the 26th.

1843.

On January 4th the column captured Deeja-Ka-Kote and destroyed the fort at Imamghar. By the 23rd they had occupied the whole of Upper Sing as far as Peer-Abu-Baker. After a two days halt the advance into Lower Sind was commenced, Nowsharra was captured on January 31st and Sukkerunder on February 9th. Meanwhile a force of 30,000 Baluchis had taken up a position near the village of Meanee where they awaited the arrival of the column. After a rest of five days at Sukkerunder the British set out for Meanee where they arrived by a series of forced marches on February 17th. They found the enemy esconsed in the dry bed of the river Fullaillee, their right resting on the village of Katri and their left on impenetrable jungle some 1,200 yards away.

a Color-Havildar respectively. A European Serjeant-Major and a European Quartermaster-Serjeant also appear in the return.

Another regimental retrun gives the following information, Drummer, 1st Class Rs. 9 Pay: - Subadar ,2nd Class Ps. 8/12/-Rs. 24/8/-Jemadar Private,1st Class 2nd Class Rs. 9 Color-Havildar Rs. 16 Havildar Naik Rs.12 " 3rd Class Rs.7

The Pay Havildar received an allowance of Rs.5 a month. The pay of a Lieutenant was Rs.225/12/- of which he had to contribute Rs.6/8/- to the Military Fund. A Company was commanded by a Captain who had a Subadar and an Ensign to assist him. Half companies were commanded by a Jemadar and



A frontal attack was launched with the 12th N.I.occupying a pasition on the left of the line, the advance being maintained at a staedy pace until the troops found themselves confronted by what an eye-witness describes as "a perfect forest of swords, filling the broad bank of the Fullaillee, clustering on both banks and, filling the plain beyond". The enemy hurled themselves downnthe slope and, in describing the resultant action, the historian goes on:-

Now the Baloochs closed their dense masses and such a fight took place as has seldom been known in the records of war. No fire of small arms, no push of bayonets, no sweeping discharges of grape from the guns could drive them back. They gave their breasts to the shot, they lept upon the guns and were blown away by twenties at a time. Their dead went down the deep slope by the hundred but the gaps in their masses were continually fulled up from the rear, the survivors of the front rank still pressing forward with unabated fury. Thus they fought, never more than three yards apart and often intermixed, the line being occasionally forced back by sheer weight of numbers. Major Jackson, commanding the 18th N.I. led his men,730 strong, into the action as if the succession of death had been in his orders. Two brave Havildars kept close to him, all three in advance of their Regiment, and all fell dead together covered with wounds, but not passively; several of the figreest Baloochs were seen to sink beneath the strong arm and whirling blade of the heroic Jackson as, crowding round him, they tore his body with their weapons Such was the battle of Meanee, fought on 17th February 1843 with 1800 men against thirty thousand. It had been a chain of single combats, no quarter being asked and none given. The ferocity on both sides was unbounded and the slaughter terrible, with the British throughout the fight literally on the brink of destruction. The enemy lost no fewer than 6000 dead alone, so that in less than four hours 2000 men had struck down 6000, three to each man.

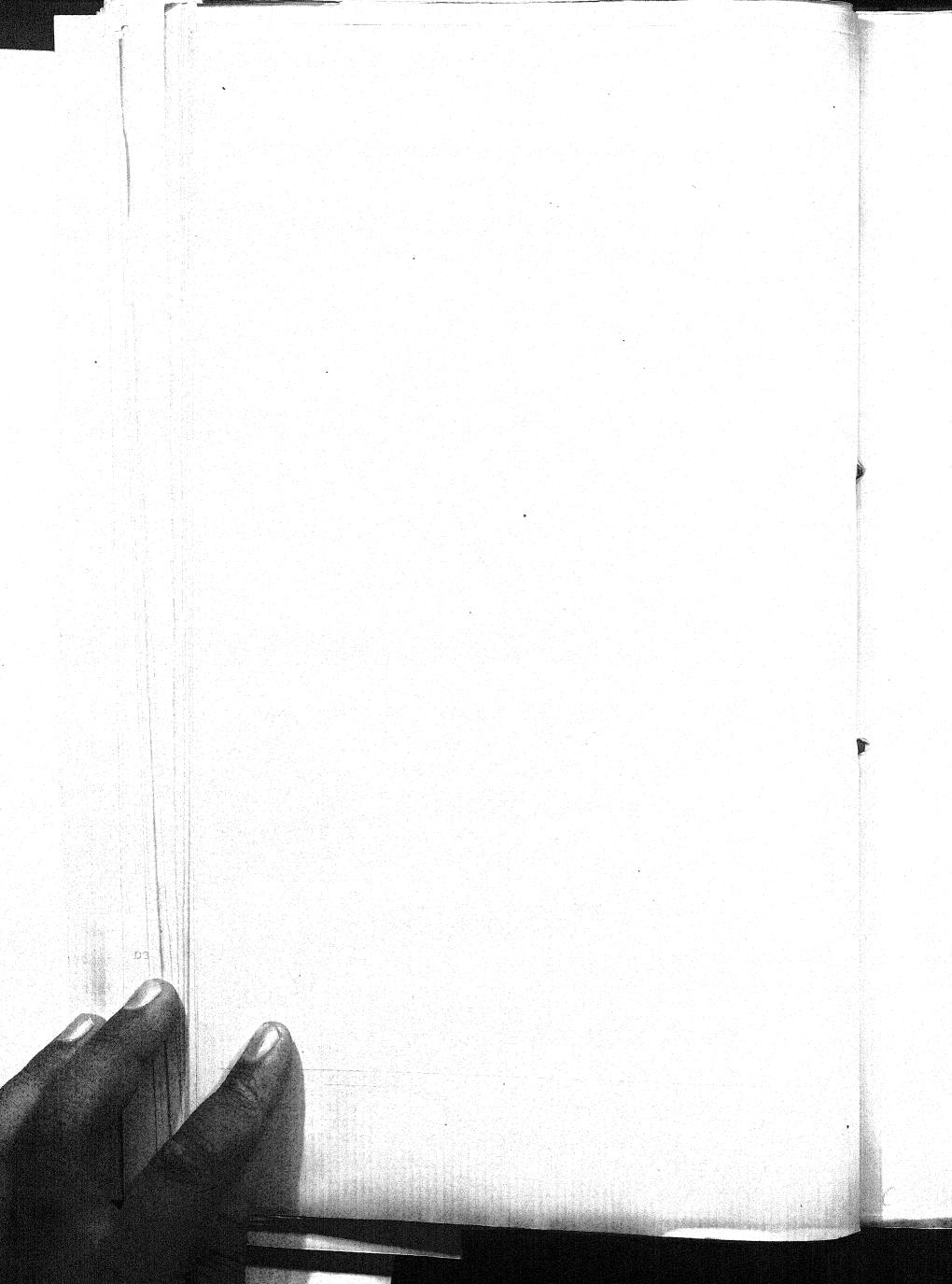
The enemy continued to press forward in spite of their losses until a cavalry charge against their right caused them to give way. On the death of Major Jackson, Major A.T.Reid assumed command of the 12th N.I.

In his subsequent report General McMurdo comments,

I observed along the line about 10% of the men engaged constantly with their locks; either in wiping moisture from the pan or in chipping their blunted flints; and I saw some even change them for new ones, this involving a mechanical operation with the screw of the hammer. But in doing these things the men did not fall out to the rear as on the parade, but stood their ground in line, with their bayonet points to the enemy. I saw the men dispense at last with their ramrods; the cartridge of the old smooth bore fitted so loosely in the barrel that the weight of the ball, accompanied by a sharp stroke of the butt upon the ground, was sufficient to send it home.*

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^{*} This was an old trick. "We made an improvement extempore upon the manual exercise for platoon firing by abstaining from any use of our ramrods: after loading and priming we merely struck the breech of the firelock to the ground, which sent the cartridge down, brought it to the present and fired." (From an account of the American War of Independence 1777).

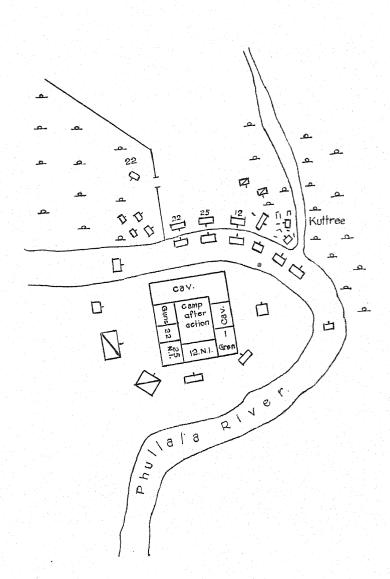


PLAN OF THE ACTION AT MEANEE NEAR HYDERABAD 17th February 1845.

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Scale 600 yards to an inch.



When the force left Roree in December 1842 Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Russell of the 12th N.I. were seconded for duty with the cavalry and at the battle of Meanee Fitzgerald's conduct occasioned a special report of which the following is an extract:-

made all who saw him in the fight marvel. Three or four had fallen beneath his tempestuous blade when a Balooch, crouching, as their custom is, beneath a shield, suddenly stepped up on the bridle hand and, with a single stroke, brought the horse down dead. Fitzgerald's leg was entangled by the fall and twice did the elated Balooch drive his keen blade at the prostrate warrior; each time the blow was parried and the, clearing himself from the dead horse, the strong man rose. The barbarian instantly cast his broad shield over his head, which was likewise defended with a thickly rolled turban of many folds, but Fitzgerald's sword went sheer through shield, and turban, and skull, down to the teeth".

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In his subsequent reports Sir Charles Napier specially mentions the 12th N.I. for having captured several enemy guns, and goes on to say "Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for his gallantry at the head of the 12th Native Infantry".*

The regiment lost Major W.H.Jackson, Captain R.N.Meade, Lieutenant E.Wood, 1 Havildar and 12 Privates killed and Ensign Holbrow, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildar and 47 men wounded.

The following N.C.Os and men of the 12th N.I. were killed at Meanee or subsequently died of wounds:-

Color-Havildar Ganga Din.
Naick Coothnajee Imrick.
Fifer Essajee Samajee.
Private Babajee Rao Powar.
Juggur Aheer.
Bhognac Cummulnai.

Bhognac Cummulnai
Byjoo Sing.
Goornajee Cuddum.
Gungadin Coombie.
Cabojee Kirkai.
Ragoo Poogderra.
Dado Majraher.
Soorbajee Cuddum.
Lumboo Pulloo.

" Bijjoo Sing.
" Ram Pursah Lalla.
" Mahadow Luchpaul.

Boy Luccajee Yadow.



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Cabojee Kirkai. Ragoo Poogderra.
Dado Majraher.
Soorbajee Cuddum.
Lumboo Pulloo.

Bijjoo Sing. Ram Pursah Lalla. Mahadow Luchpaul. Boy Luccajee Yadow.

Ensign V. Carter was promoted on the field to the rank of Lieutenant for bravery in action while the following officers and men were mentioned in despatches, this being the first occasion in the history of the British Army that other ranks are mentioned :-

Major W.H.Jackson - Killed at the head of the Grenadier Company in personal conflict with several of the enemy.

Major A.T.Reid. Captain R.N. Meade - Conspicuous bravery. Cheering on his men at one of the most critical perfods of the action.

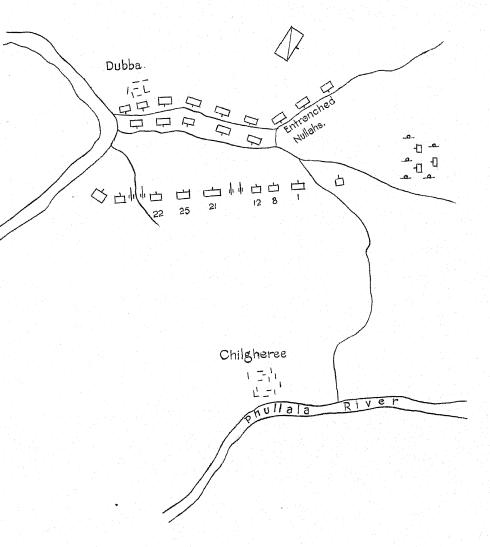
Captain W.S.Brown - Gallantry in cheering the men thr ughout the conflict at every part of the line where the resistance was most hot and determined.

Havildar Dutram Tewaree) Naick Bhowange Sing Naick Allum Sing

For their part in gallantly defending Major Jackson though themselves wounded



PLAN OF THE ACTION AT DUBBA NEAR HYDERABAD MARCH 24TH 1843.



Scale 800 yards to an inch.

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Havildar Bugwan Sing) For gallant behaviour urging their men Havildar Thakoor Ram) on and always foremost in the action.

After the battle camp was formed on the far bank of the river and Hyderabad was occupied without opposition two days later. Major Reid was given command of the Fort with Captain W.S.Brown as Fort Major.

Meanwhile the Amirs had reorganised and were concentrating their armies in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad but the arrival of reinforcement enabled the British to resume the offensive. It was discovered that 25,000 enemy with 15 guns had taken up a position in two parralel, dry nullahs near the village of Dubba, about five miles from Hyderabad and once again a frontal attack was launched. On this occasion the 12th N.I., reduced to 580 of all ranks, and commanded by Captain G. Fisher, occupied the centre of the line. Battle was joined at 9a.m. on March 24th, the first nullah falling almost at once. Fighting continued until noon when the second nullah and the village of Bubba fell. During the course of the action 5,000 enemy were killed with surprisingly, little loss to the attackets, the 12th N.I. losing only 2 Privates killed and 35 wounded.

Thisbattle is known alternatively as Dubba, from the name of the village at which it was fought, as Naraja, from the name of the nearby plain and, officially, as Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald was again mentioned in despatches - "Four or five fell beneath the iron hand of Fitzgerald whose matchless strength renders the wildest tales of chivalry almost incredible".

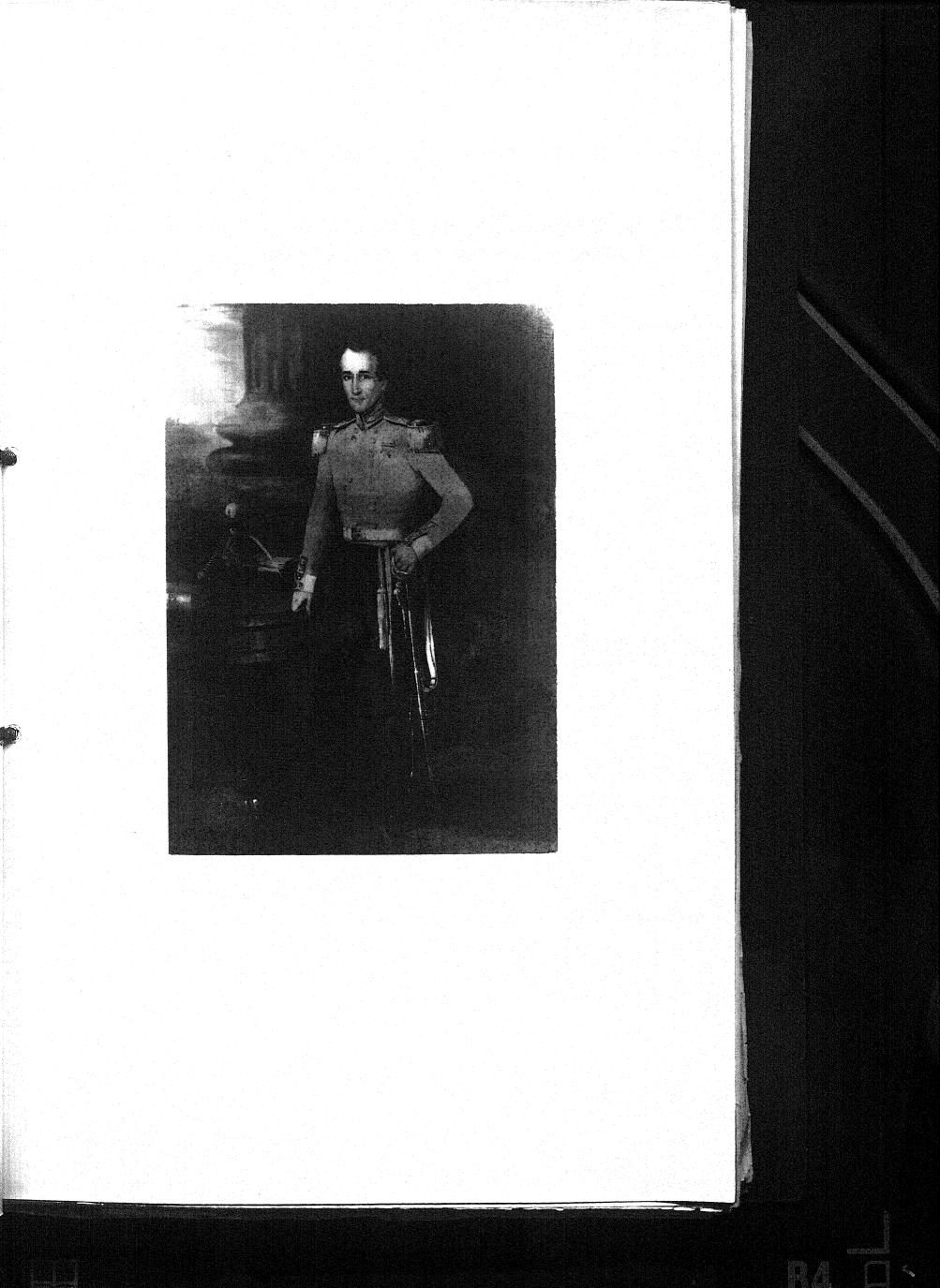
In spite of the tremendous heat the troops marched another 20 miles in persuit of the enemy and eventually reached the village of Meypoor on March 26th. The men suffered cruelly as they were dressed in scarlet coats with tight fitting stocks, they carried heavy equipment and had no protection from the sun while, to add to their miserjes, the water supply ran out. Yet such was the desire to close with the enemy that the sepoys carried the British soldiers' muskets until they themselves were forced to fall out from sheer exhaustion when it was discovered that many of the sepoys had been wounded but had concealed the fact in order to be permitted to take part in the final pursuit.*

^{*} As a result of their association during this campaign the 12th N.I. and H.M. 22nd Foot (The Cheshire Regiment) formed a friendship which was renewed and celebrated every year on the anniversary of the battle of Meanee, "Meanee Day" being the Regimental Day of both regiments.



Lieutenant-Colonel A.T.Reid, C.B.







On April 4th the column reached Oomercote, 100 miles from Hyderabad which brought the campaign to an end. A few days later they returned to Hyderabad having, to quote the historian, "within 16 days defeated more than 25,000 enemy in unequal conflict, captured two great fortresses and marched 200 miles under a burning sun".

Major A.T.Reid and Captain G.Fisher were subsequently mentioned in despatches for the second time. Each was awarded the C.B. and they were promoted respectively Lieutenant-Colonel and Major on the field.

The bodies of the British and Native troops who fell at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad were buried together in one big grave at the respective sites, a monument in the form of a stone obelisk being erected over each grave with the inscription

"Erected by Major-General Sir C.J. Napier, G.C.B. and the officers, N.C.Os, and soldiers of the British Army under his command in Memory of their Comrades who fell in the battles of the 17th February and 24th March 1843, fought with the Amirs of Sind".

An order was subsequently issued sanctioning the award of the battle honour "HYDERABAD 1843", "in perpetual commemoration of that brilliant achievement" but it was almost immediately cancelled and a fresh order sanctioned the award of the separate battle honours "MEANEE" and "HYDERABAD" instead. A silver medal was issued to all ranks taking part in the campaign while the rank and file received, in addition, prize money and twelve months batta. The medal was inscribed 'Meanee' or 'Hyderahad', according to which action the recipient was engaged, those present at both battles received a medal inscribed with both the names. A copy of the regimental medal roll for the campaign in Sind is given in Appendix IX.

The following table shews the detailed strength of the 12th N.I. at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad:-

Col Las- Hosp
EO Sub Jem Hav Hav Nks Drmr Frs Bglrs Ptes cars Boys Assts
Meanee 31 9 10 8 38 44 8 10 2 690 11 4 3
Hyderabad 9 7 8 7 34 37 7 9 1 466 8 - 2

After the annexation of Sind Captain W.S.Brown was appointed Inspector of Police for the newly acquired Province. He raised and organised the force on such an extremely sound basis that his particular system eventually became the model upon which the Indian Police reforms of 1860 were based.



During March intimation was received from Bombay that the heirs of the 28 men killed on active service in Afghanistan during 1842 had been granted Native Family Pensions. Also in March Captain R.M. Hughes was granted two years leave to the Nilgherries on Medical certificate.

After the campaign in Sind the establishment was reduced by 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 10 Privates per company.

1844.

On January 19th Color-Havildar Essree Sing was promoted to the rank of Jemadar vice Jemadar Sulla Sing deceased. On the same date Captain J.Holmes was granted two years leave to the Nilgherries on medical certificate and Lieutenant E.L.Russell was appointed Adjutant of the Sind Irregular Horse. On June 26th Lieutenant J.Dawn was appointed interpreter to the 8th N.I.

Full dress is on record as having been :-

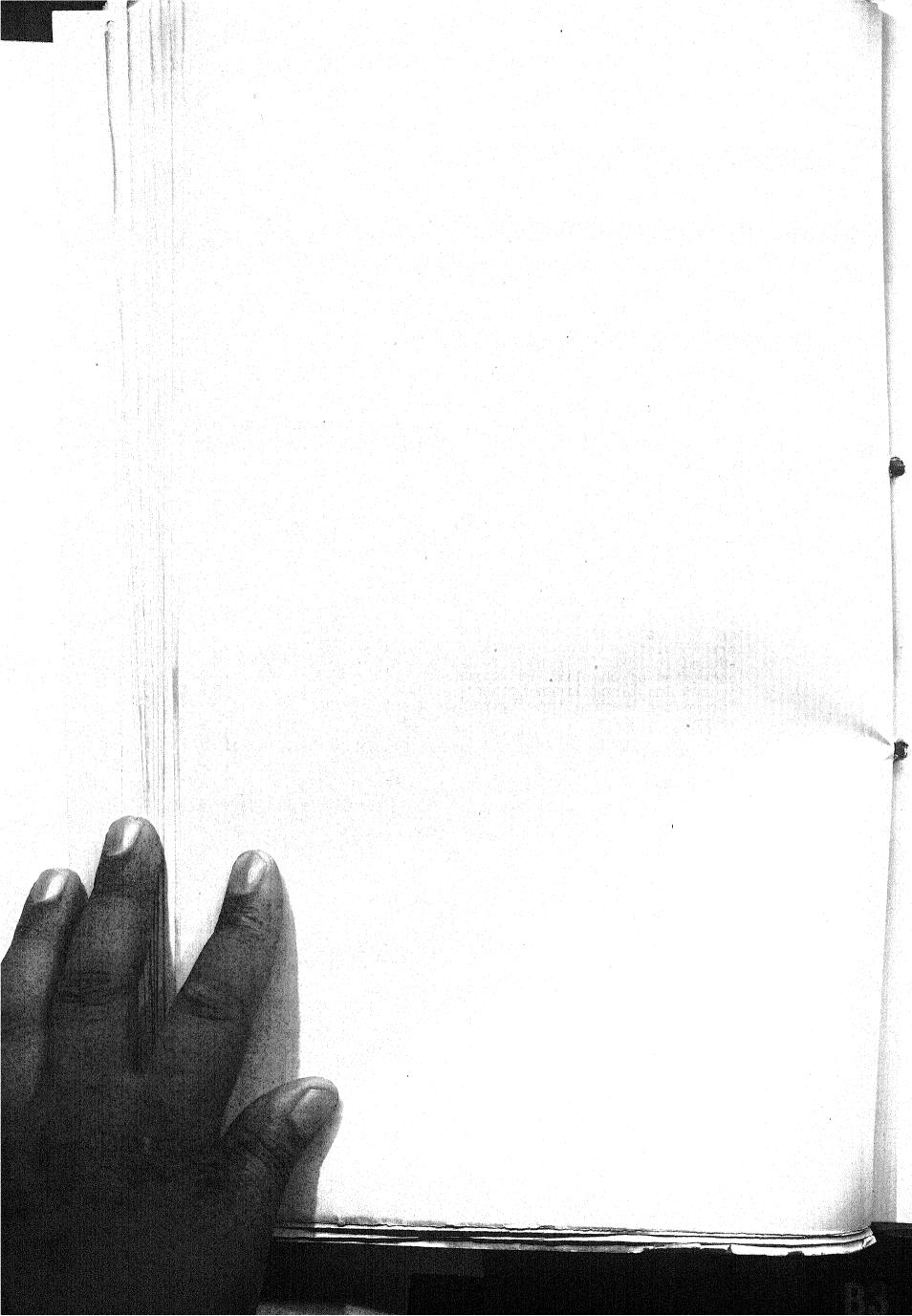
A red coat or shell jacket with epaulettes (wings in place of epaulettes for the grenadier company) and buff facings. Tightly fitting white trousers, tall cap or shakee, widening out towards the top and worn with a plume. In front of the shakee was the regimental badge consisting of the figure XII in Roman letters in a garter. The bayonet belt and the pauch belt crossed over the chest with a breast plate on the former. Another belt, (introduced in 1826), was worn round the waist. Footgear consisted of chaplis. In undress a white linen jacket and black linen trousers were worn with a forage cap bearing the figure 12 in metal as a badge.

There were no fewer than five orders of dress at this period, two of which have just been described, the others being:-

Heavy Marching Order.

Full dress coat
Undress epaulettes or wings
Black linen trousers
Full dress cap
Cap cover of white linen or oilskin
Knapsack
Chaplis
Haversack) Carried on field service only
Canteen)

The knapsack contained :-1 Full dress coat 1 Dhoti or Pyjama 1 Lotah string 1 Extra pair of trousers 1 Cloak folded to the size of the knapsack and strapped to the 1 Forage cap 1 Extra cap cover Full dress epaulettes or wings 1 Extra cap badge back of it. 1 Extra plume 1 Button cleaner 1 Brush 1 Piece of pipe-clay 1 Doputta



Light Marching Order.

Full dress coat
Undress wings or epaulettes
Black linen trousers
Forage cap
Knapsack
Chaplis
Haversack) Carried on field service only.

The knapsack contained:1 Doputta
1 Dhoti or Pyjama
1 Lotah string
2 days provisions(when on field service)
Cloak as in heavy marching order.

Guard Mounting Order.

Dress as in full dress with knapsack and chaplis
The knapsack to contain:
1 Extra pair of trousers

1 Sleeping Carpet

1 Lotah cord

1 Daputta
Cloak as before.
When the knapsack is not worn on Quard Mounting parades the cloak to be folded the size of a knapsack and carried flat on the back, the top in line with the bottom of the coat collar.

Orders regarding the fitting of accroutrements laid down:

"the pouch to hang horizontally, the distance between it and the right elbow, when bent, to be the breadth of two fingers. At the same time the inner angle of the bayonet belt to be in line with the centre of the pouch. The breastplate to be exactly where the two belts cross one another in front, the upper angle of the breastplate to be immediately under the third button of the coat. The cap to be worn evenly on the head and pulled well down over the eyes".

In the case of the 12th N.I. the pouch ornament consisted of a metal XII in large Roman letters within a garter inscribed "B.N.I.", the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath and surmounted by the rotal crown. The cost of a greatcoat was Rs.7, a pair of white linen trousers cost Rs.1/8/-, a stock cover Ps.1, a roll-call jacket Rs.1 and chin straps 10 for Rs.1.

Lieut-Col D. Capon* appointed to the command of the regiment.

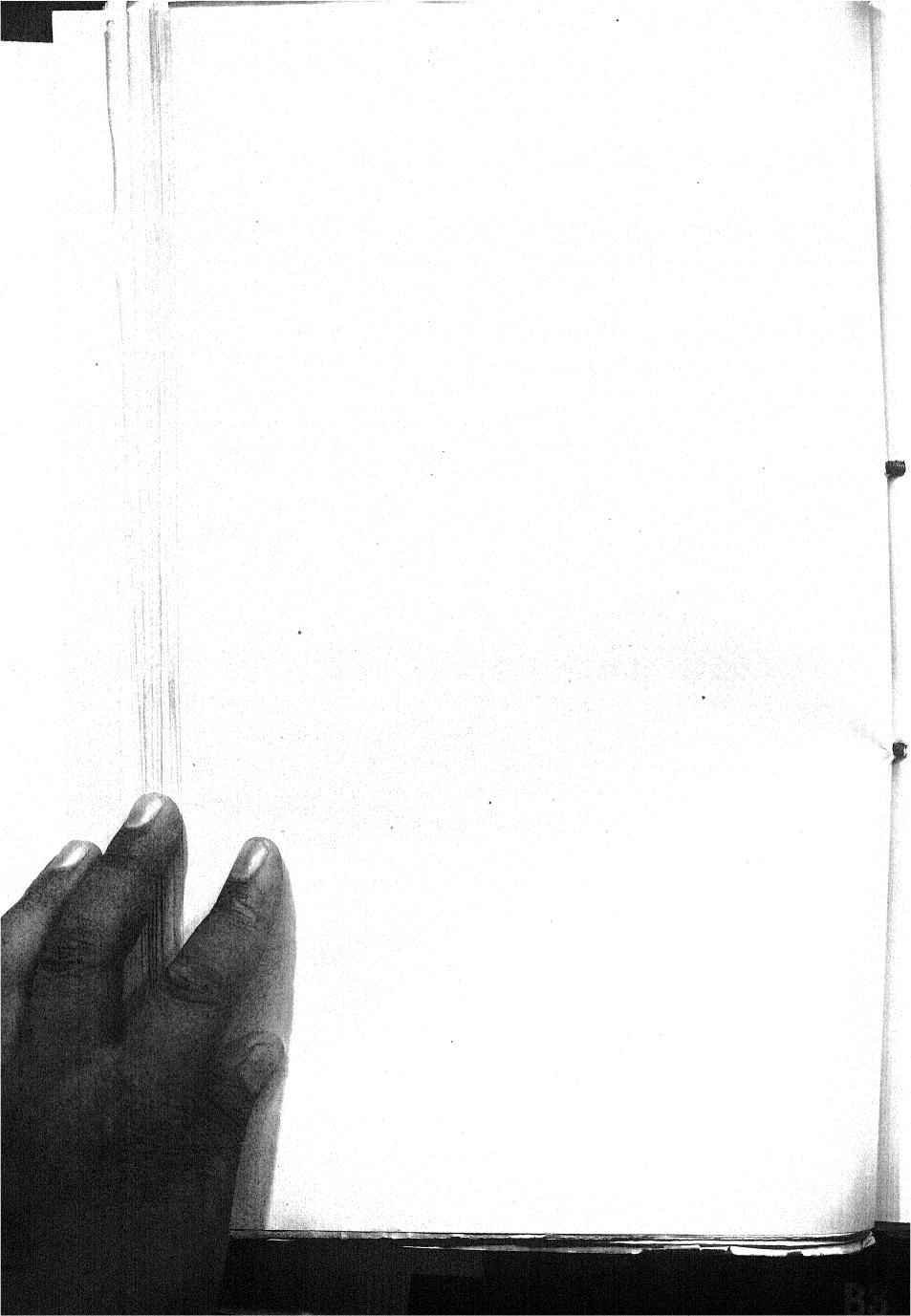
1845.

On January 24th 1 Captain was added to the establishment and the strength of each company was raised to 2 Native Officers, 6 Havildars, 6 Naiks, 2 Buglers and 100 Privates.

From field service to Karachi in March. In a list of members of the Bombay Golf Club for 1845 appears the name of Lieut-Col J.H.Dunsterville, 12th N.I.

Captain H.E.D. Jones appointed Deputy Commissioner in Sind.

Before leaving Sind Lieut-Col A.T.Reid was presented by the Amirs with a gold handled sword inset with jewels as a token of friendship and in gratitude for all he had done for them during and after the *Son of Lt-Col D.Capon commanding the 2/6th 1803 to 1805.



campaign of 1843 in befriending them in the Fort at Hyderabad. The sword is now an heirloom in his family.

1846.

Captain J.Holmes was appointed to the command of the newly raised 2nd Baloochie Battalion* at Karachi and Lieutenants G.Fitzgerald and F.T.Bruce were transferred to the Sind Camel Corps** as commander and adjutant respectively.

In January a draft consisting of 1 European Officer, 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 6 Naiques and 7 Privates was supplied to the newly raised 28th N.I. All the draft were appointed to the next higher rank in the new regiment, the Jemadar becoming a Subadar, the Havildar a Jemadar, the Naiques Havildars and the Privates Naiques. The European Officer was Lieutenant J.Daun.

The regiment was on field service in the Guibee Hills and was for a time at Bhawulpore but no details regarding the occasion can be traced.

Sind campaign medals issued.

Lieutenant J.H.A.Dawson died at Karachi on June 29th.

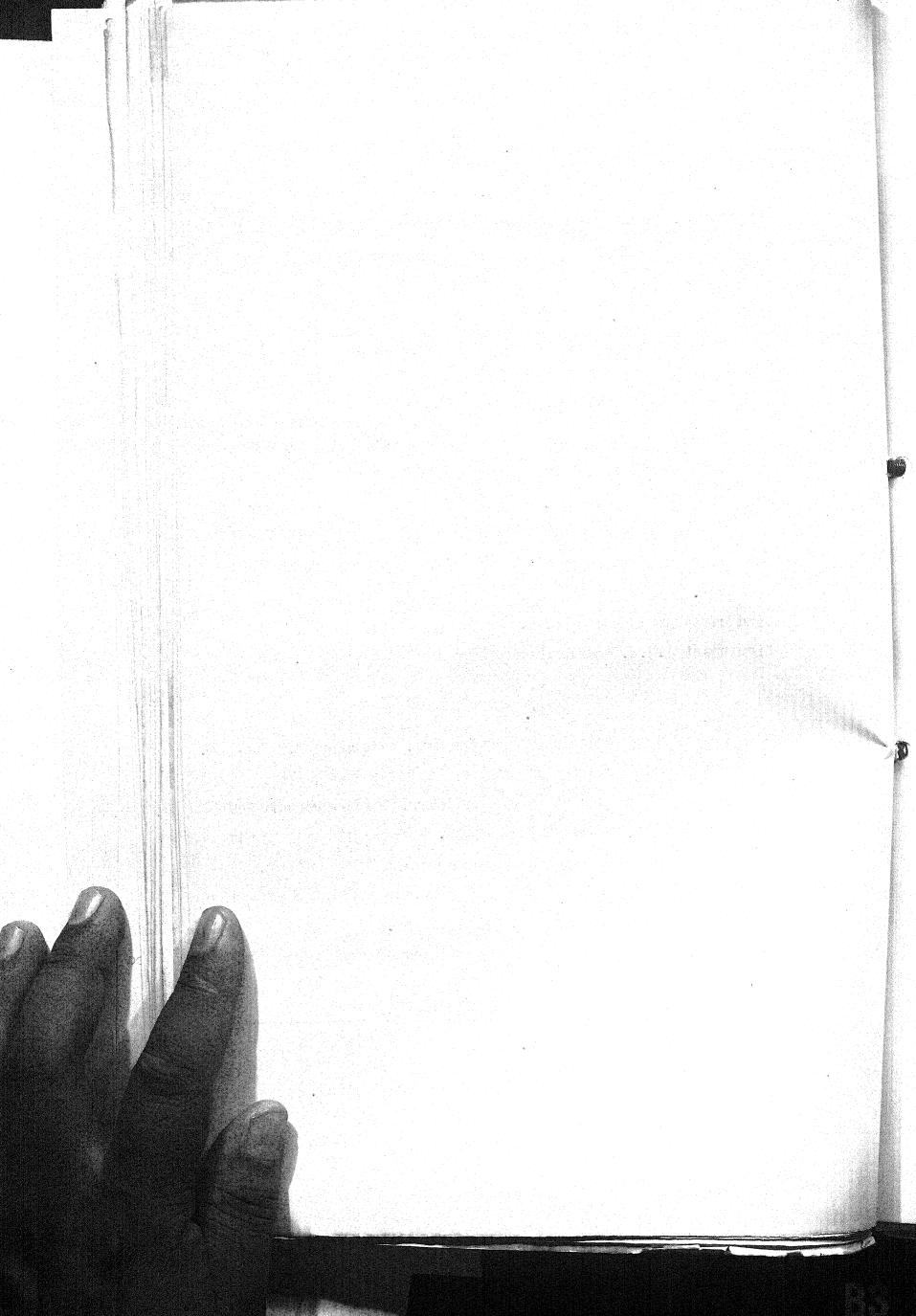
1847.

To Kolapore from Karachi on February 3rd, detachment at Vingola. On February 26th orders were received for the immediate reduction of the establishment by 10 Havildars, 10 Naiques and 200 Privates, the surplus men to be discharged. Shortly afterwards the establishment was further reduced to 10 companies of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naiques and 80 Privates each, the excess being retained as supernumeraries until absorbed.

Captain T. Maughan appointed to the command of the Baggage Corps in Sind.

^{*} Now the 4/10th Baluch Regiment.

^{**} Now the 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles.



Captain T.Maughan proceeded on field service with the Sind Baggage Corps to the Punjab and Sutlej. He was present at the actions fought at Mooltan and Goojerat and was awarded the campaign medal with clasps Lieut-Colonel A.T.Reid.C.B. transferred to the command of the 14th N.I.*

1849.

To Ahmedabad from Kolapore on December 23rd.

Lieutenant G.Fitzgerald appointed toraise & command the 5th

**

Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant W. Lodwick appointed commissary agent at Sholapore.

1850.

Lieut-Colonel Reid, C.B. promoted Brigadier and Commanding Ahmednagar.

1851.

During the year the India (Retrospective) Medal was sanctioned for issue to the survivors of all the Comapny's campaigns between 1799 and 1826. Clasps for the Mahratta campaign of 1817 were 'Kirkee', 'Poona' and 'Kirkee and Poona'. Although the medal was sanctioned in 1851 it was not issued until 1856 so that it is extremely doubtful whether there were any regimental survivirs of the 1817 campaign at all at that date. In any case it is not possible to trace issues of the medal to the Bombay Army as the rolls merely state so many "unengraved medals despatched to India for issue".

1852.

To Bombay from Ahmedabad on December 28th.

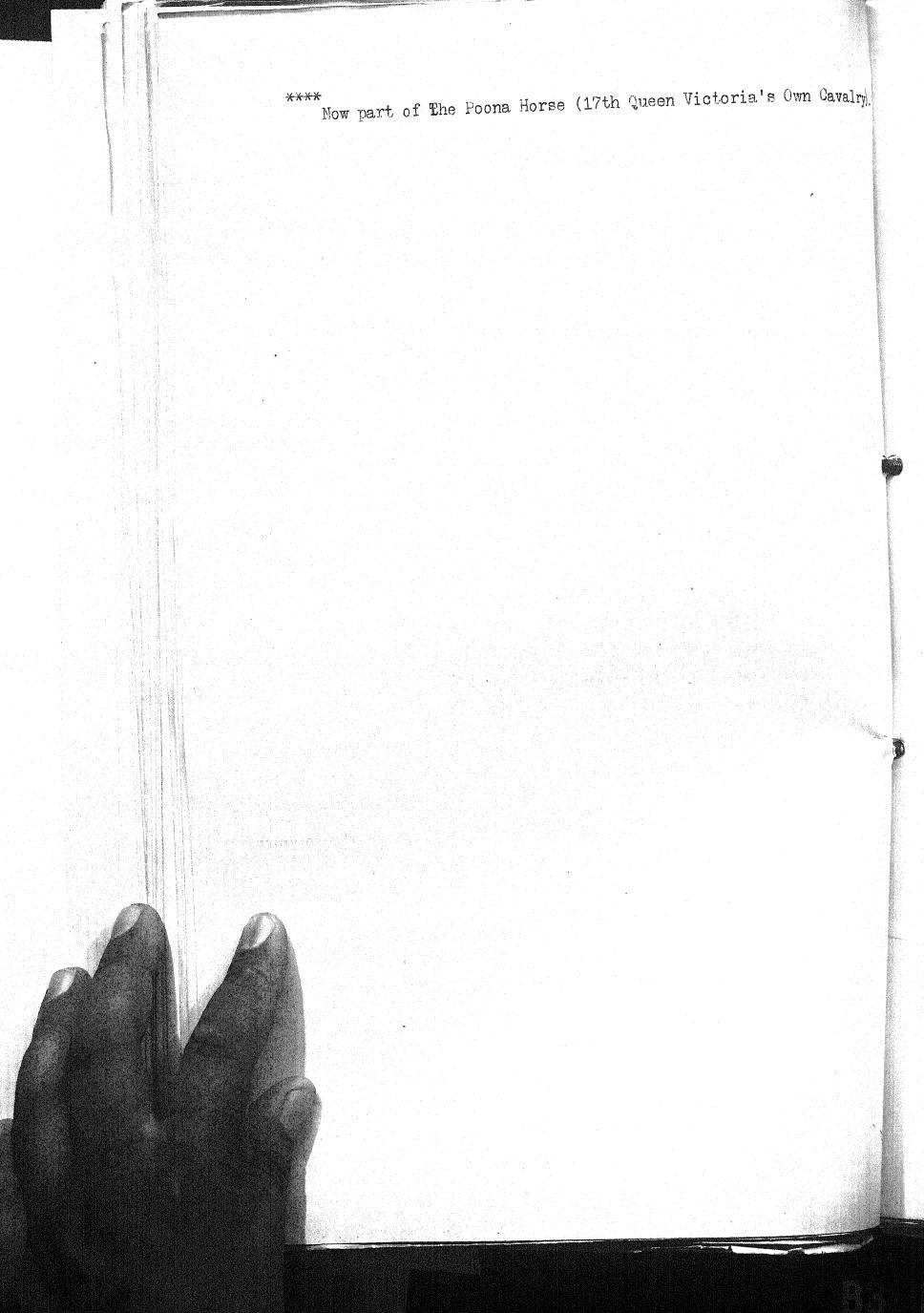
Lieutenant W.Lodwick appointed commissary agent at Bombay,
Lieutenant H.Y.Beale Adjutant of the Poona Irregular Horse and
Lieutenant V.B.Carter 2nd-in-command of the South Mahratta Light Horse
Major G.Clarkson died at Ahmedabad on October 6th.

^{*}Now the 10th Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Now part of Sam Browne's Cavalry (12th Frontier Force).

The amenities of Bombay had apparently not very much improved since the last visit of the 12th to that station in 1840. Contemporary the last visit of the state of Bombay.sav "Hornby Row is one of the reports, referring to the state of Bombay.sav "Hornby Row is one of the filthiest streets in Bombay" - "Snakes and tiger are common sights in the Town". Fish eating was prohibited in 1852 owing to the number of dead human bodies floating in the harbour.

**** P.T.O.



Captain R.Fitzgerald died on board the "Ripon" while enroute to England on leave. Lieutenant J.O'B.Forrest appointed Momnissary Agent at Ahmedabad.

Ten rifles per company issued.

1854.

Colonel J.H.Dunsterville and Lieutenant-Col A.T.Reid.C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General. Lieutenant-Col J.A.G.Morris promoted to Brigadier-General commanding Baroda. Major T.Maughan appointed Secretary to Government in the Military and granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

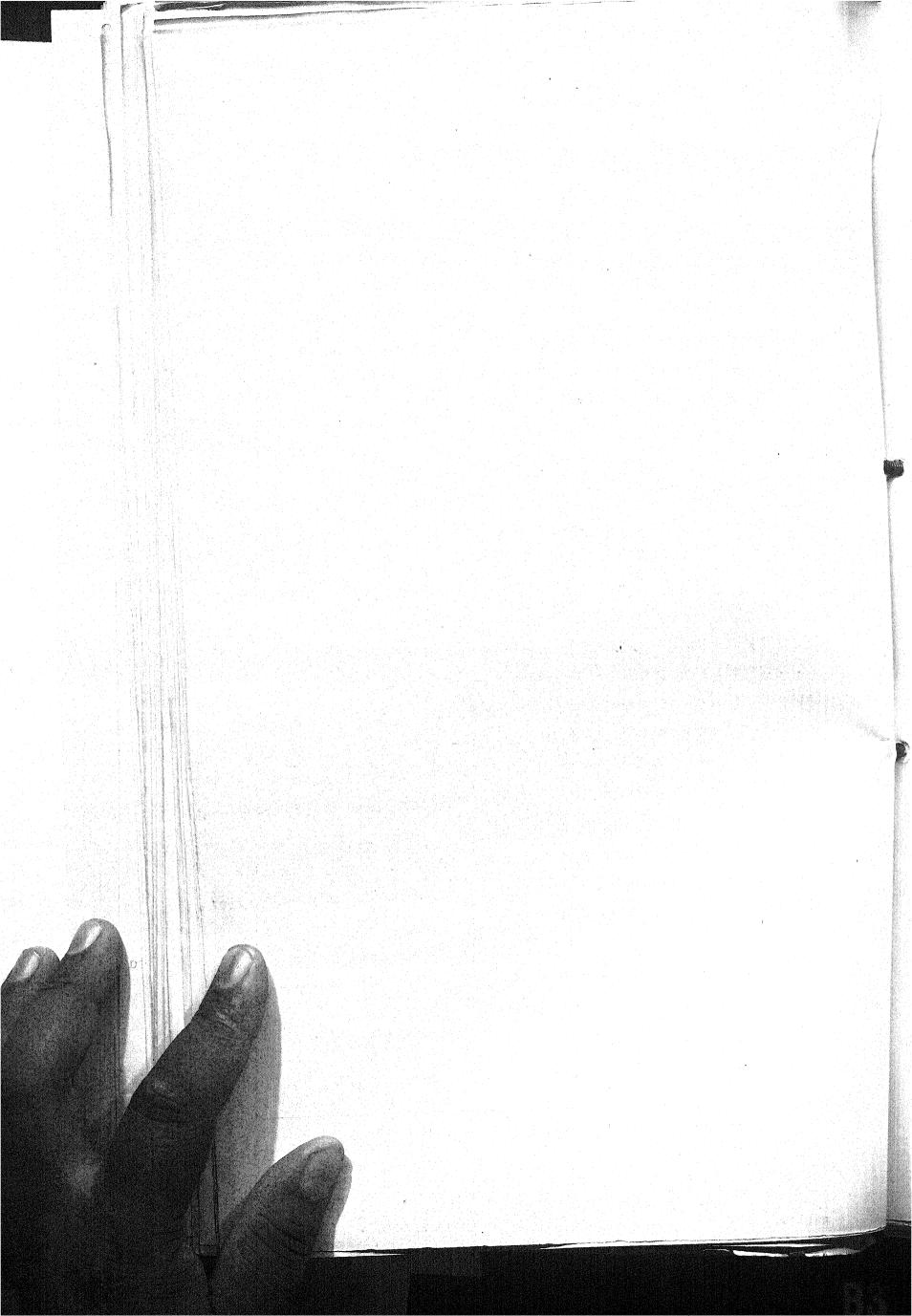
1855.

On February 1st Lieutenant-General W.Sandwith, C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the 12th N.I. since 1839.retired and was succeeded by Major-General A.T.Reid, C.B. Lieutenant F.T. Cornewall appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant A.Y. Shortt transferred to civil employ, Lieutenant H.Y. Beale appointed commissary agent and Captain E.L. Russell promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel direct and appointed Fort Adjutant at the Presidency.

On February 23rd Captain F.Forbes-Bruce left on deputation to the Turkish Army having been selected to command and organise the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He received the localrank of Lieut-Colonel and remained on service until the end of the Crimoan campaign when he and his Irregulars proceeded to Asia and Assyria. He remained with the Turkish Army until his retirement in 1859. He is noted as having proceeded to England on December 8th 1856 "to have his accounts audited".

On March 20th Major John Holmes was similarly deputed. He commanded a Turkish Brigade in the Crimea and returned in 1857 with the brevet rank of Lieut-Colonel and the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidie.

^{*} The inscription round the base of the pulpit of St Paul's Cathedral London.reads "In memory of Captain Robert Fitzgerald 12th Regt: Bombay Native Infantry Commands 5th Punjaub Cavalry. This Pulpit is erected by his personal friends & brother officers. He departed this life 17th Oct 1853: Aged 36 years". Burton in "Sind revisited" says of Fitzgerald "He died too early for his fame. There was something in him that leads to Westminster Abbey".



To Deesa from Bombay on January 9th.

Jemadar Anund Ram left on deputation for service in Persia.

Lieutenant C.T.Heathcote appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant H.F.Bolton appointed Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonement magistrate at Karachi with the local rank of Captain on September 24th, Lieutenant T.H.P.Lawrence died at Deesa in Spetember.

On October 7th the following were gazetted as musketry instructors and were permitted to affix the letters "I.M." to their names in all regimental returns:-

Subadar Ramjee Ballakur - 1st Class Havildar Gujjadar Shookul - " " Private Soolamanjee - 2nd Class Jodi Doobay - " "

On November 12th the establishment of European officers was increased by 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant.

During the year badges of rank for Native Officers were introduced. Hitherto a Subadar was distinguished by a double necklace of gold beads and a Hemadar by a single such necklace. The new badges, to be worn on the collar, were as follows:-

Subadar-Wajor - Crossed swords and crown Subadar - Crossed swords Jemadar - A single sword.

1857.

Deesa, with a detackment at Jaurid.

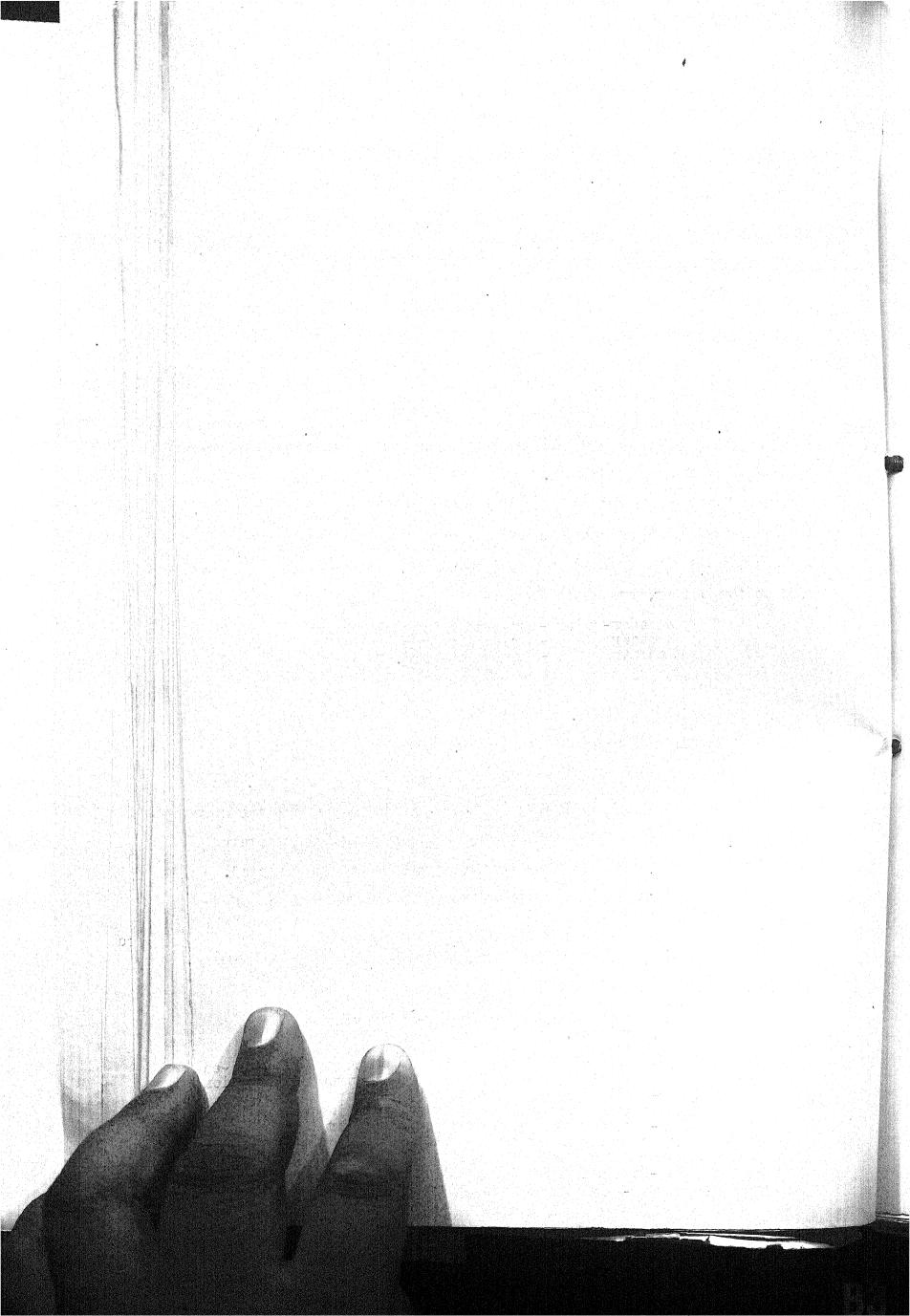
On January 23rd the strength was raised to 900 Privates. Later in the year it was again increased to 1,000. At the same time two more companies were added to the establishment, "the recruits to be drawn only from the Konkan and the neighbouring countries of the Deccan".

At the beginning of June tunics were introduced in place of coats.

The following Native Officer promotions were ordered at various dates during the year:-

Subadar Bhola Sing to be Subadar-Major vice Ballajee Jadow, pensioned.

Jemadar Sumsenjee Ellojee to be Subadar
Color-Havildar Jewaheer Sing to be Jemadar -ed Jemadar Buldi Sing to be Subadar vice Bhyrow Sing, pension Color-Havildar Ramjee Cuddum to be Jemadar
Jemadar Rannoo Jadow to be Subadar vice Kisson Sing Color-Havildar Ram Gulam Sing to be Jemadar
Jemadar Bhoree Aheer to be Subadar on augmentation
Jemadar Surrufraz Khan ditto ditto Aheer
Color-Havildar Dajee Walgara to be Jemadar vice Bhoree
Havildar-Major Ranoo Jadow to be Jemadar vice Surrufraz
Khan



Quarter-Master Havildar Ram Chunder Camuth to be Jemadar vice Sheik Murrad, Bensioned Color-Havildar Pulton Tewaree to be Jemadar on augmentation Color-Havildar Gornac Rajnac ditto ditto Jemadar Govind Sawunt to be Subadar vice Surrufraz Khan Color-Havildar Luchoo Powar to be Jemadar Havildar-Major Obdool Sing to be Jemadar vice Jackoo Tewari, deceased.

Jemadar Rannoo Jadow's promotion to Subadar in November was in special recognition of his loyalty to the State. He had been promoted Jemadar only three months previously.

Three weeks after the outbreak of the Mutiny at Meerut the regiments of Bengal Infantry stationed at Nasirabad murdered their officers and burned the cantonments and the 12th N.I. formed part of subsequently the Light Field Force which/set out from Deesa to re-occupy Nasirabad. They arrived on June 12th but the mutineers had already fled. Order was restored and the troops were thereafter engaged on normal garrison duties.

The strength of the detachment of the 12th N.I. with the column was :-

1 Lieutenant 1 Ensign 1 Adjutant 1 Quartermaster 5 Subadars

2 Jemadars 21 Havildars

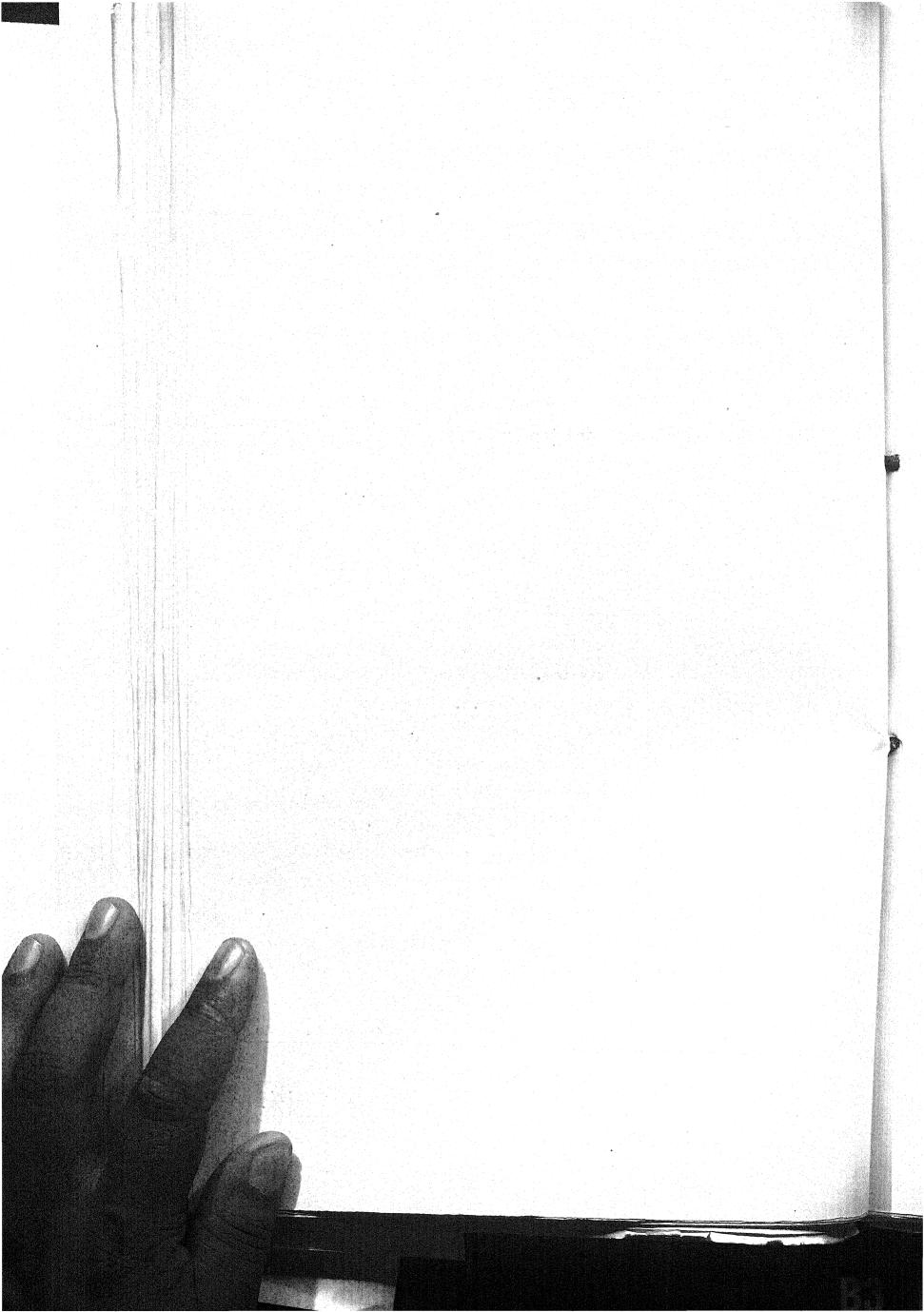
10 Drummers 344 Privates.

Towards the end of June Captain W.F.Holbrow and 200 men of the 12th N.I. were sent to Neemuch as part of the garrison of that town.*

On August 10th a mutinous trooper from a cavalry regiment stationed at Nasirabad fled to the lines of the 12th N.I. where he parsuaded some of his friends to give him shelter. The remainder of the regiment proved their loyalty by themselves arresting the affected men and by their subsequent behaviour in the field and in quarters which is officially recorded as having been "anexceptionable".

On September 18th took place the abhortive attack on Awah by a column under Brigadier Lawrence which included Lieutenants Browne and Heathcote and 40 men of the 12th N.I. The fort was found to be too strong to be forced and the column returned to Nasirabad. The same

^{*} Neemuch went over to the rebels on June 3rd. One of the affected regiments was the 7th Gwalior Contingent to which Ensign W.V.Daven-port of the 12th N.I. had only lately been seconded for duty. Davenport made a determined attempt to save the Contingent's Colours and was eventually driven from the fort at the point of the bayonet.



day the garrison of Neemuch marched against and captured the village of Nimbahera, some 20 miles distant. During the course of this action the 12th N.I., commanded by Lieutenant A.A.P.Browne, suffered casualties of Lieutenant W.V.Davenport and 6 men wounded out of a total casualty list to the foce of 17. The names of the 6 men wounded were:

Private Narayan Morree
"Hurree Bhugwali
"Laroo Dulvey
"Bapoo Rawund
"Arjoon Rawul
Bugler Luchac Luccanac.

The subsequent official report on the action at Nimbahera says :-

On October 23rd 3 officers and 100 rank and file took part in the attack on the village of Jiran, about 10 miles from Neemuch. when the British were forced to retire in the ace of overwhelming numbers. A counter-attack by the cavalry was successful in relieving the situation and the column withdrew, taking with them the body of a European Officer which, states the report on the affair,

"had been gallantly recovered, in the face of a heavy fire, by a Belooch of the 12th Native Infantry named Mulam Khan".

Captain M.J. Soppitt and 6 Privates of the 12th were wounded during the course of the action, Captain Soppitt's knee and leg being badly broken by a musket ball. He was evacuated to England.

On November 8th the rebels attacked Neemuch in force, compelling the garrison of 200 men of H.M's 83rd Foot and 186 effectives and 29 sick of the 12th N.I. under Lieutenant Browne, to remain of the defensive. Several attacks on the town were successfully repulsed



until, early on the morning of November 21st, the enemy made their final and most determined effort to scale the walls, the alarm of their approach being given by a sentry of the 12th N.I. named Kurmal Sing. The attack failed after prolonged fighting and the rebels withdrew. When day broke it was discovered that they had left behind them a green standard, decorated in the centre with the device "Punjaub". It lay on the ground some 30 paces from the walls and about half way to some buildings from which a staedy fire was being maintained. Havildar Teeka Misser and Sepoy Malana Khan Belooch* first noticed the standard and at once volunteered to fetch it. They succeeded in their mission

"although at the point where they were let down the sandbags were riddled with the enemy's fire, and this fact made the gallantry most conspicuous".

Both men were admitted to the Order of Merit and were promoted to the ranks of Jemadar and Havildar respectively. At the same time two other special promotions were made, Jemadar Ranoo Jadow to the rank of Subadar and Sepoy Juna Khan to the rank of Naique for "their daring gallantry and good conduct throughout the siege". Lieutenanr A.A.P. Browne was again mentioned in despatches and was thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in a special Order of the Day.

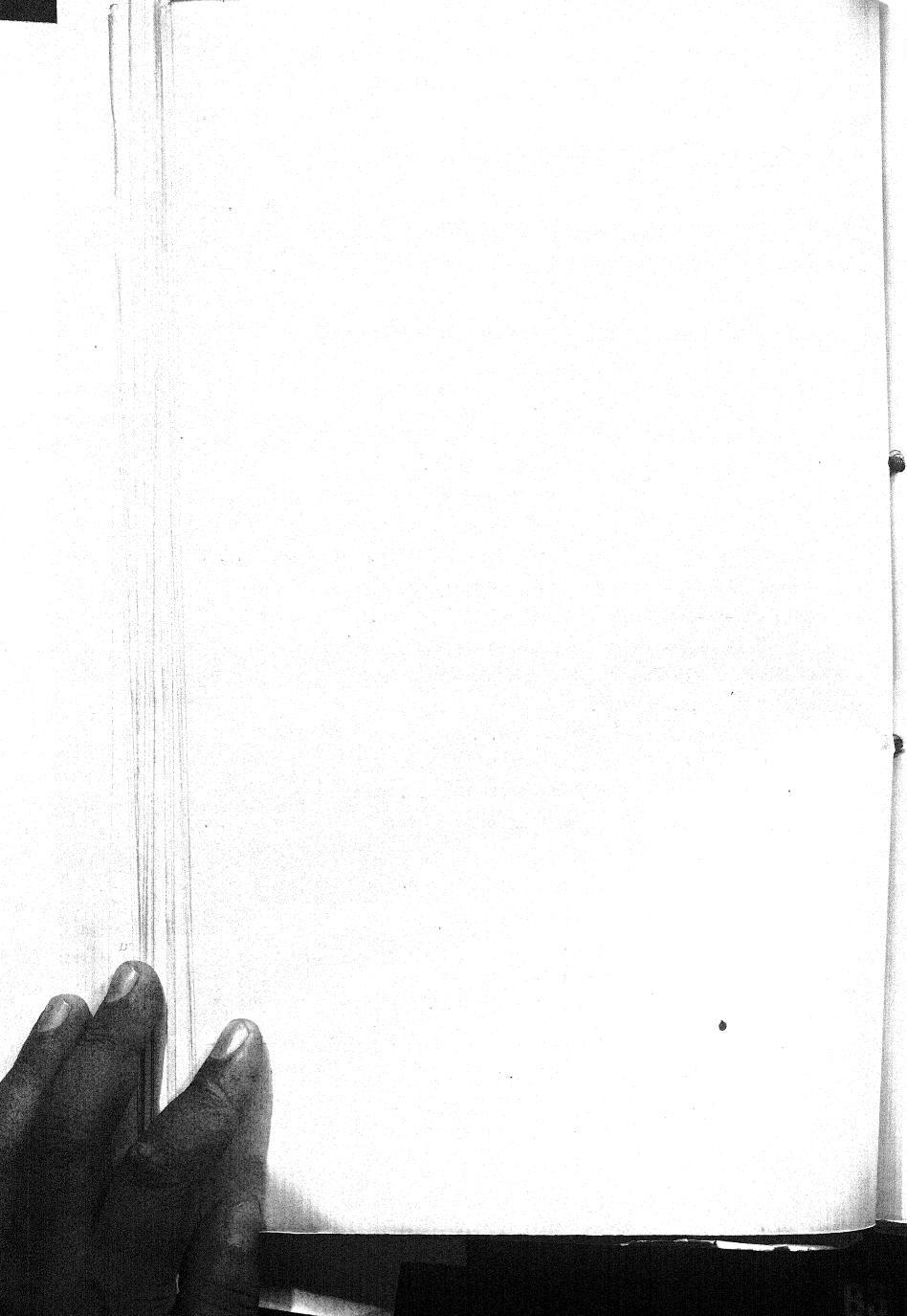
Casualties to the garrison of Neemuch throughout the siege amounted to 2 officers of the 83rd Foot and 2 Havildars and 2 Privates of the 12th N.I. wounded.

During the year Lieutenant F.T.Cornewall was appointed Adjutant of the Marine Battalion, Lieutenant G.C.Leathes Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, Lieutenant A.P.Chesshyre Interpreter to H.M. 83rd Foot and Lieutenant R.McRedy Interpreter to the 17th N.I. Ensign C.Frankland went on 18 months medical leave to England in June and Captain W.Lodwick on 15 months in September.

1858.

On January 19th Lieut-Col J.Holmes commanded a mixed force of 1,800 men, which included 200 of the 12th N.I., for a further attack on Awah. The town was invested and after a siege lasting five days, was

^{*} Malana Khan, sometimes referred to in reports as Mulam Khan, had previously brought himself to notice at the battle of Jiran on October 23rd. One of the officers of the garrison of Neemuch, a Captain Lloyd, took off his sword and fastened it round Malana Khan's waist as the latter was preparing to descend the walls to recover the rebel standard.



evacuated by the enemy. Thirteen guns together with a large amount of powder and small arms ammunition were seized and the defances were razed to the ground. The column returned to Nasirabad where Lieut--Col Holmes received the congratulations of the G.O.C. in a special order describing the success of the exploit. European officers of the 12th N.I. present at the capture of Awah were:-

Lieut-Wolonel J.Holmes Lieutenant C.T.Heathcote "R.J.Hotchkis C.Frankland C.Wodehouse.

On March 10th Major-General Roberts with 5,000 men marched against Kotah which they reached on March 22nd. The whole of the 12th N.I. accompanied the column. On arrival before Kotah the force was divided into four columns, each column attacking the fort from a different direction. The 2nd Column included Lieutenant S.Y. Howison and 260 men of the 12th N.I. and was commanded by Lieutenant-Col J. Holmes. Lieutenant A.A.P. Browne and the remainder of the 12th N.I. were detailed to the first column. The 2nd Column quickly captured the Pattadar and the Surajlal bastions and routed the garrisons. They then attacked the Fateh Garhi, the Rampura Gate and the Lalpura Gate in turn taking a number of enemy guns and putting the garrisons to flight by a series of bayonet charges. The exploits of the 1st Column were no less strenuous but they are not detailed in the subsequent reports as are those of Lieut-Col Holmes' column. By evening of the same day the whole of Kotah was in the handsof the British.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, Lieutenant C.T. Heathcote and Lieutenant A.A.P. Browne were mentioned in despatches, being the only officers of Native Infantry, with one exception, of a total of 22 officers whose services were brought to notice in this manner. Casualties sustained by the 12th N.I. at Kotah are not recorded.

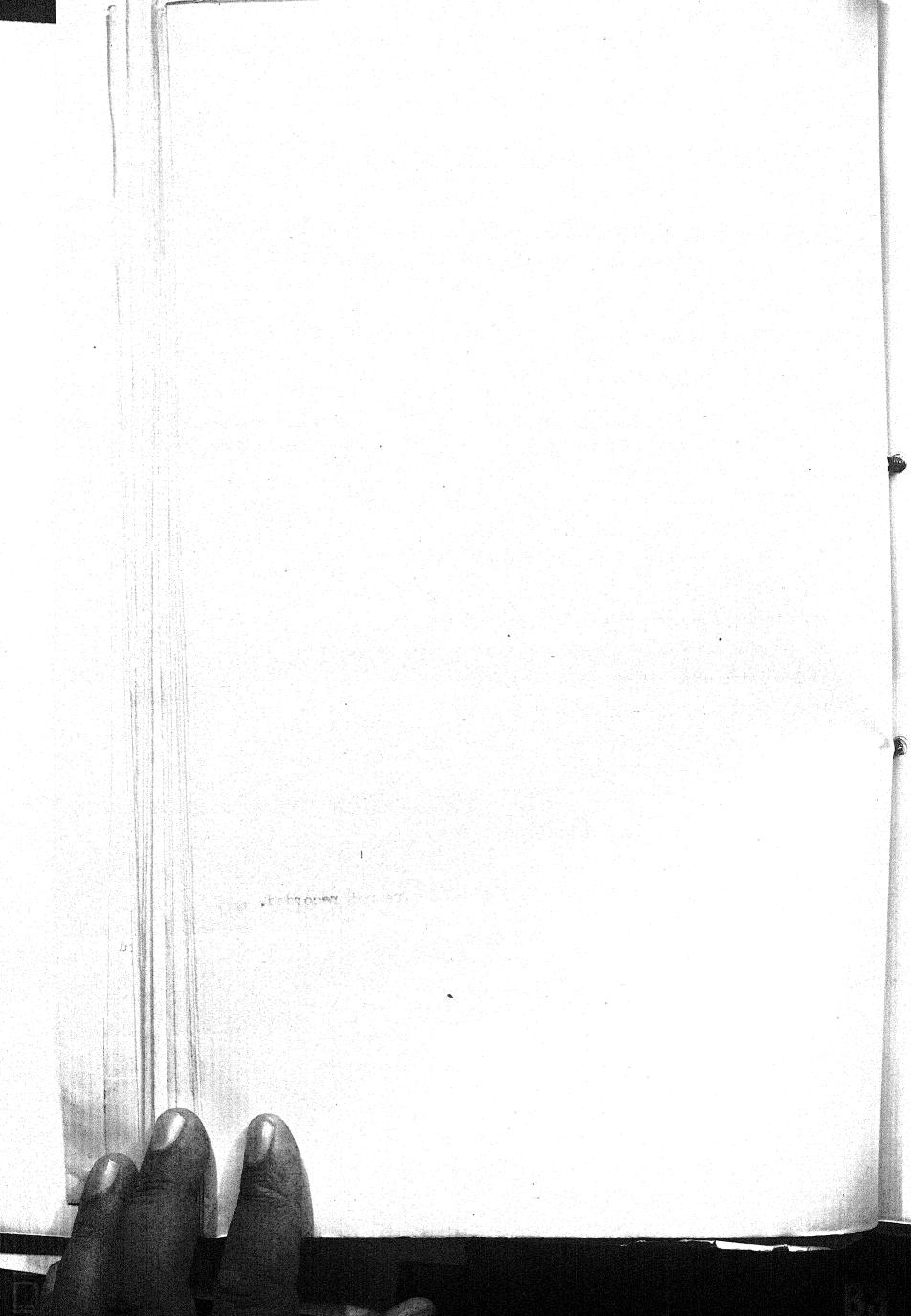
European officers of the 12th M.I. present at Kotah were :-

1

Lieutenant-Colonel J.Holmes
Lieutenant A.A.F.Browne

" C.Frankland
" C.T.Heathcote
" R.J.Hotchkis
" S.Y.Howison
" G.C.Leathes
" R.McRedy
" C.Wodehouse.

In June one wing of the regiment accompanied General Smith to Jaipur in an effort to head off Tantia Topi while the remainder went with a column commanded by Lieut-Col Holmes to Seelah.



The Letachment accompanying Holmes' column was made up of

8 European officers 14 Native officers 31 Havildars 11 Drumners 422 Privates.

Lieutenant G.G.Leathes was appointed staff officer to the column. They reached Seelah on July 9th having marched on one occasion 50 miles in 28 hours. On July 13th they were at Suntala and on the 15th at Kasthala. After a short halt at the village of Panchaulas to rest his exhausted troops, Holmes took up the pursuit by a further series of forced marches until, on July 30th, he was brought to a halt by a flooded stream at Mangali. During the subsequent enforced rest supplies were obtained by foraging in the locality but it was only by the construction of rafts and by the employment of some of the men of the 12th N.I. who were expert swimmers that sufficient fodder was obtained for the animals,

The advance was resumed on August 1st through heavy rain and mud but it was held up almost at once, this time by want of sufficient carriage, as most of the transport camels had died from exhaustion. While halted information was received that the rebels were concentrating at the village of Bhilwara and by dint of marching all night the column arrived there early in the afternoon of August 2nd, only to find that General Roberts had already met and defeated the rebels the day before.

Lieutenant-Col Holmes' column had covered upwards of 340 mides since leaving Nasirabad on July 8th but casualties had been very heavy, the 12th N.I.losing 150 officers and men through sickness and exhaustion.

The two columns joined forces and on August 4th they set out on a three day march during which they covered 70 miles in an unsuccessful attempt to catch up with Tantia Topi who was then reported to be taking up a position on the Banaas River near the village of Mui. Mui was reached on August 14th and the infantry at once waded across the river and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. After this action the 12th N.I. their unoforms in ribbons and without a serviceable pair of footgear between them, returned to Nasirabad to refit where they remained for the rest of the year.



Officers present at Banaas were :-

Lieut-Col J.Holmes Lieutenant C.T.Heathcote F.P.Forteath

> R.J.Hotchkis R.McRedy C.Wodehouse.

In October Lieut-Col J. Holmes was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and given command of the Nasirabad Brigade.

There is a record of a recruiting party consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars and 12 Privates being detached on recruiting service to the Deccan, of another of 1 Jemadar and 6 rank and file being sent to Sind and of a third of 1 Havildar and 3 Privates to Surat. There is also an unconnected reference to the 12th N.I. having been stationed for a while at Sukkur in Shekawattee under Lieut-Col Holmes in October.

Major-General A.T.Reid, C.B., Colonel-Commandant, retired and was succeeded by Major-General W.Wyllie, C.B. Lieutenant S.Y.Howison died at Koorey (Kooraj) on August 17th.

On December 18th a column under General Honner which included Lieutenant F.P.Forteath and 60 men of the 12th N.I., left Nasirabad to continue the pursuit of Tantia Topi.

1859.

On January 8th Brigadier Holmes moved out at the head of a mixed column of 900 men, including 290 of the 12th N.I., for the protection of Tonk and Jaipur which were being threatened by a large force of rebels. The detachment of the 12th N.I. comprised:

4 European officers 7 Native officers

20 Havildars

10 Fifers and Drumuers

250 Privates.

The column reached Chaksu on January 13th havingnarched the last 44 miles in 24 hours but failed to establish contact with the rebels. Jaipur was reached on January 17th. The advance continued and after a non-stop march of 54 miles (making a total of 290 miles in 13 days) they came upon an enemy concentration at the village of Sikan on the 21st. The surprise was complete and the rebels had no intimation of the approach of the troops until their piquets had been driven in. Over 100 enemy were killed but Tantia Topi excaped in the darkness.

Meanwhile the achievements of General Honner's column - which



had left Nasirabad on December 18th 1858 - were even more remarkable. Between the time of their leaving Nasirabad and their return to that station on March 1st 1859 they covered 984 miles during the course of which they marched over most of Rajputana and fought at 60 different towns and villages. Their exploits are considered so remarkable as to be worthy of special mention and a special appendix shewing their day by day movements in the official history of the campaign in Rajputana. The most noteworthy of the actions fought by General Honner's column was at Kushana, about 8 miles from Ajmer, where they came into contact with Tantia Topi's army fleeing from the battle of Sikan, as it is the only occasion on record of the 12th N.I. being mounted in action. The line was drawn up with the Hussars on the right, the Bombay Lancers* in the centre, the Jhodpur Sikh Horse in charge of Lieutenant C.T. Heathcote on the left in echelon. and the 83rd Foot and the 12th N.I., under Lieutenant F.P. Forteath, mounted on camels in line in front. The troops advanced, the camels keeping their place in excellent order, until they came close to Kurshana when, seeing that the rebels had taken off to the left, front was changed in that direction and a pursuit at the gallop commenced. After advancing in this manner for about two miles the infantry and their canels were recalled to hold the village and the site of the rebel camp. Casualties totalled 2 men killed and 2 wounded but the units are not specified. Two hundred and twenty six enemy dead were found on the field.

Tantia Topi was captured on April 9th and this brought organised resistance in Rajputana to an end though the regiment was engaged for some time afterwards in duties of a mopping-up nature.

Brigadier J.Holmes was awarded a C.B. while Lieutenant C.T. Heathcote** received the thanks of the Government of Bombay as well as

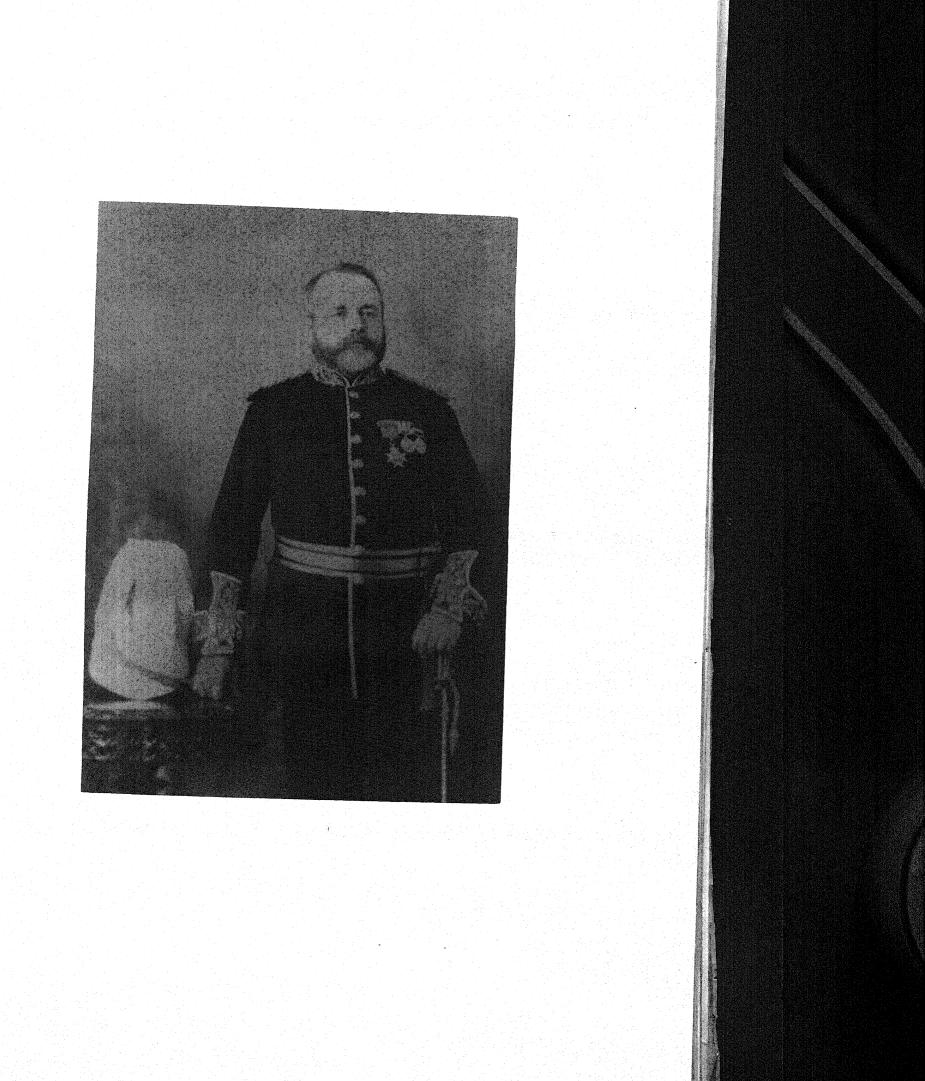
^{*} Now the 13th D.C.O.Lancers.

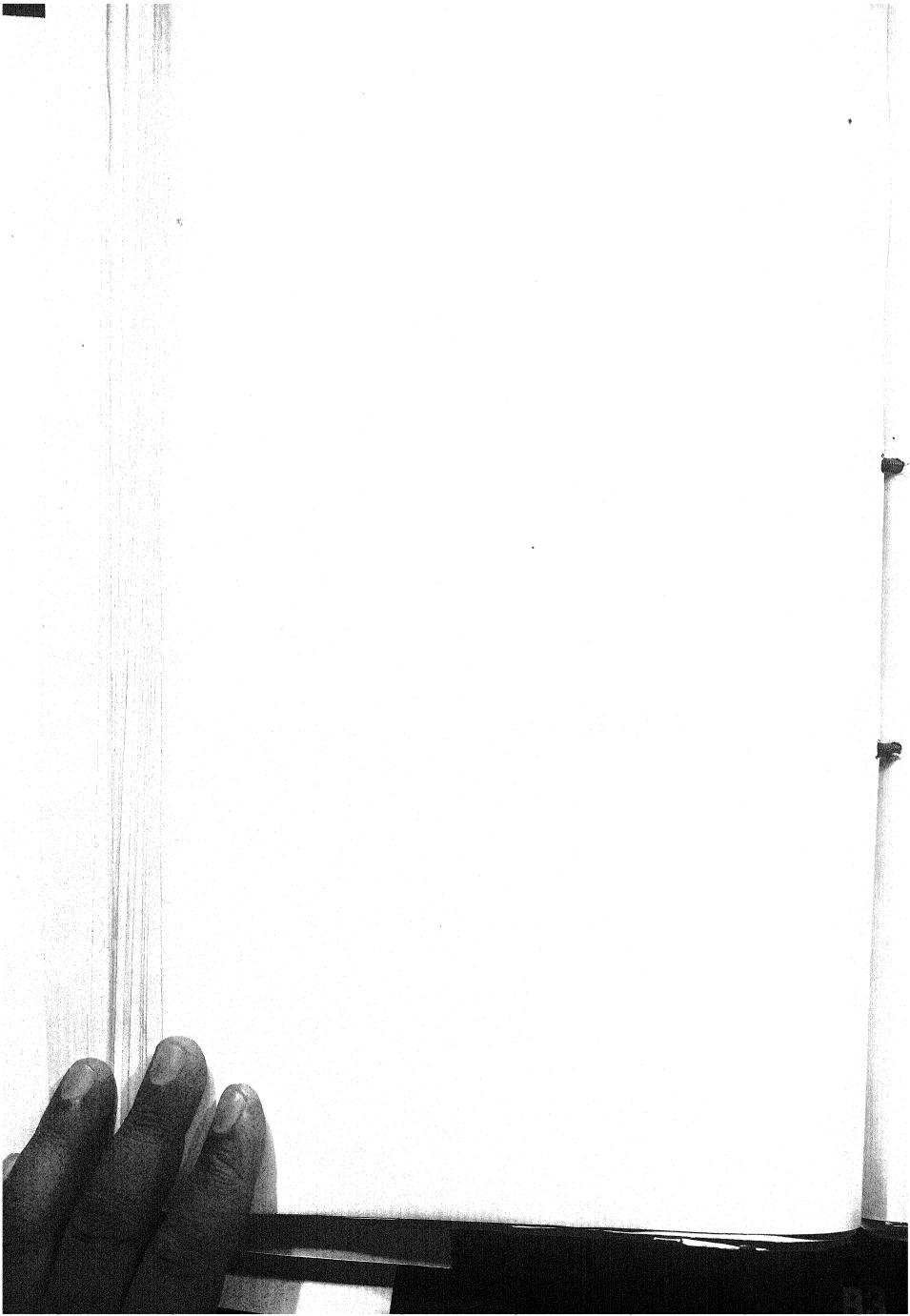
^{**} In 1857 Heathcote was attached to a cavalry regiment which mutinied. He kept the mutingers in conversation for over two hours and so enabled the other officers and their families to escape. He then went himself but had not proceeded far when he heard a party of horsemen galloping up behind him. They turned out to be a party of loyal men from his own regiment who were escaping from their comrades and seeking Heathcote's protection. (From a letter written by Heathcote shortly after the occurrence).



Major-General C.T. Heathcote, C.B.







those of the Governor-General for his services during the campaign. Lieutenant R.McRedy also received the thanks of the Governor-General.

Later in the year a campaign medal with clasps for the various operations was sanctioned. The medal roll of the 12th N.I. is reproduced as Appendix X.

1860.

Lieutanant W.V.Davenport died on February 1st while on leave to Ireland, Captain W.F.Holbrow died in India on February 29th.

Lieutenant F.T.Cornewall appointed Brigade Major at Sholapur.

On November 16th the strength was reduced to 640 rank and file and the number of companies from 10 to 8.

Havildars were issued with what are described as "Frails".

Havildars were issued with what are described as "Fuzils" while Privates retained the musket. At this period European officers were double breasted frock coats, Native officers were tunics and forage caps.

1861.

A further reorganisation of the Army took place and regular troops were designated "Irregular". The number of European officers was reduced from 23 to 6 and the establishment of Privates from 640 to 600. The revised establishment of officers thereafter comprised:-

The Officer Commanding
2 Wing Commanders
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter-Master
1 General Duty officer.

Officers who became surplus to the establishment were retained on the strength until they became absorbed. At the same time promotion for officers on a time scale was introduced in place of the existing system of promotion by vacancy, the new scale being:-

Captain - 12 years
Major - 20 years
Lieut-Colonel - 20 years
Brevet Colonel - 31 years.



The revised establishment aws as follows :-

1 Suhadar-Major 7 Subadars

7 Subadars 8 Jemadars

8 Color-Havildars

32 Havildars

40 Naiques

16 Drummers, Fifers and Buglers

656 Privates 8 Bheestees

24 Boys.

There was in addition a non-effective staff consisting of :-

1 Drill Havildar 1 Drill Naique 8 Pay Havildars 1 Drum Major 1 Fife Major.

Later in the year the Subadar-Major and the 8 Color-Havildars were transferred to the non-effective list, an addition Subadar being sanctioned in place of the Subadar-Major. At the same time the number of Privates was reduced to 600 -75 per company - and the number of Havildars was increased to 40, or 5 per company.

On May 22nd flour regiments were disbanded and their personnel distributed among the remaining regiments. In this way the 12th N.I. received Captain E.McCullock and Lieutenant C.D.McLeod from the 31st N.I. together with the following Native officers and other ranks from the same regiment:-

1 Subadar 7 Havildars

4 Naiques

2 Drummers and Fifers

77 Privates 1 Bheestee 4 Boys.

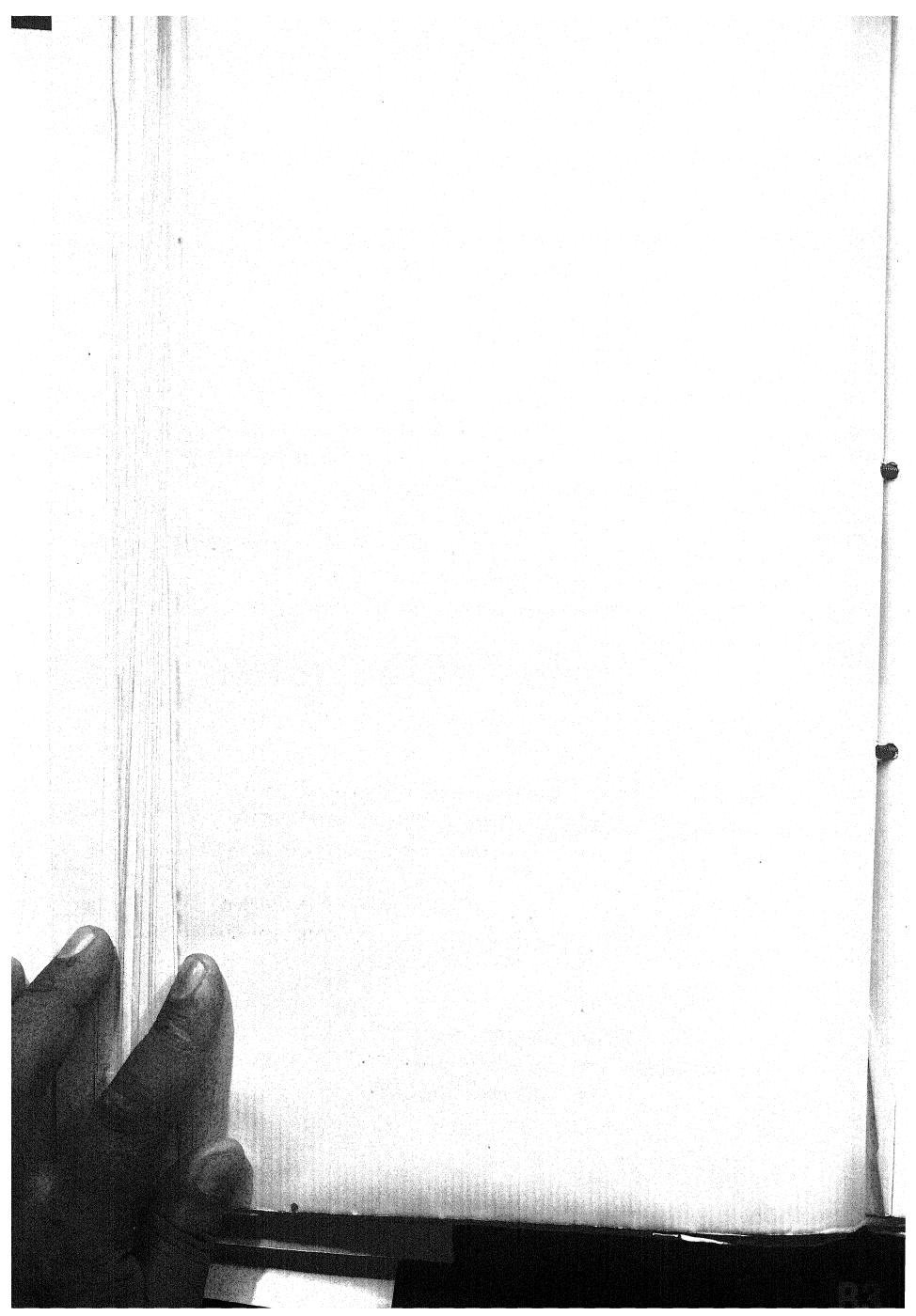
One Boy was received from the disbanded 29th N.I. It would appear that Captain McCullock and Lieutenant McLeod did not ever do duty with the 12th N.I. as their names have never appeared in the Army List with the regiment.

During the year Captain H.Y. Beale was appointed Fort Adjutant at Surat and Lieutenant C. Wodehouse was attached to Jacob's Rifles.

1862.

Major-Gemeral W.Wyllie, C.B., Colonel-Commandant, retired and was succeeded by Major-General T.C.Parr.

Establishment of British officers raised to 7.



Mutiny medals were presented to officers and men at a general parade of the troops of the garrison of Surat, (See Appendix X).

Permission received in June to recruit 100 Punjabis, caste not stated.

Colonel E.L.Russell promoted to Brigadier and appointed to command the Deesa Brigade, Major M.J.Soppitt appointed to command the Kolapore Infantry and Lieutenant M.Graham attached to the Poona Horse.

1864.

Staff Corps appointments introduced. Officers appointed to the 12th N.I. were:

Commandant
Senior Wing Commandant
Junior Wing Commandant
Adjutant
Quarter-Master
Doing-duty officer

- Major W.Lodwick, Staff Corps
- Captain T.T.Piers, 29th N.I.
- Capt D.Hutcheon, 2nd EuropeanRgt
- Lieut E.P.Forteath, 12th N.I.
- Lieut C.Wodehouse, Staff Corps
- Lieut W.Scott, General List.

There was also a Regimental Surgeon.

Staff pay was fixed at :-

Commandant - Rs. 600
Senior Wing Commandant - Rs. 270
Junior Wing Commandant - Rs. 230
Adjutant - Rs. 200
Quarter-Master - Rs. 150
Doing-duty officer - Rs. 100.

On January 25th the 12th N.I. were authorised to bear the words "CENTRAL INDIA" on their Colours and appointments in regognition of the part they had played in that campaign.

Lieut M. Graham returned from doing duty with the Poona Horse but died shortly afterwards at Surat on march 29th, Lieutenant R. McRedy who failed to return from leave to England and whose whereabouts could not be traced, was struck off the Army List as "Missing" on February 4th. Captain H.Y. Beale appointed Brigade Major at Aden,

1865.

From Surat to Dharwar on December 21st, detachment at Khaladghee.

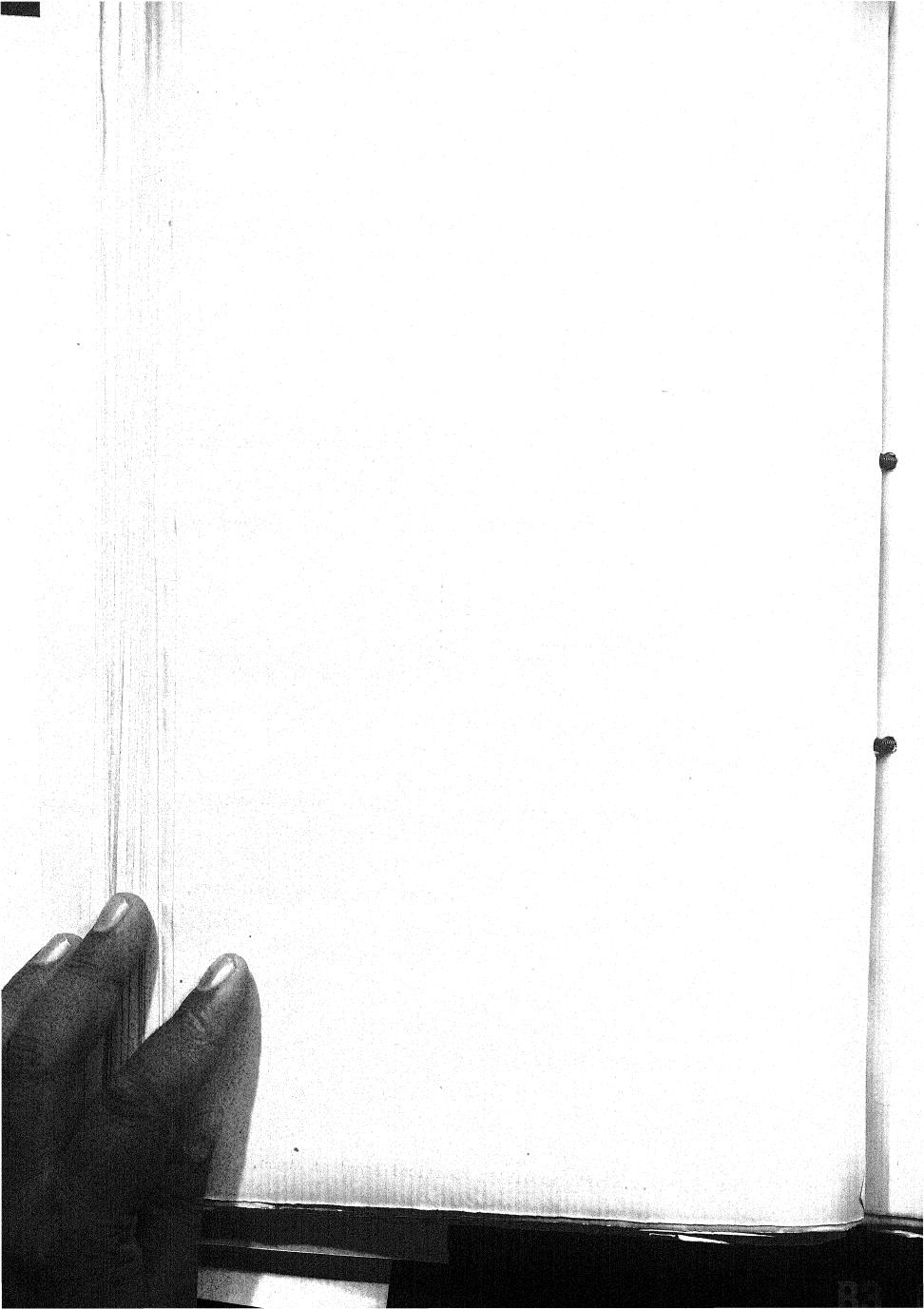
Subadar-Major Huskeljee admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order

of British India with the title of "Bahadur" on February 16th. Major

M.J.Soppitt died at Poona on July 19th.

1866.

Captain A.Y. Shortt appointed Political Agent at Kutch,



Lieut C. Wodehouse appointed Boundary Settlement Commissioner at Mahee Kanta, Baroda and Captain F.P. Forteath appointed Cantonement Magistrat at Aden which post he continued to hold until 1875.

1867.

British Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants abolished. There is no regimental record of these ranks though occasional mention is made of them as far back as 1800.

Regiment re-armed with nuzzle loading Enfield rifles in place of the smooth bore musket.

Uniform described as having been red, with deep buff facings and gold lace.

1868.

Subadar Ranco Jadow admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur" on October 5th.

Brigadier-General E.L.Russell appointed K.C.S.I. on August 24th

1869.

Regiemntal Commandants abolished, Major-General T.C. Parr, Commandant of the 12th N.I., retired.

Subadar-Major Huskeljee promoted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" on October 14th. during February
From Dharwar to Aden/with detachments at :-

Shaikh Othman

Berbera (Somaliland) Perim (1 British Officer, 1 Native officer, 50 men)

During the year the shako was abolished and the pagri intro--duced.

1871.

Subadar Ranco Jadow, Bahadur, retired on December 31st, having served over 30 years with the regiment.

To Belgaum from Aden on February 22nd.

Captain C. Wodehouse appointed Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad District.

Promoted to Subadar after Neemuch in 1857 for bravery during the siege.



Captain C. Wodehouse appointed Political Agent for Kathiawar.

1873.

Arrived at Dharwar from Belgaum on January 17th. Colonel T.T.Piers died at sea on May 29th.

1874.

Lieut C.W.H. Sealy appointed Cantonement Magistrate at Aden as a temporary measure.

1875.

Saluting with the left and introduced.

1876.

Re-armed with the breech loading Snider rifle.

A regimental return gives the strength of the 12th N.I. as having been 712 all ranks.

One Delhi Durbar medal issued to the regiment but no record of the name of the recipient.

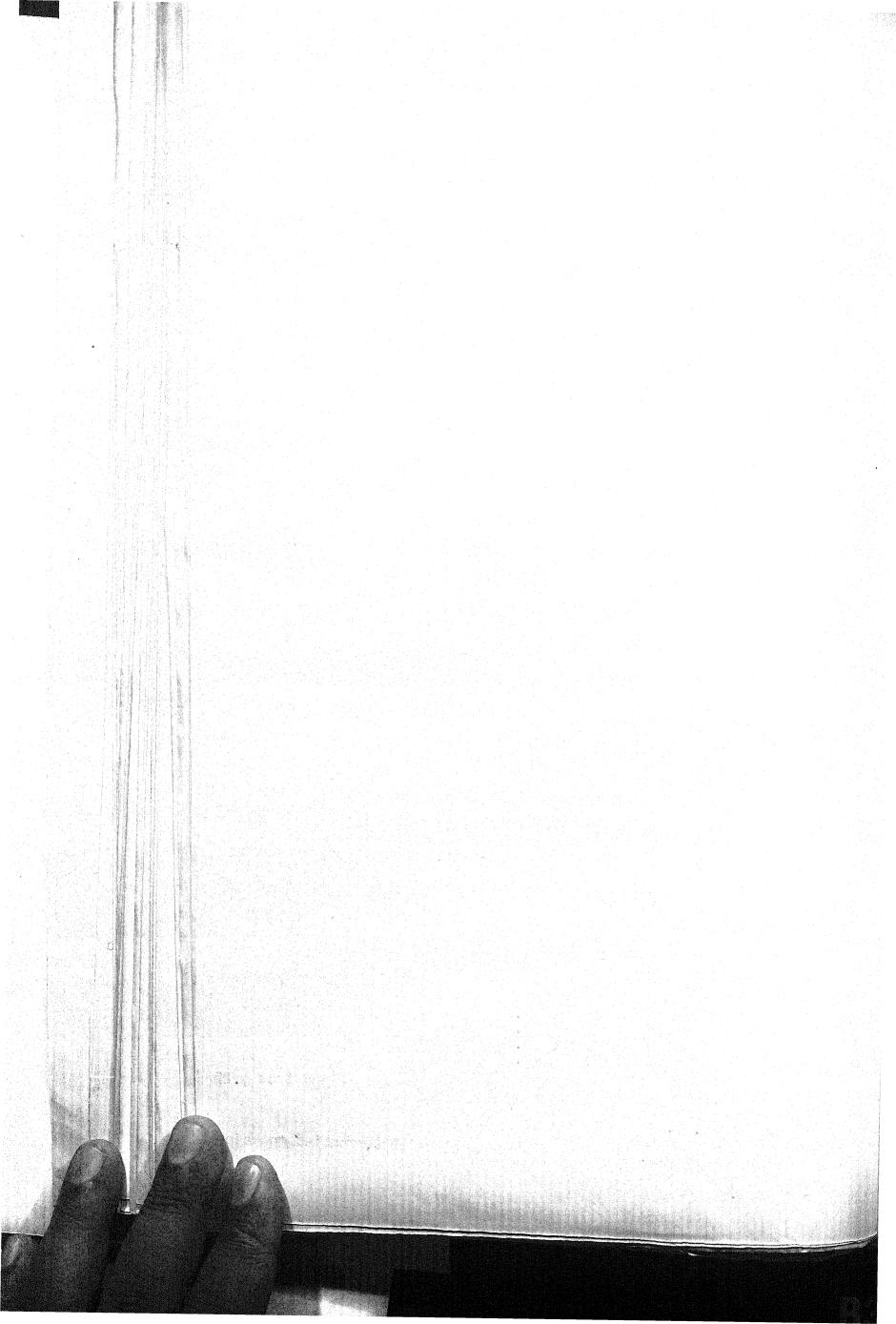
Captain C.Fitz H.L. Way died in England on October 27th.

1877.

> 4 Subadars at Rs.100 4 " Rs.80 4 Jemadars at Rs.50 4 " Rs.40.

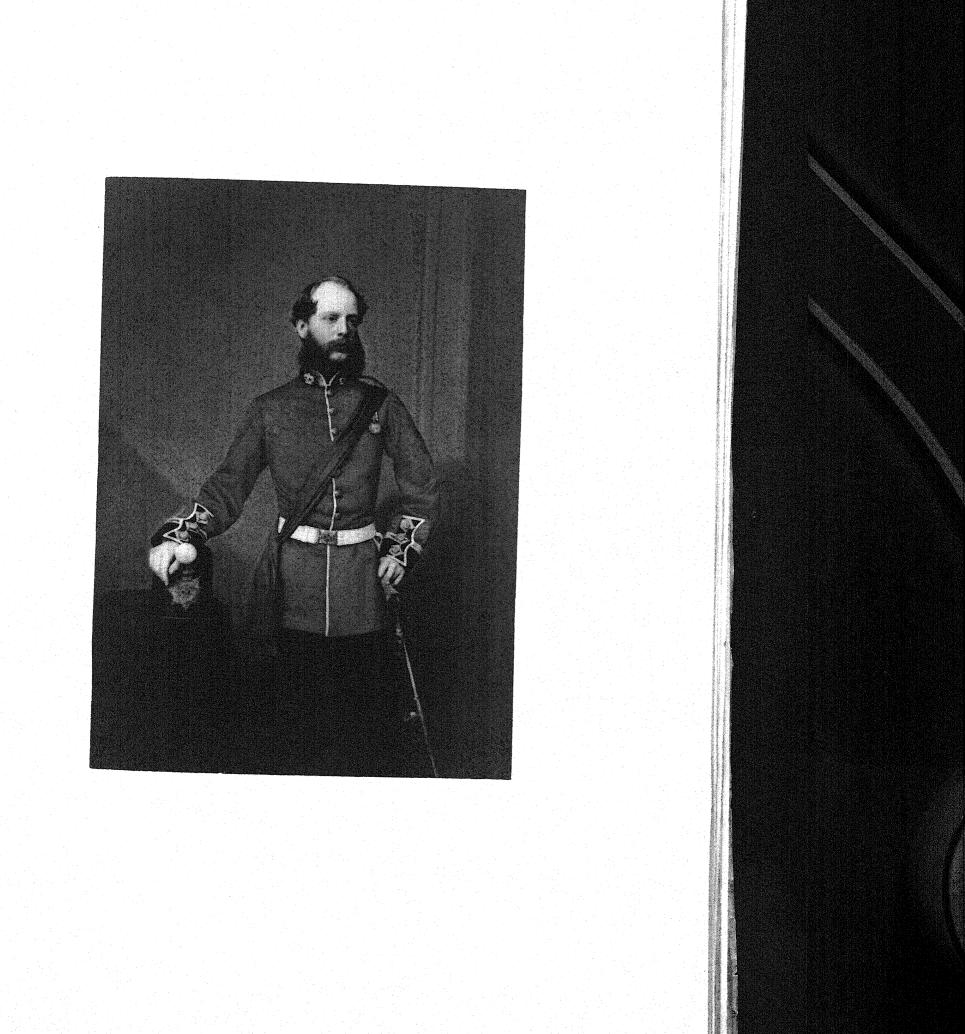
At the same time the Subadar-Major's allowance was raised from Rs.25 a month to Rs.50.

Colonel J.H.Champion, commanding since 1860, promoted to Major-General.



Colonel A.T.Reid.







Subadar-Major Moses admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur".

Establishment increased to 800 Privates.

1879.

Dharwar to Rajkot with detachment at Dwarka. Khaki uniform introduced.

1880.

Lieut-Colonel A.T.Reid* proceeded on field service in Afghanistan as General Transport Officer of the 2nd Division. Subsequently Lieut-Col Reid and Privates Hanwantnak Ambernek and of the 12th N.I. Hurree Jadow/were awarded the campaign medal and the Roberts Star for service in Afghanistan.**

Lieutenant M. Balfe admitted to the Staff College, Sandhurst.

1881.

Subadar-Major Moses, Pahadur, promoted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" on June 1st Colonel C.T. Heathcote gazetted a C.B. on February 22nd, Colonel G.F. Hogg admitted to the list of officers (limited to 10) selected for reward for distinguished and meritorious service.

Establishment increased by 1 British Officer and 120 other ranks during the year.

1882.

Nasirabad from Rajkot on January 30th. Later moved to Pishin, arriving on Nov mber 16th. A depot was established at Surat and a detachment found at Sharigh.

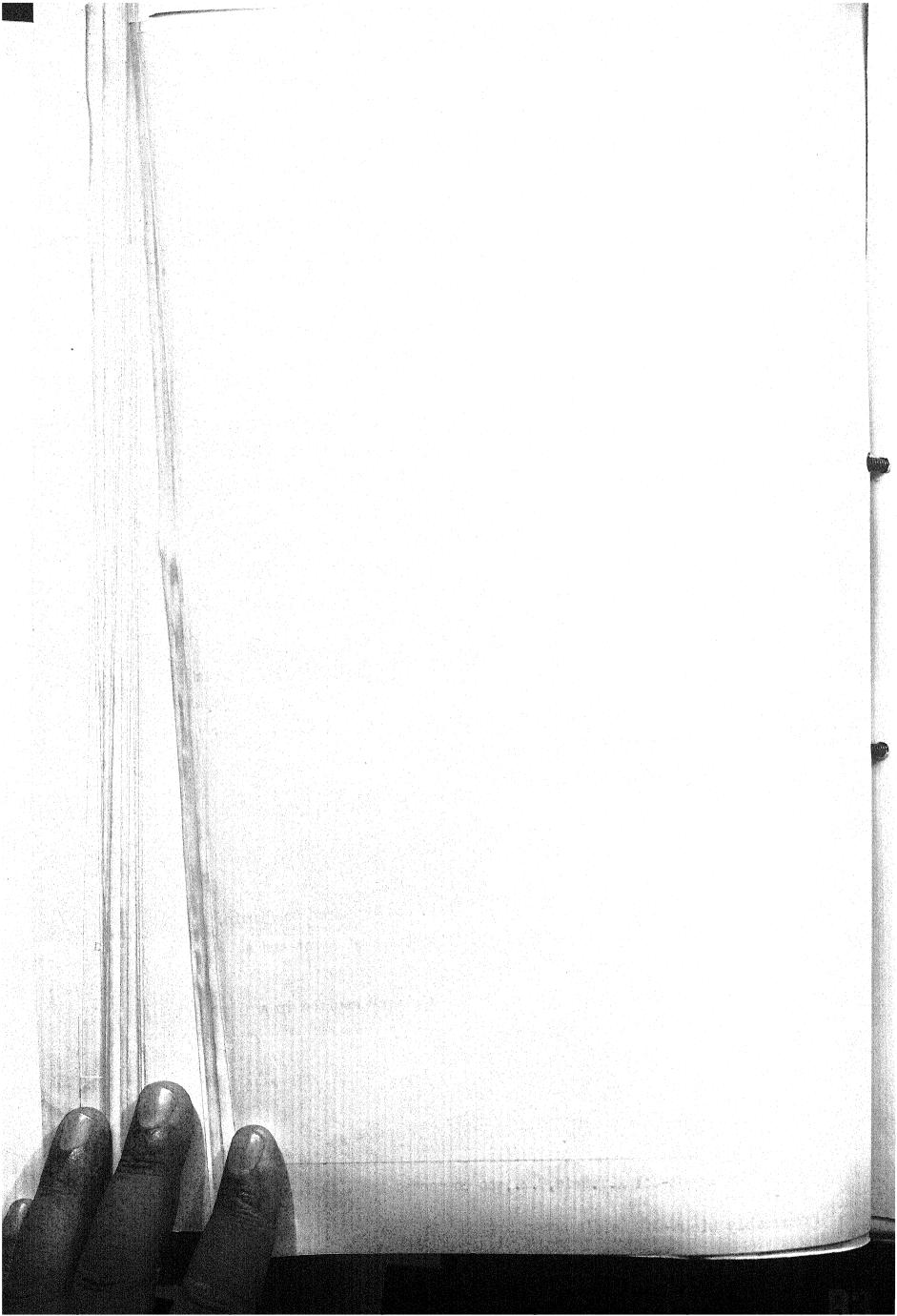
A reorganisation of the army during the yearnesulted in a company strength being fixed at :-

1 Subadar 1 Jemadar 5 Havildars 5 Naiks

2 Drummers 90 Privates.

^{*} Son of the Lieut-Col A.T.Reid, C.B., who commanded the 12th N.I. at

^{**}Presimably Lieut-Col Reid's orderlies.



Subadar-Major Moses, Sirdar Bahadur, proceeded on pension and was succeeded by Subadar-Major Gungna Sujannac.

Lieutenant E. Balfe returned from the Staff College and was appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mhow circle.

Regimental uniform described as being red, with yellow facings gold lace and indigo blue pagri.

1884.

Colonel G.F.Hogg, commanding since 1877, retired and was succeeded by Colonel A.T.Reid whose father commanded the regiment from 1845 to 1849.

Arrived at Poona from Pishin on December 13th. Detachment at Kirkee.

1885.

The word "Native" dropped from the title and new designation is 12th Bombay Infantry.

Regimental pagri changed from blue to khaki with a red tuft.

1886.

The linking of regiments in groups of three, as part of a scheme for a better supply of trained men in the field, was ordered in October. The regiments linked with the 12th B.I. were:

2nd (The Prince of Wales Own) Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) 13th Bombay Infantry.

The common regimental centre was Poona where each unit of the group was stationed in turn in order that the men might periodically return to their own neighbourhood. At the same time a reserve of 160 pensioners, to have not less than 5 and not more than 12 years Colour service, was sanctioned to each regiment. Each pensioner-reservist received a retaining fee of %.3 per month and returned for one months training every year.

The pension of a sepoy at this period was Rs.4 per month after 21 years service.

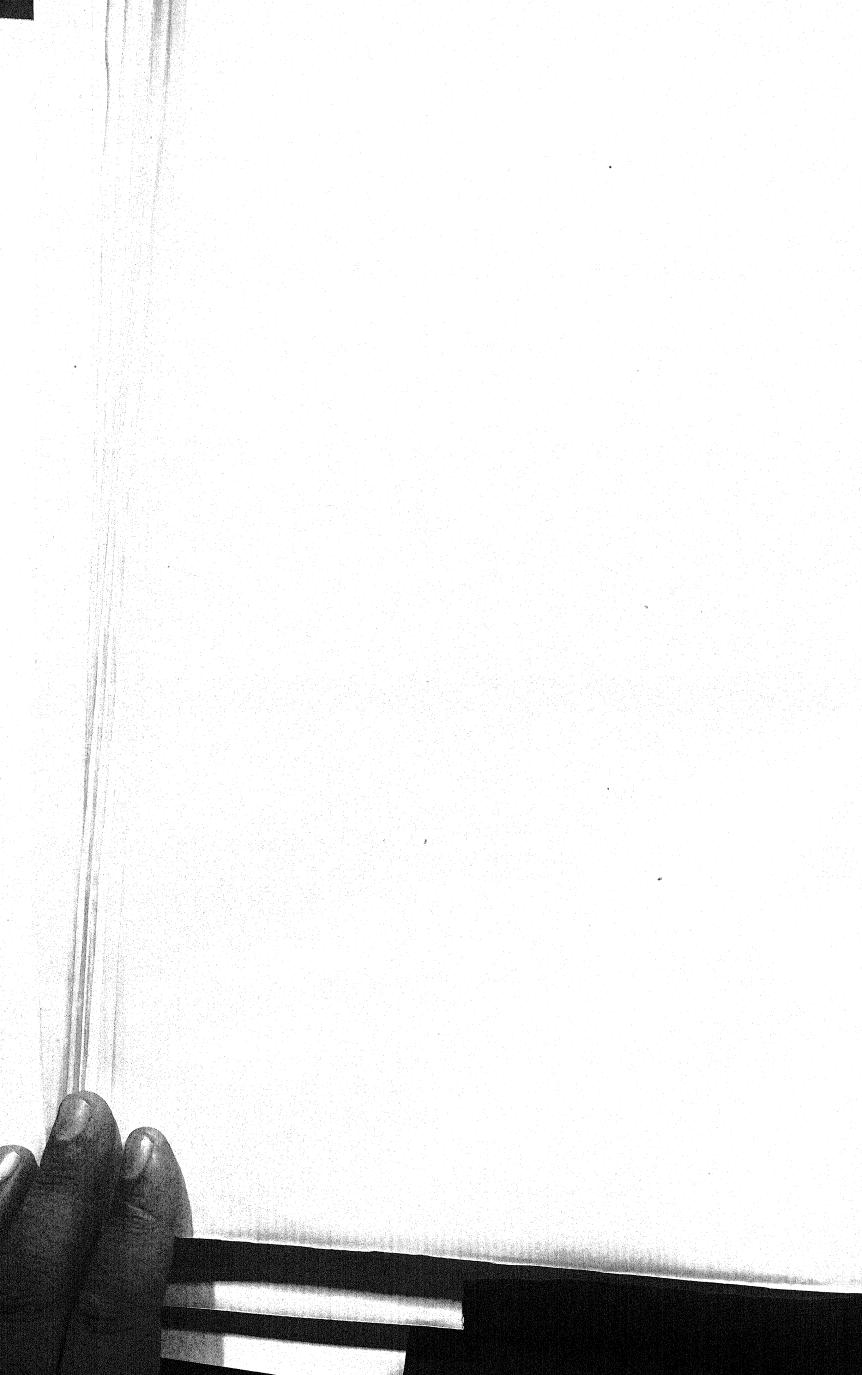
During the year the pay of the serving sepoy was raised from Rs.7 per month, at which figure it had stood ever since the regiment was raised to Rs.9.

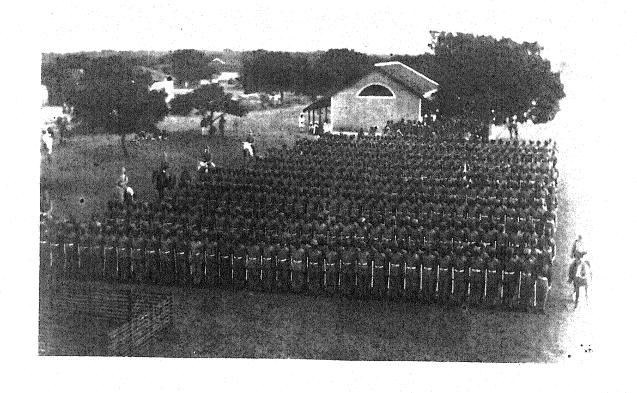


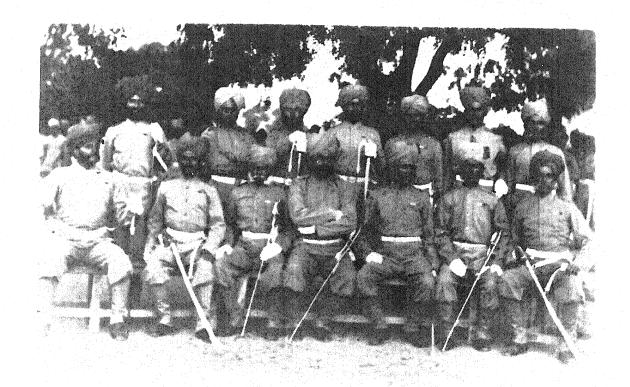
1888.

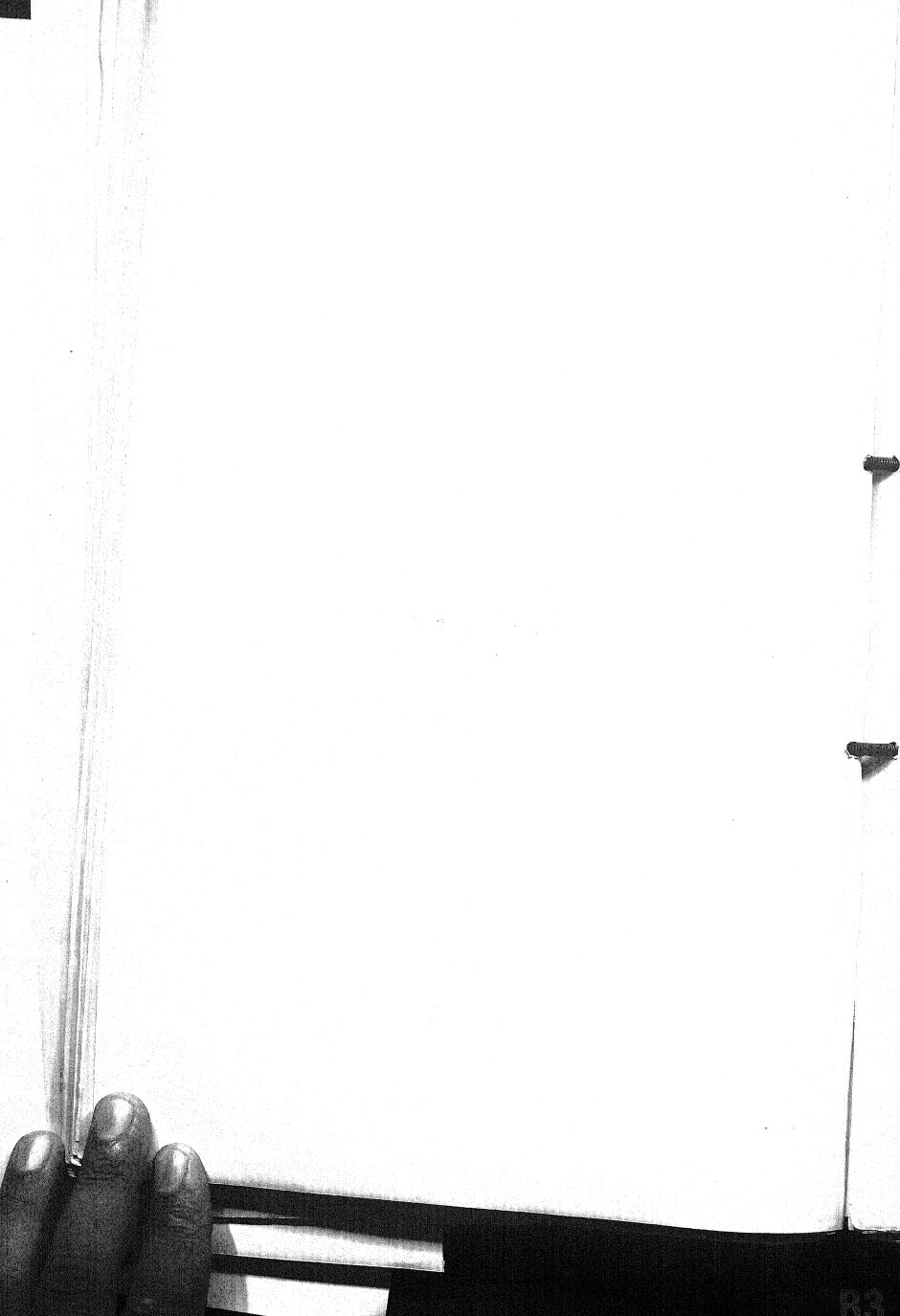
12th Regiment Bombay Infantry on parade.

Group of Native Officers.









Subadar-Major Ganjnak Sujannac was admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur", on September 25th. Regimental Surgeon Briggs proceeded on active service to Burma in the 3rd Burmese War. Captain C.E.Mahon died in England on April 21st. Captain L.G. Beckham appointed Brigade-Major at Poona.

1887.

Detachments at Kirkee and Malegaon.

Badges of rank of Native Officers were changed from swords on the collar* to stars on the shoulder straps as under:-

> Subadar-Major - One crown Subadar - Two stars Jenadar - One star.

Three survivors of the Mutiny campaign of 1857 were still serving. They were :-

Subadar Ramchandar Kadam Subadar Casnak Gondnak Subadar Anand Ram.

Subadars Ramchandar Kadam and Anand Ram retired during the year.

Subadar Shaikh Daud left on deputation to the Burma Police.

Lieut-Col C. Wodehouse promoted Colonel and awarded the C.I.E. on August 8th.

1888.

From Poona to Ahmedabad in January, detachment at Sadra.

Colonel J.Jopp appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General at

Army Headquarters. He was succeeded in command by Lieut-Col C.M.

Browne**

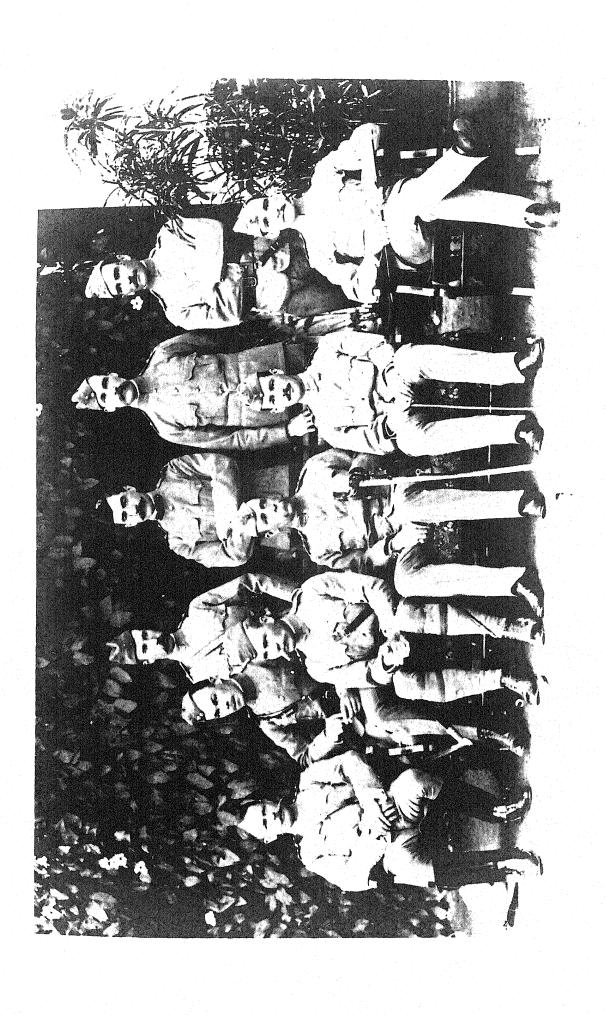
The regiment possesses*** a cup engraved "H.R.H.The Duke of Connaught B.P.R.M.1888". There is no explanatory record though it seems probable that the letters "B.P.R.M." represent "Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting" and that the cup was won by the 12th B.I.

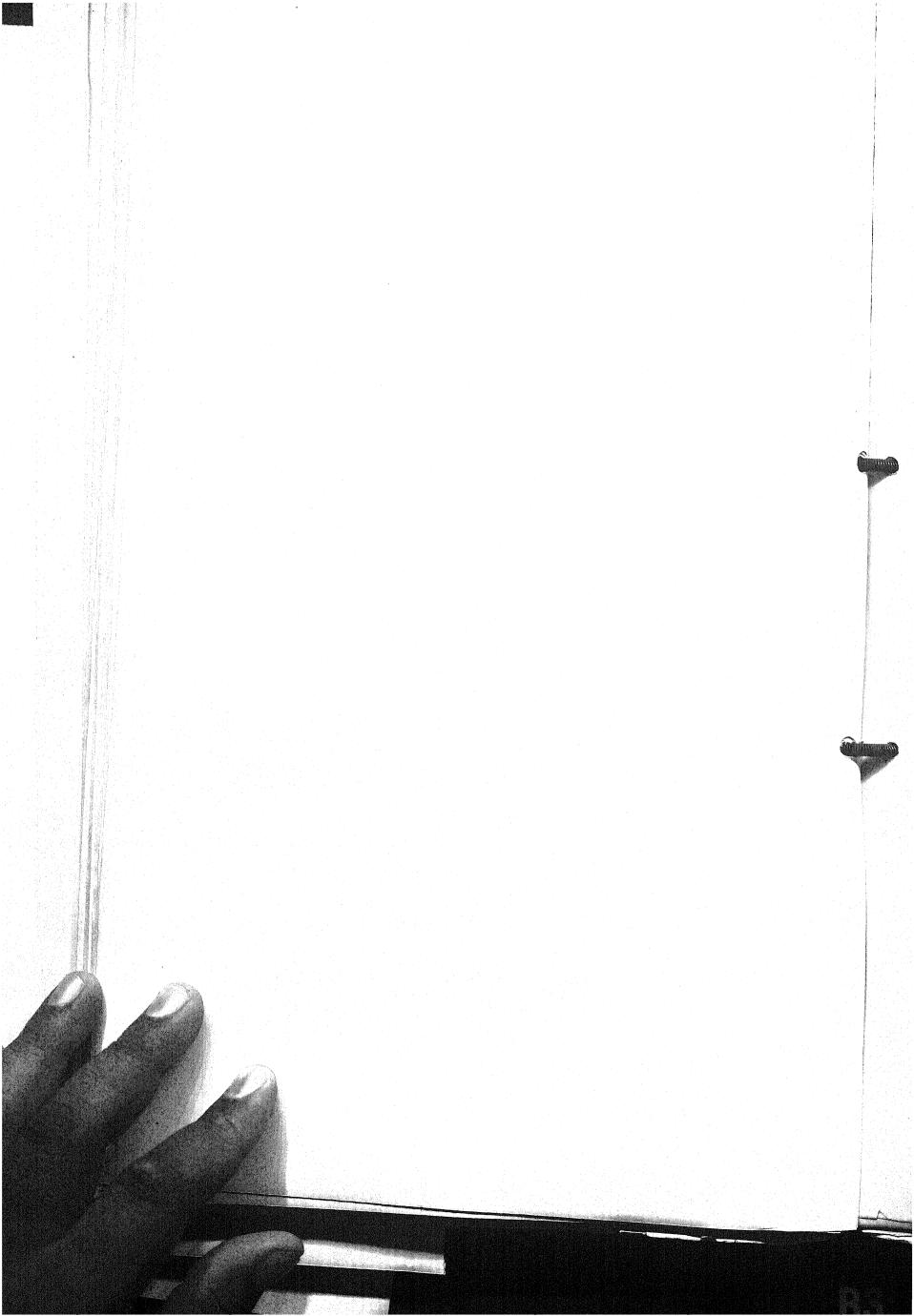
^{*} Introduced in 1856.

^{**} Son of the artist "Phiz".

^{***} See Appendix XII.







Khaki kullas introduced in addition to the red tuft on the regimental pagri. Lieutenant N.A.H.Budd attached to the Burma Military Police.

1890.

From Ahmedabad to Pishin with detachments at Sibi,01d Chaman,
New Chaman and Killa Abdulla. Heauquarters transferred from Pishin
to Shelabagh on October 8th and detachments found thereafter at

Pishin Sibi New Chaman Spinwana Killa Abdulla.

Details of the distribution of officers on detachment were :-

Shelabagh
Colonel Browne and Headquarters
Lieut H.G. Walker, Adjutant and Station Staff Officer
Lieut R.P. Schneider, Quartermaster and Railway
Transport Officer
Subadar-Major Jackraelji
Jemadar Ganuji Indulkar, Native Adjutant
Subadar Ramchandar Samanth
Jemadar Piraji Nikam.

New Chaman Captain A.E.S.Searle Subadar Kundan Singh Jemadar Hukam Din Jemadar Robert Austin Hewins

Pishin Colonel Blanshard Subadar Mohamed Baksh Subadar Hushyar Singh Jemadar Gopal Singh Jemadar Samueljee Israel

Sibi Subadar Casnak Gondnak

Killa Abdulla Jemadar Dulip Singh

Spinwana Jemadar Atmaji Dooray.

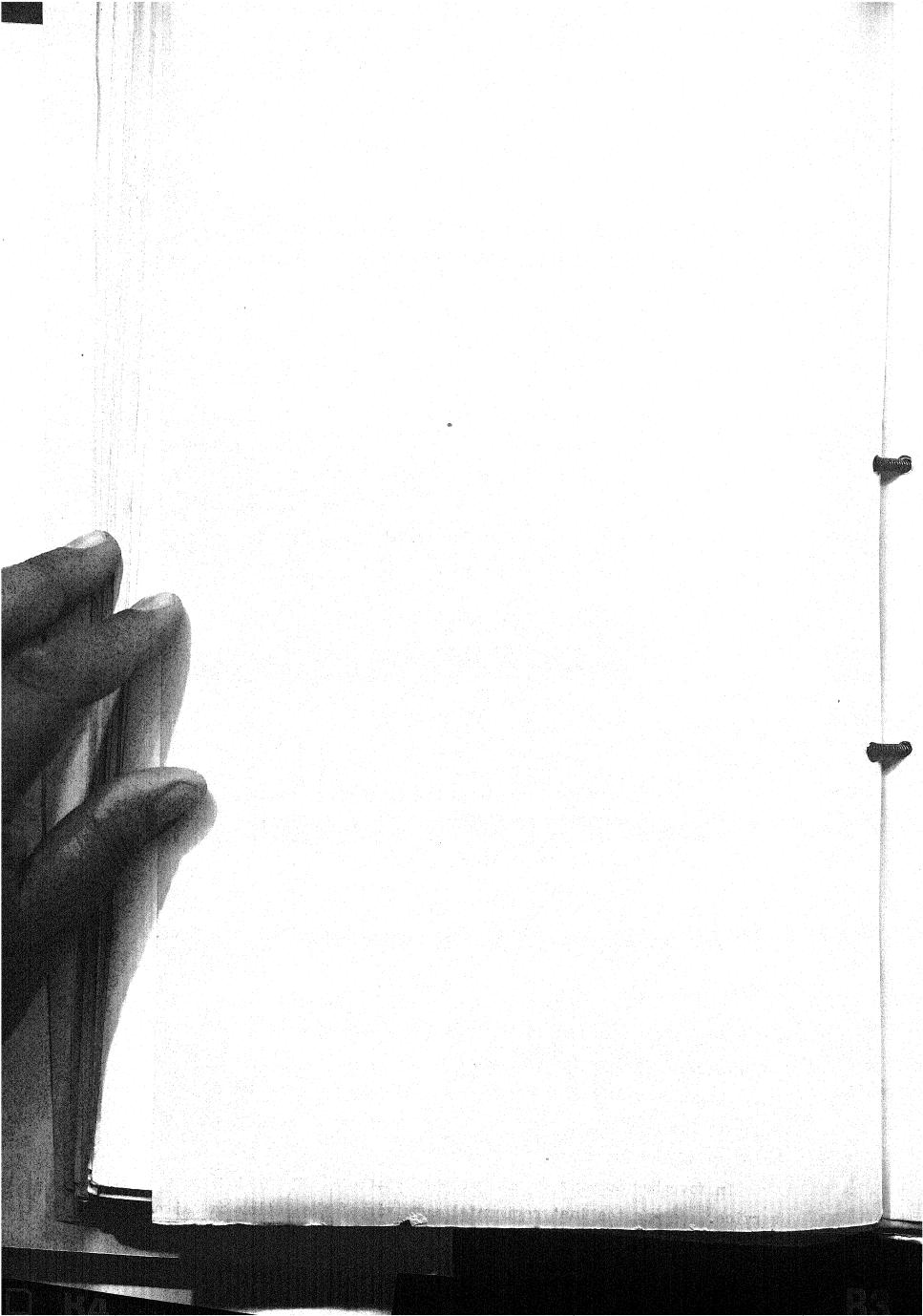
Jemadar Amir Hussein seconded for service with the Zaila Field Force.

1891.

Headquarters transferred to Quetta on April 8th with a detachment at Kelat, under orders for Kamptee.

Subadar Sada Sukh, Jemadar Budh Ram and Jemadar Kishen Sahai were seconded for service in Manipur and were subsequently awarded the campaign medal with clasp.

In November Subadar Casnak Gondnak retired after 35 years service. He was the last regimental survivor of the Mutiny campaign



During the year the regimental centre was changed from Poona to Deesa.

1892.

Arrived at Kamptee from Quetta on March 20th. One company at Seetabaldee with Lieutenant N.A.H.Budd and Subadar Makim Din. They were relieved in November by Lieutenant H.G.Walker and Jemadar Shaikh Alladin.

Martini-Henri rifles issued in place of the Sniders.

1893.

Up till this year all castes and creeds had been enlisted as they offered but in 1893 the system of "class" companies was introduced, every regiment of a group enlisting the same types.

Hereafter the composition of the 12th B.I. and its linked regiments*

was :-

2 companies Western Rajputana Jats 1 company Eastern Rajputana Jats 1 company Central India Jats 2 companies Gujars 2 companies Punjab Mohamadans.

Colonel C. Wodehouse, C. I. E. died at sea during August.

1894.

Jemadars Budh Ram and Kishen Sahai awardd clasp "Abor" to their campaign medals gained in 1891.

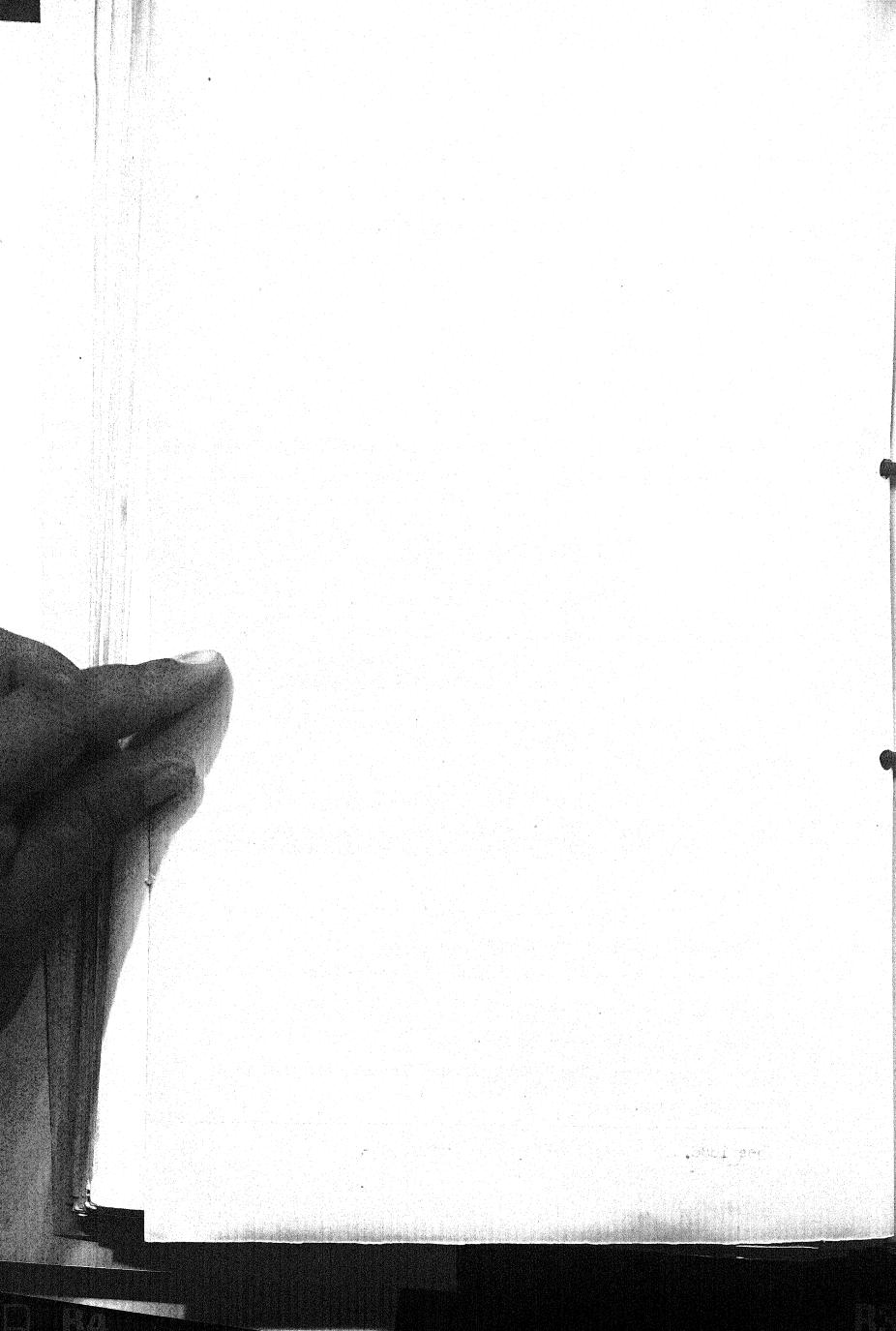
1895.

Jemadars Budh Ram and Kishen Sahai awardd medal for "Relief of Chitral".

Presidency armies ceased to exist from April 1st and the military control which had hitherto been exercised by the Governors in Council was transferred to the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India. The Bombay Army became the Bombay Command in charge of a Lieutenant-General.

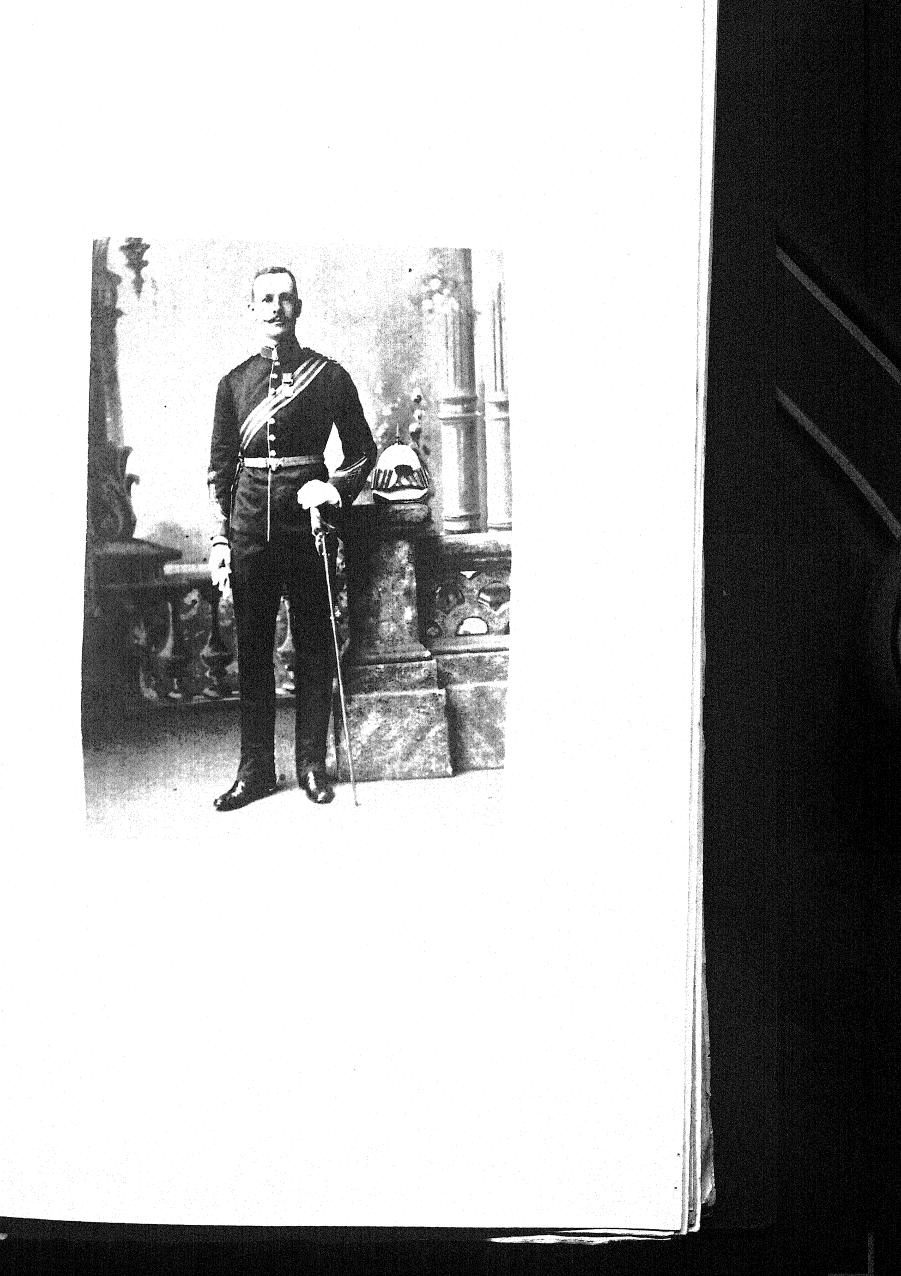
Class company enlistment ordered in 1893 was completed during the year.

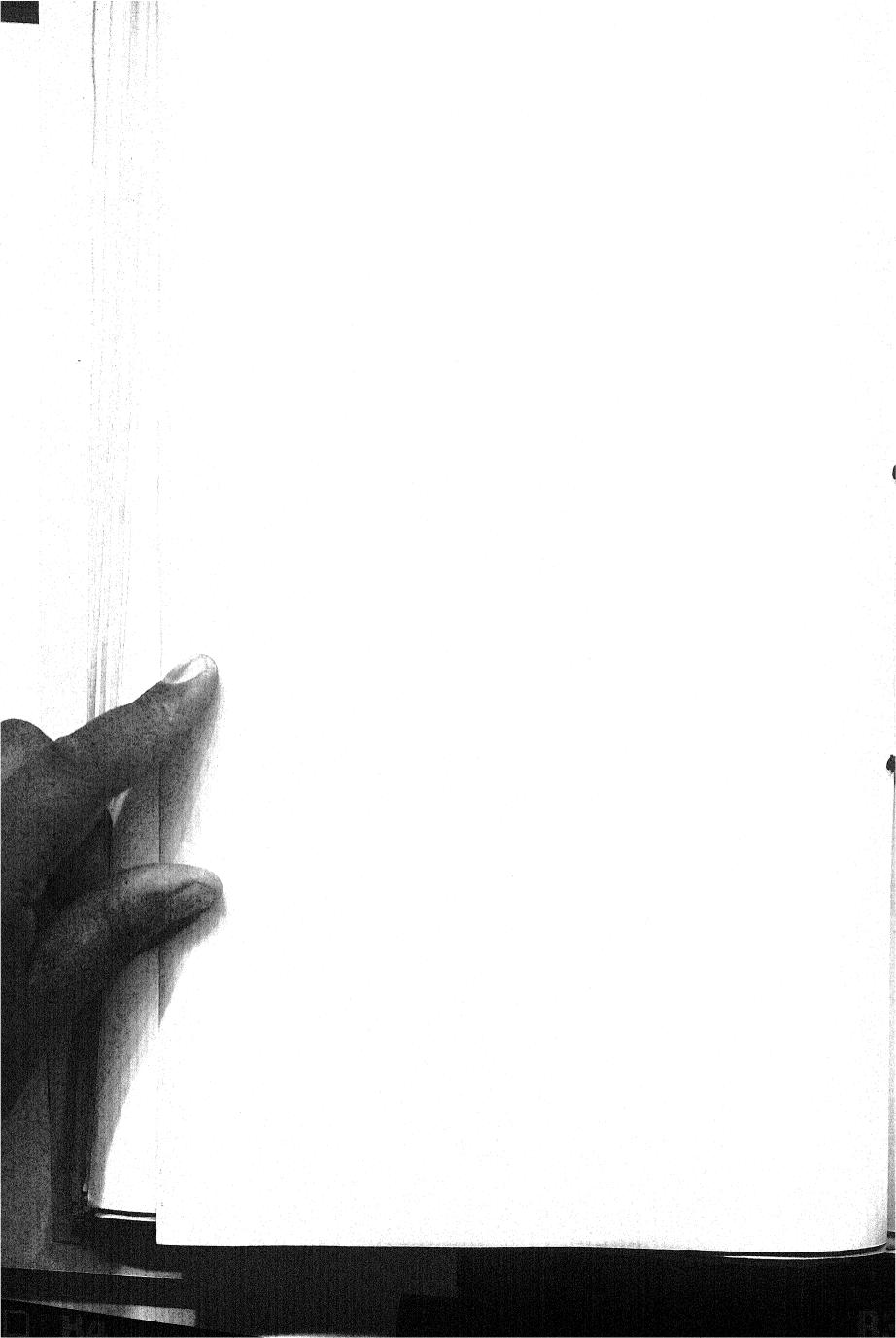
^{*}See 1886.



Lieutenant N.A.H.Budd.







SKETCH MAP No 1.

PER MESOPOTAMIA.

S Cole of Miles.

S Cole of Miles.

MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

MAIN ROADS

SECONDARY ROADS

PLAN FOR ATTACKS 2A-29 APR. 1916.

APPERS 1 A

PERS 1 A

TO HAMADAN

th.
n the Suakim Field

ij On service on the edal with clasp the Burma Military

ss headwear for officers

uced in place of Wings, ies became No 1 Double and G and H became No 4

th detachments at Sibi,

Bombay Infantry to the

detachment at Palanpur.
nanged to Indian Army.
one extra Long Service and
nt.
st class of the Kaisar-i-

famine duty.

Nount Play

PERSIA

TAQ PASS



BROGBEMME.

1. MARCH	La Bella Firenze	177 0.
2. OVERTURE	Light Cavalry	Hume
B. SONG	Love Sends a gift	Supp'e.
	of I	Roses OPENSHAW.
4. SELECTION	Joy Land	DAREWASKI
5 CHARACTERISTIC	UE Kismeth	MARKEY.
WALTZ	Imagination	
. FOX TROT	Aint we got Fun	WILLIAMS
	900 12 1010	· WHITING.

· o -GOD SAVE THE KING.

SPORTS.

2 p m. 4 Mile Race

2-15 Followers Race.

2-30 ½ Mile Race

2-45 Open event to I.O. Rs. of Station. Relay Race

8-99 Open event Dholpore Detachment. 100 yds.

3-15 100 Yards Race

8 30 Open event for B. O. Rs. of Station. 4 Mile.

8-45 Sack bumping

4-0 1 Mile Race

4-15 Band Race.

4-30 Relay Race.

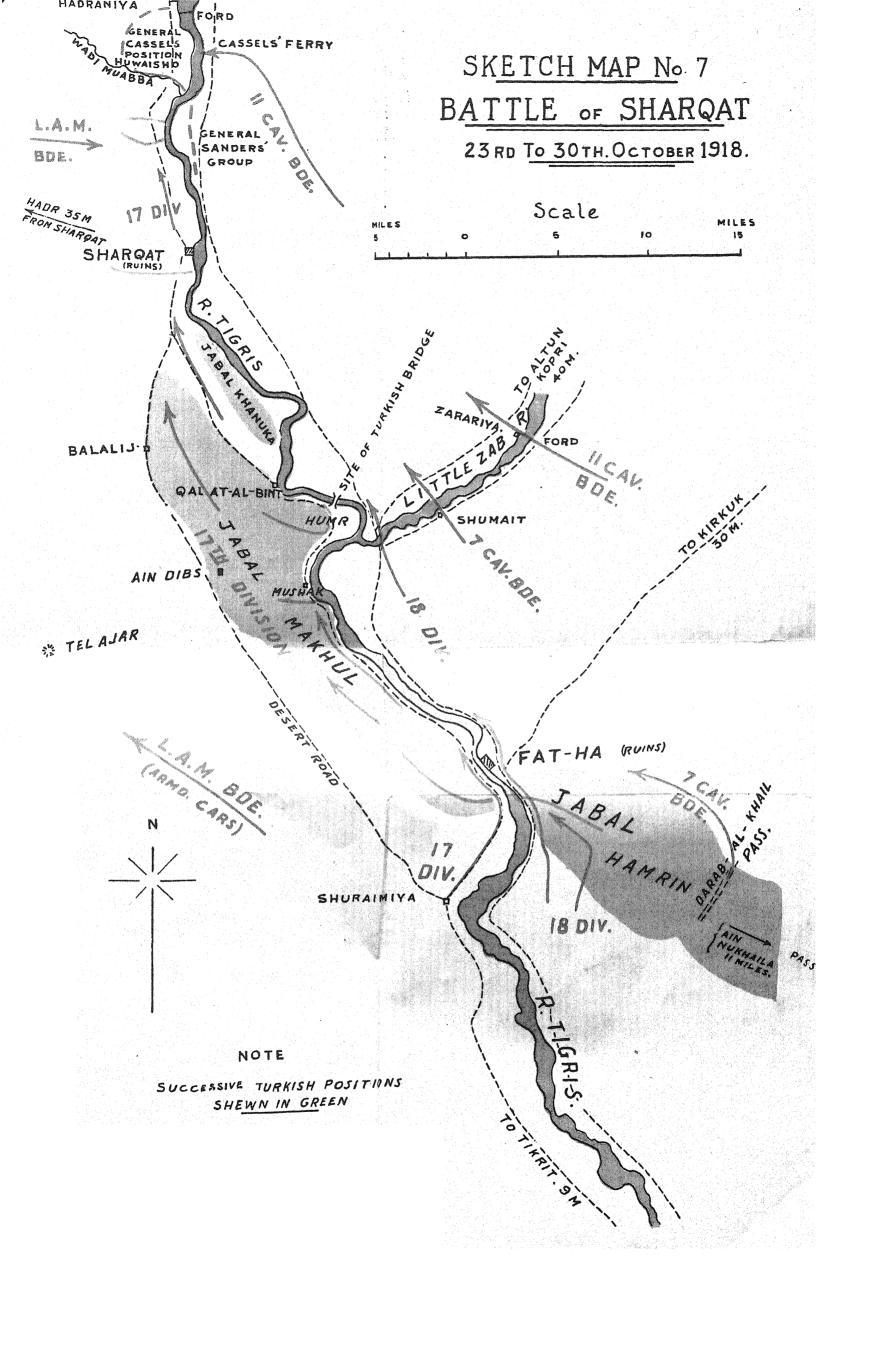
4-15 Tug of War (Officers.)

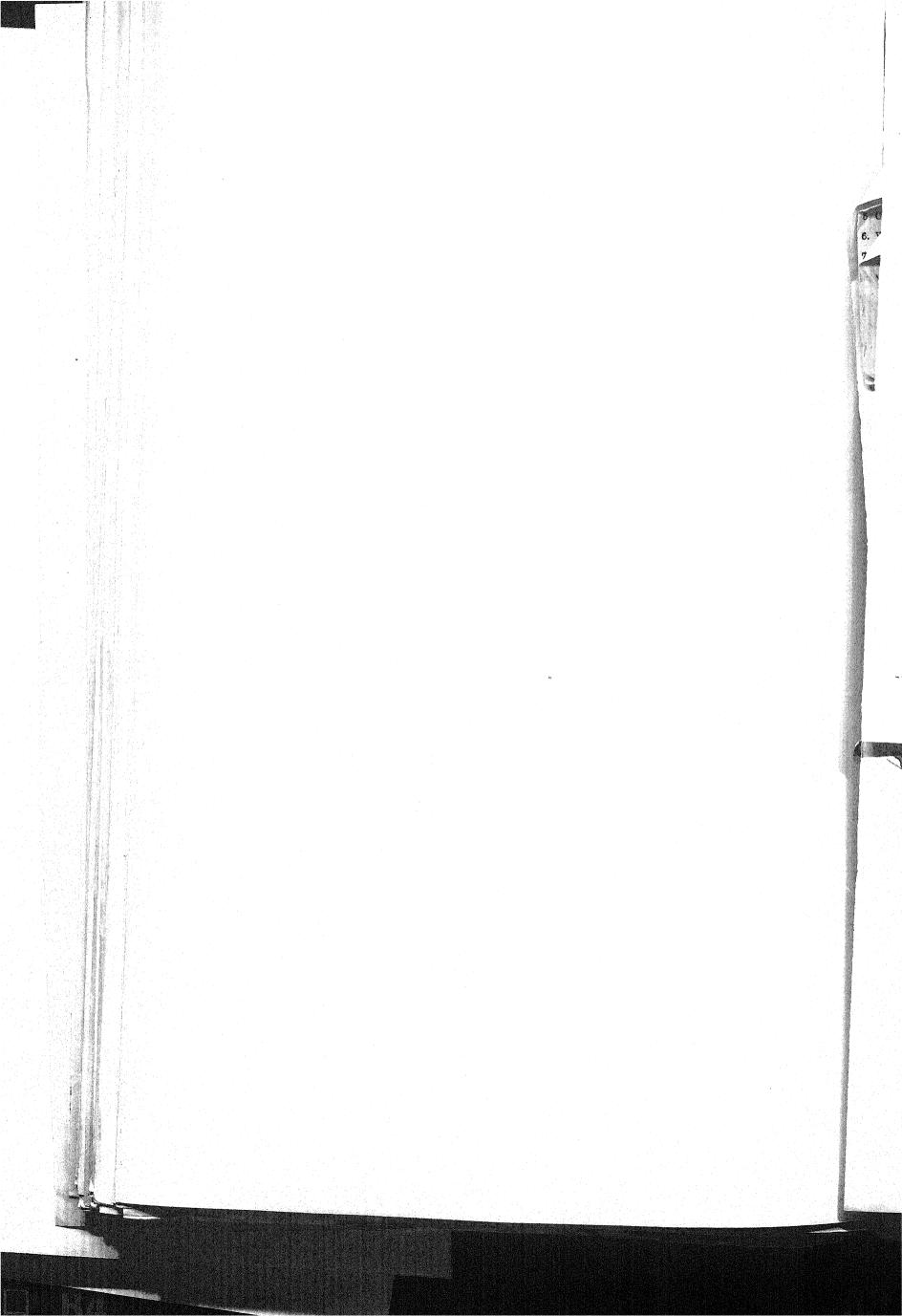
5-0 V. C Race.

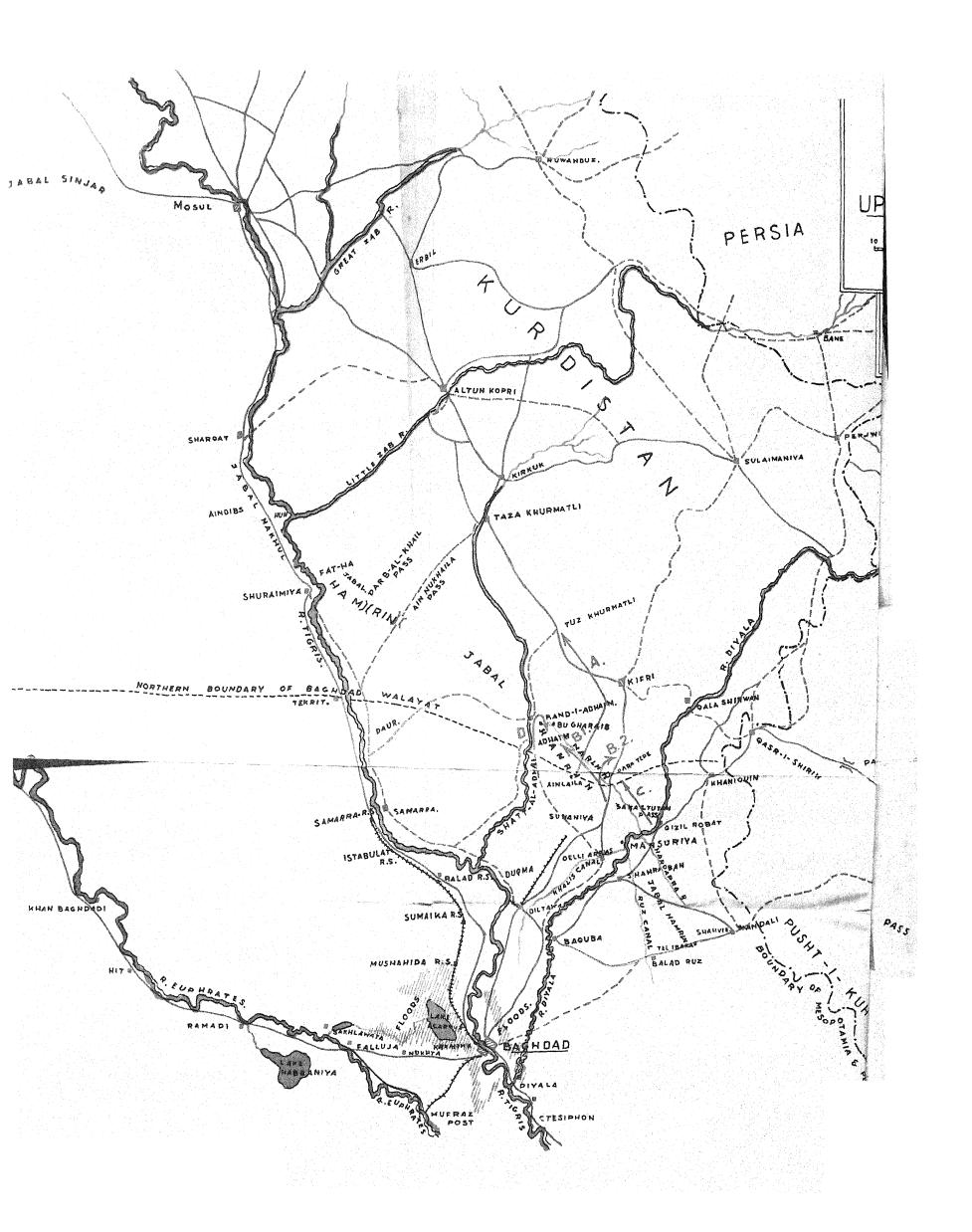
5-15 Tug of War.

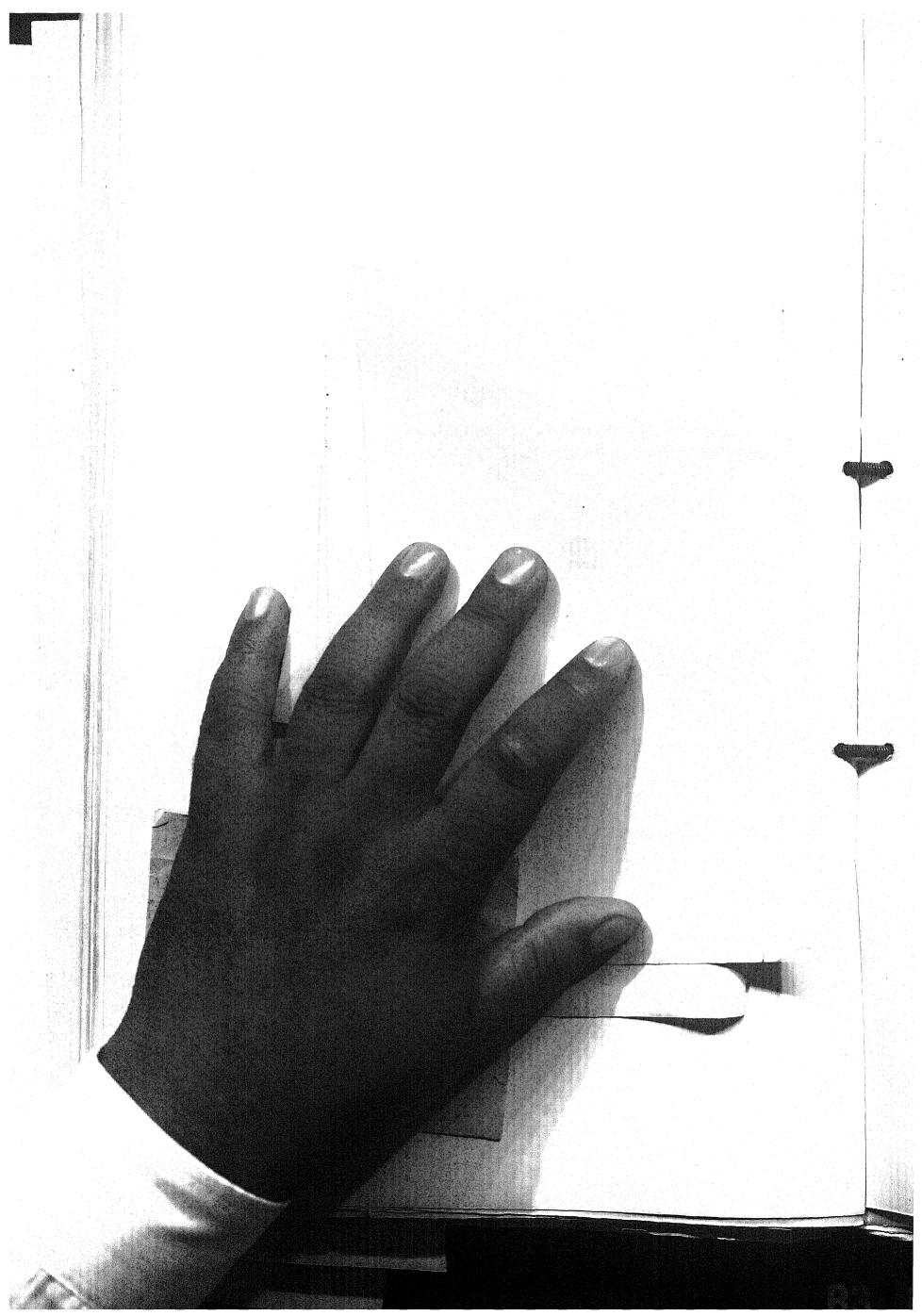
5-30 Prize giving

6. v









Arrived at Kamptee from Saugor on September 20th.

Lieutenant H.G. Walker seconded for service with the Suakim Field Force.

1897.

Lieutenant C.A.G. Shoubridge and Subadar Jin Raj on service on the North-West Frontier and awarded General Service medal with clasp "Waziristan", Lieutenant E.H. McB. Fenn seconded to the Burma Military Police.

1898.

Yellow and gold longi introduced as full dress headwear for officers

1899.

Centenary of the regiment.

1900.

From Saugor to Quetta on March 29th.

During August Double Companies were introduced in place of Wings, or half battalions. As a result A and B companies became No 1 Double Compnay, C and D became No 2, E and F became No 3 and G and H became No 4 ouble Company.

Lieut-Col C.M. Browne died.

1901.

From Quetta to Pishin on November 14th with detachments at Sibi, Shelabagh and Hinderbagh.

Title changed from the 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry to the 12th Bombay Infantry.

1902.

From Pishin to Deesa on March 15th with detachment at Palanpur.

Staff Corps abolished and designation changed to Indian Army.

One extra Meritorious Service Medal and one extra Long Service and Good Conduct medal sanctioned for the regiment.

Lieutenant C.A.G.Shoubridge awarded first class of the Kaisar-i--Hind with gold medal for good work on famine duty.



Presidential armies amalgamated and re-numbered throughout. Indian Army Order No 181 dated October 2nd the 12th Bombay Infantry was renamed the 112th Infantry. Composition of the 112th Infantry was fixed at :-

> 1 Double Company Gujars
> 1 " Punjab Punjab Mohamedans

Magazine Lee-Enfields issued in place of the Martini-Henri. During May a machine-gun section consisting of two Maxim guns was introduced and the establishment raided by 14 men to replace the personel posted to the Machine Gun Section.

Establishment of the 112th fixed at :-

12 British officers 16 Native officers 896 N.C.Os and men,

with a field service strength of 752 other ranks.

Dress consisted of serge for the cold weather and parades (red tunics with yellow facings), knickerbockers, puttees and ankle boots with khaki drill for what is termed "ordinary wear".

1904.

The brick-red tunic worn by the rank and file replaced by a long full dress scarlet blouse and a yellow cummerband. British officers/longi replaced by a white helmet with a plain white pagri.

1905.

The following Indian officers who had been seconded for service with other regiments returned with campaign medals and clasps as noted :

> Subadar Sada Singh - Manipur 1891 Subadar Jiu Raj Jemadar Budh Ram North-West Frontier 1897 Manipur 1891 Abor 1894

Relief of Chitral 1895 Manipur 1891 Jemadar Kishen Sahai -

Abor 1894 Relief of Chitral 1895 Jemadar Amir Hussein - Zaila Field Force 1890

1906.

Deesa to Nasirabad.



Won the Nasirabad Brigade Hocket Cup.

Major D. Baker died on April 4th and Lieutenant G.R. Graham later in the year.

1908.

Nasirabad to Kohat, being the first non-Frontier Force regiment ever to serve on the North-West Frontier.

1909.

Won the "Birdwood" Cup for the Kohat District Assault-at-Arms.*

1911.

From Kohat to Samana with detachments at Thal and Hangu.

A sepoy of the 112th named Feroz Din attended the Delhi Durbar to represent the Kohat Area at bayonet fighting at the Assault-at-Arms. He was beaten in the final.

Delhi Durbar medals were issued to the following officers and men :

Lieutenant A.Thompson Jemadar Toda Singh Havildar-Wajor Samundar Khan Lance-Waik Mir Dad.

1912.

From Samana to Nowshera.

Won the Kohat District Assault-at-Arms for the second time.

The 112th was most successful at athletics while stationed at Kohat. They had a good hockey team and probably the best tug-of-war team in India - on only one occasion were they ever beaten in a tug-of-war between 1908 and the date of their disbandment. This was in 1909 when they lost to the 26th Punjabis but as they had pulled the 26th in 1908 and repeated the performance in 1910 it was generally conceeded that they had had the better of their great rivals. A tig-of-war consisted of one all-over pull which sometimes lasted for as long as 40 minutes. The tug-of-war tradition of the 112th was well known and apparently went back to about the year 1885. The only other occasion whenthey suffered a reverse was in 1921 when, also at Kohat, they lost the first pull to the 90th Punjabis but won the next two, a decision being by then the best of three pulls.



Double-Company and regimental camps held at Walai.

1914.

Brigade camp at Jallozai, near Cherat, in February where the Peshawar Brigade joined up later. Shortly afterwards the two Brigades marched suddenly to take part in what became known as the "Bunerwal Show" via Nowshera, Mardan, Rustam and the Malandri Pass. The 112th burned two villages and returned without having suffered any casualties. It poured with rain the whole time and was bitterly cold, food ran short and there was no shelter at all for three nights while the days were spent pushing A.T. carts through the mud. On return to camp the 112th took part in the Peshawar Division Assault-at-Arms which they won. The regimental wrestlers on this occasion were Sepoy Fazal Din and his young brother Sepoy Rahmat Khan. They also won the Peshawar Division "Under 5 years" hockey tournament.

Two companies were sent on detachment to the Malakand in July. From Nowshera to Dargai and Chakdara in October, the detachment remaining on at the Malakand.

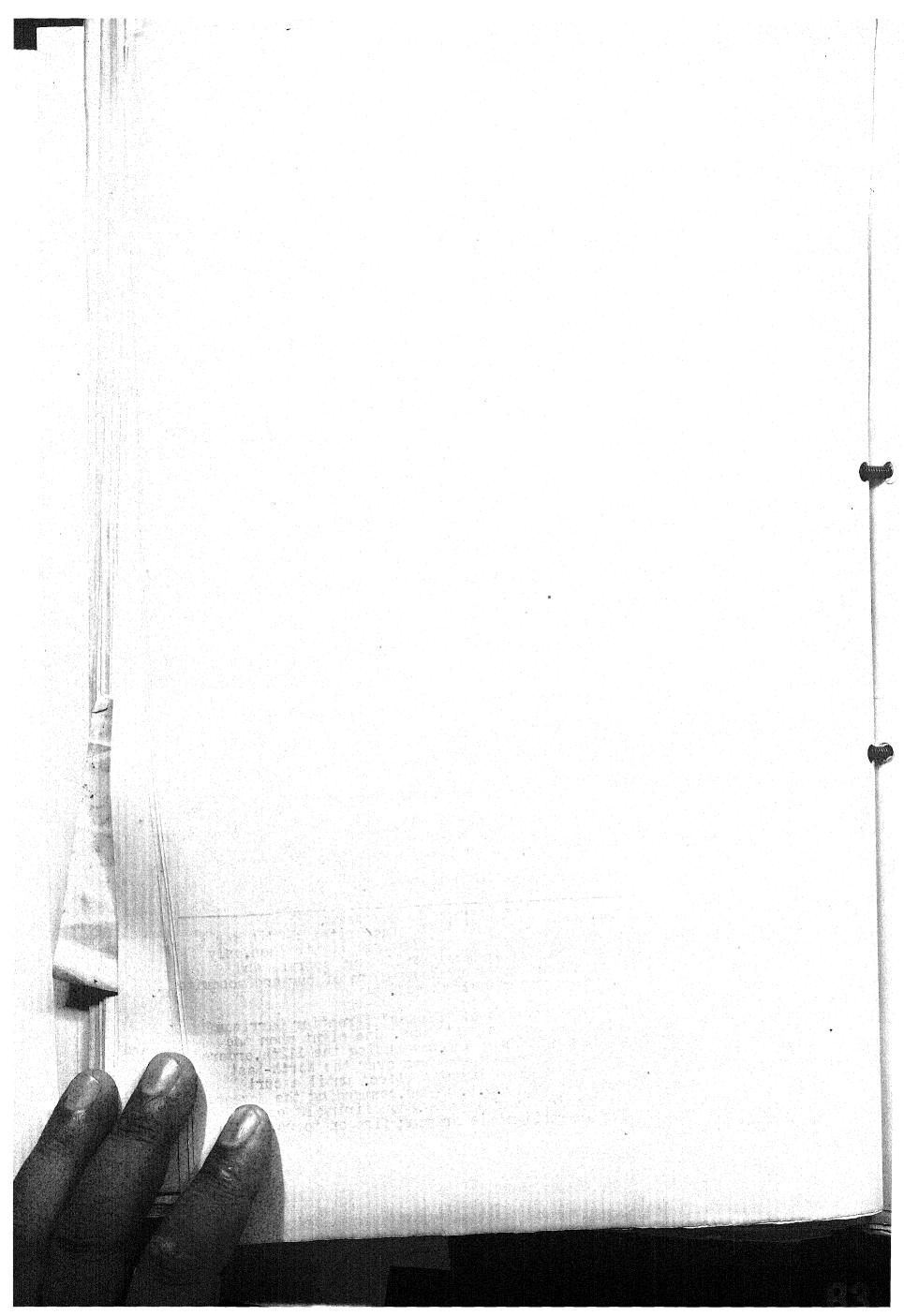
1915.

Dargai and Chakdara were popular stations as there was plenty of good shooting and fishing and the men soon became popular with the local inhabitants of Swat, so much so that when the Malakand Moveable Column arrived at Chakdara in August and suffered heavy sniping of their camp, no fire at all was directed against the Fort where the 112th were located. Later on, however, the sniping became general and the Officers' Mess had to be protected with sandbags.**

referring to Nowshera,

An officer serving with the 112th at this time/writes:- "It was a beastly hot weather, there were no fans or electric lights then, only punkahs. Our bungalow was full of snakes (kraits and cobras) and simply swarming with scorpions and every known form of bug and mosquite I am not exaggerating, though you may think so".

The Fort also contained a section of "Blokes" (Frontier Garrison Artillery) who served the 13 pounder Post guns. One night when the sniping was particularly heavy Major Fenn, commanding the 112th, ordered. Lieut Meade to fire star shell from these guns over the North-East corner of the camp. This was done with great effect until a curt message was received from General W.G.L.Beynon, commanding the Moveable Column, "Your shells are passing over my camp. Stop firing at once". This elicited the reply "Your searchlight is drawing fire on to us. Kindly turn it off the fort".



There were subsequently two actions fought by the combined forces, one at Haibat Gram, north of Thana village and the other, known as "General Luard's Battle", near the Panchkora river.

In September the regiment was ordered to Lahore to mobilise for service in Mesopotamia with Indian Expeditionary Force "D", camp being pitched on the maidan near Lahore Cantonement West station. There they mobalised to field service strength and were issued with the short Lee--Enfield rifle in place of the long Lee-Enfield. In November they entrained for Karachi where they embarked on the tramp steamer "Begum" for Mesopotamia. On arrival at Basra they joined with the 114th Mahrattas, the 31st Punjabis and the 2nd Royal West Kents to form the Basra was reached on December 7th where the men were 34th Brigade. transferred to the "Blosse Lynch" and put ashore on the mud as there were no jetties in those days and the "Begum" could not get alongside. Camp was formed at Makina Masus where the Brigade formed and refitted for ten days before marching to Kurna where Christmas was spent. Soon afterwards the Brigade moved off in mahelas (open boats) up the Euphrates to Nasiriyah.

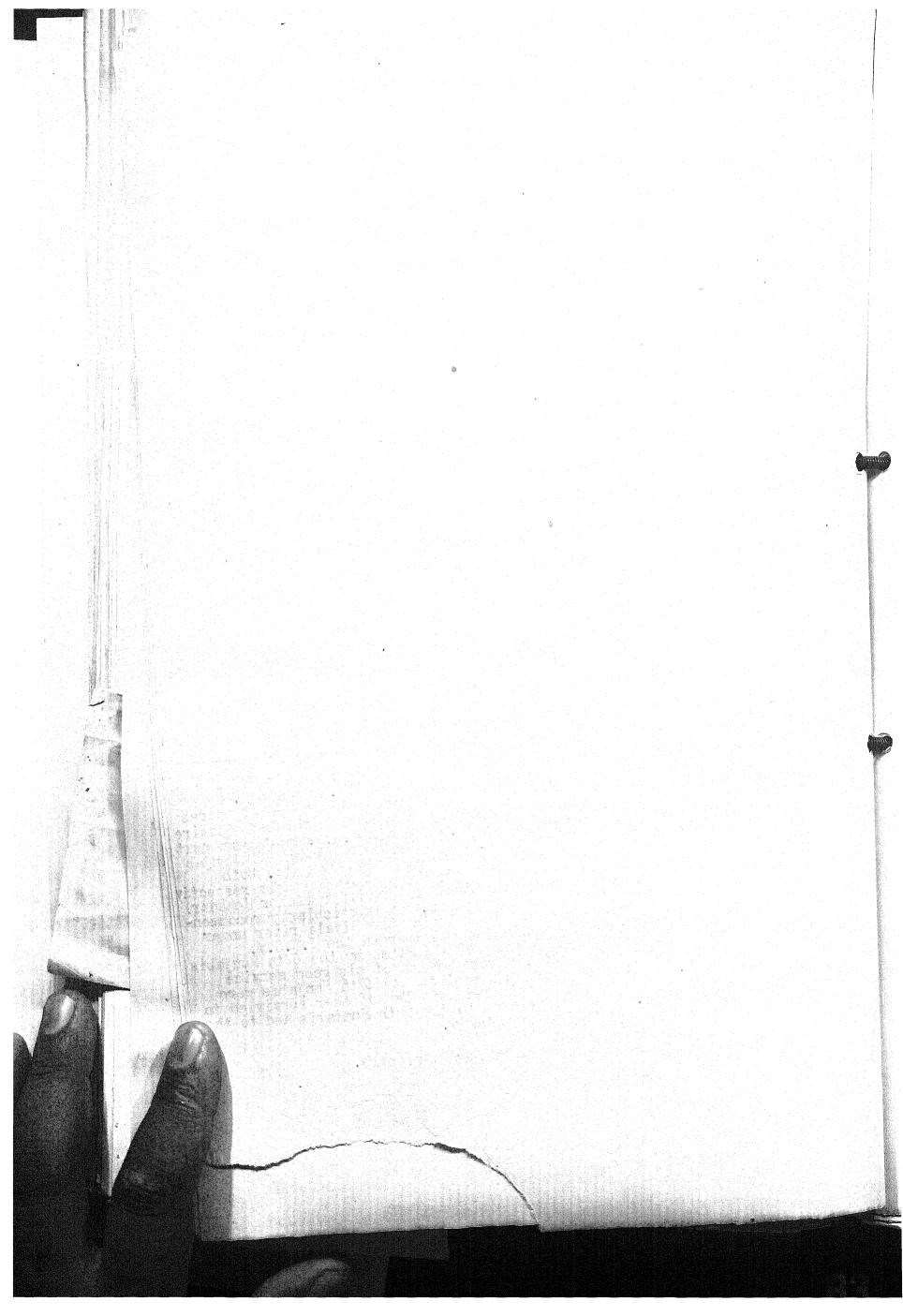
1916.

From Nasiriyah the Brigade marched to Butaniyah, about 12 miles away, beating off some Arab (Muhtafik) opposition en route, where the 112th

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^{*}Ever since the outbreak of war the 112th h.d been supplying drafts to various other regiments already on active service. Captain A. Rhompson was the first to leave and was in France with the 41st Dogras before the end of 1914. He afterwards served in East Africa and Bushire being severely wounded in each campaign. Captain R.A.P.Grant went next with 100 Gujars to the 67th Punjabis. Other drafts included 100 Punjab Mohamedans to the 89th Punjabis and 300 Jats to the 6th Jats. Both these drafts served in France and were highly praised by their respective commanding officers. Subadar Mirchi Singh and Havildar (later Jemadar) Harbans Singh, who went to the 67th Punjabis, were particularly recommended, the latter for 'a gallant act in swimming the Diyala river under fire to summon assistance' for which he was awarded the I.D.S.M. Subadar Hira Singh was presented with a gold watch by the 67th Punjabis when he left to rejoin the 112th, in recognition of his good service while with them. Half the Gujars who went to the 67th Punjabis were taken prisoner at the fall of Kut in 1916 and few of them survivied to rejoin after the war. The drafts sent to the 89th Punjabis and to the 6th Jats rejoined the 112th in Mesopotamia.

^{**} Now the 10th Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.



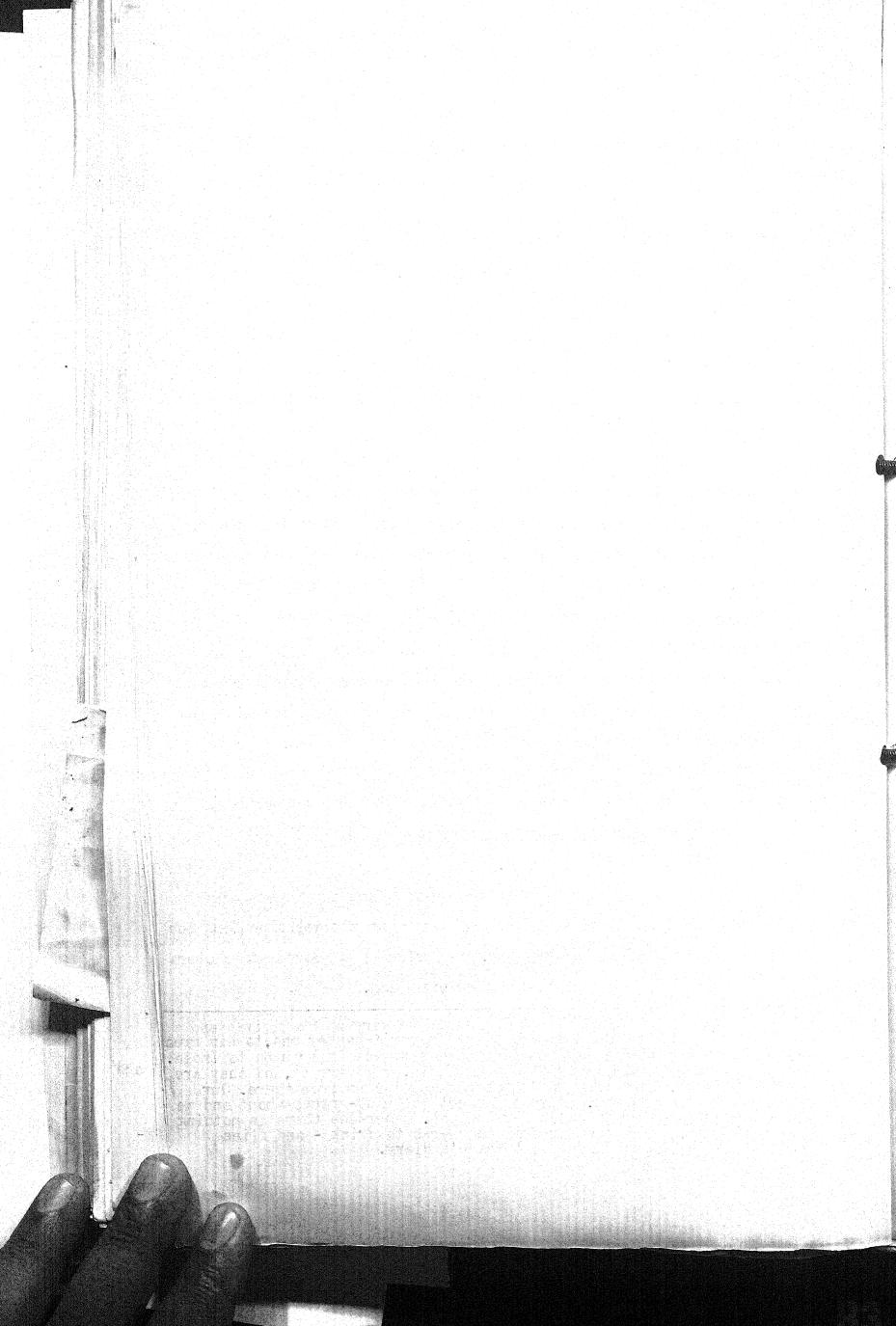
were employed on escort duty to convoys. Conditions were very bad as it had been raining for some time, everything was wet and miserable and it was very cold. The men had to sleep in their wet clothes and try to dry them whenever they could. Food convoys between Nasiriyah and Butaniyah were escorted twice a week, in spite of continual and heavy sniping, through mud which was by now two feet deep. Food suuplied ran perilously short, the water was brackish and hospital arrangements were practically non-existent.

At the beginning of February the evacuation of Butaniyah was ordered. The West Kents and the 112th went ahead with the baggage to Nasiriyah whence they proceeded down river to Kurna. Both battalions came through the evacuation without firing a shot but the main body was attacked and lost 450 killed.

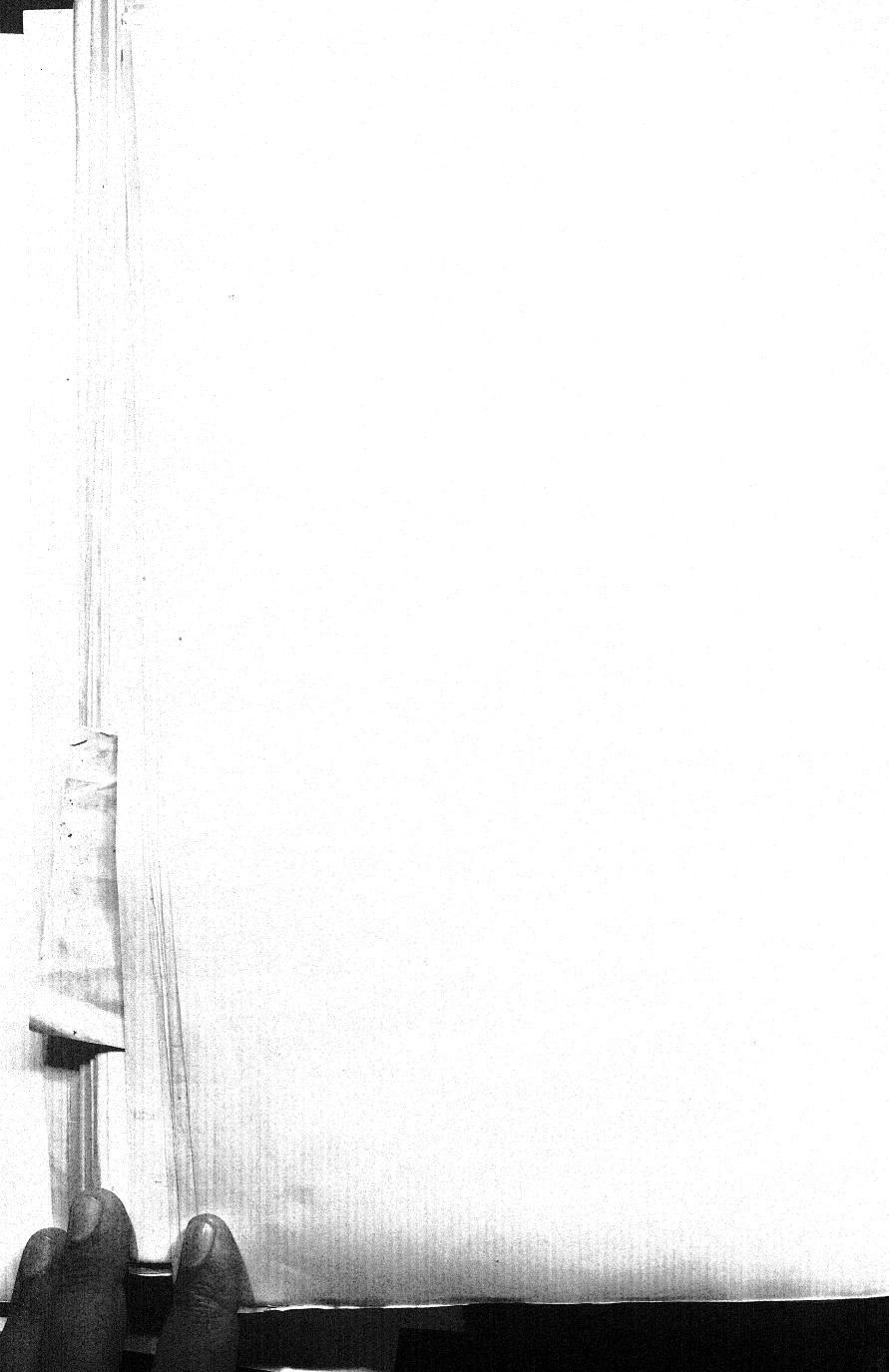
The 112th spent the next three months road making in and around Kurna until, in April, they again moved up the Euphrates to "Junction Camp" at Hakika. There they received orders to proceed to Khamisiyah, an Arab village of some importance on the far side of the marshes. It was decided that the battalion should march from Suk-es-Sheikh (The Sheik's Bazaar) while Lieutenant Meade with the regimental sick and the stores should go in "bellums" (the small local boat) direct through the marshes. The bellums were heavily sniped the whole of the journey and though they had no casualties it seemed at times doubtful whether the boats would arrive at all. Apparently the Arabs did not fully realise the weakness of the party and imagined that only a very strong force would attempt such a manoeuvre as going through unmapped marshes. The boats arrived safely to find the rest of the battalion already in camp.

At Khamisiyah a perimeter was built along the edge of the marsh and the 112th were on their own for about six weeks pending the arrival of the rest of the Brigade. Unfortunately scurvy and cholera broke out and the regiment lost a number of men.

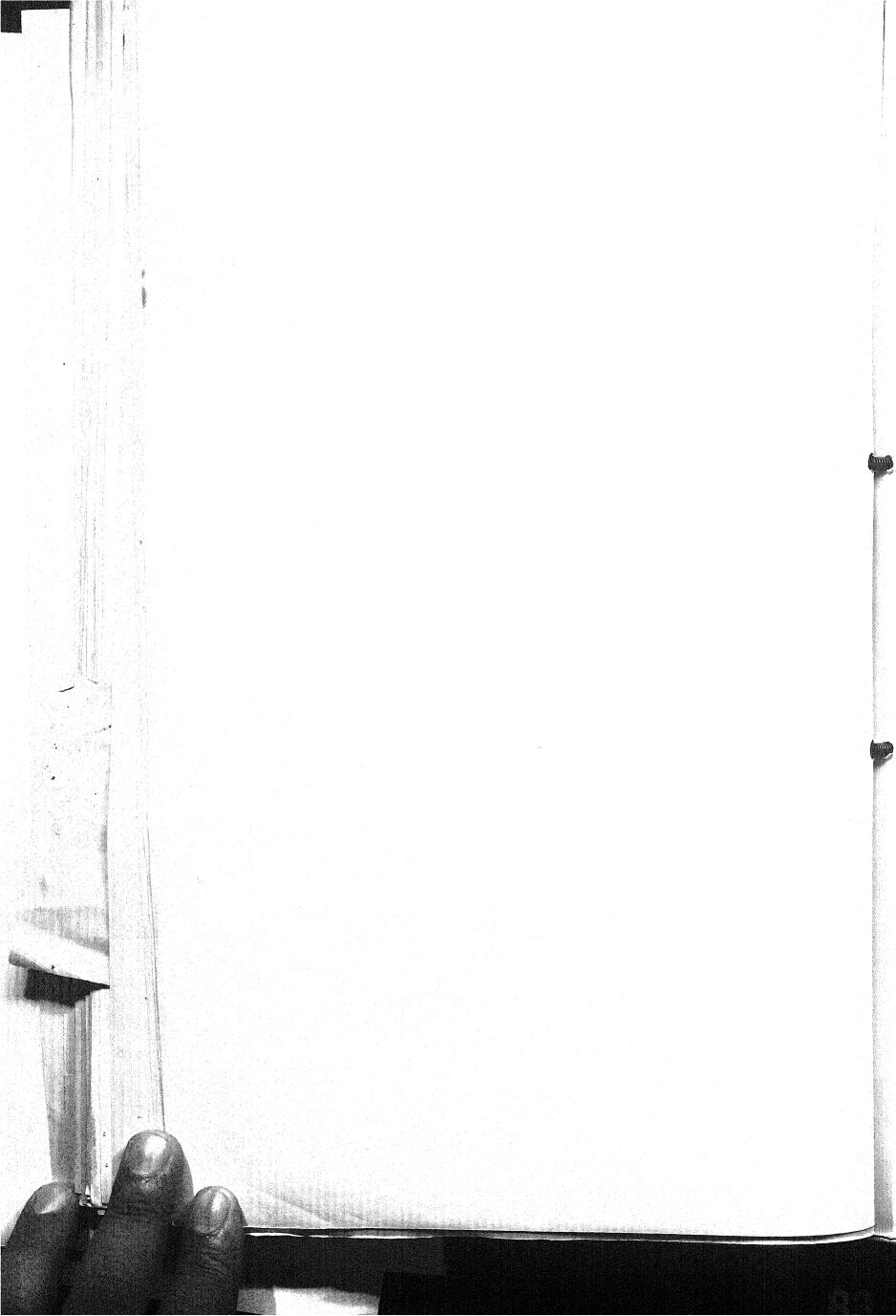
[&]quot;There was a good deal of sniping while we were at Khamisiyah and the first man to be hit was the battalion skrimshanker who, to his greatelight, got a bullet in the leg and was sent back in triumph to India. The Arabs came regularly to steal our boats, or to try to, and they are expert thieves. They lie off in boats and snipe us from there. Our shot guns are a godsend. There are plenty of sand-grouse about and we go off every evening to shoot for the pot. Otherwise there is nothing at all to eat, only hot water from the marsh to drink - and flies inumerable" - Extract from Lieut Meade's diary.



Brigadier-General F.R.E.Lock, D.S.O.







During May Colonel Lock was promoted Brigadier-General and given command of the "Euphrates Defences". He was succeeded in command of the 112th by Major E.H.McB.Fenn.

The heat during June and July was intense. On July 1st 500 men of the 112th set out on a night march in order to deal with a notorious local Arab leader named Ajaimi who was continually making a nuisance of himself by raiding in the vicinity. The plan was for the men to take up a position near Ajaimi's house and for some 5,000 "friendly" Arabs to retreat before him and so lead him on into the trap. Unfortunately, having dug trenches in the heat of the mid-day sun and passed an intolerable afternoon sitting in them without any drinking water, news was received that Ajaimi had gone elsewhere. The "friendlies" there—upon cut the telephone cable connecting the detachment with the camp and started to take up a menacing attitude but the men of the 112th formed a square and in this formation returned to camp through the "friendlies" without a shot fired at them.*

The remainder of the year passed quietly at Khamisiyah.

2nd-Lieut H.A.Bradshaw was accidentally killed through the blowing-up of a trench mortar and 2nd-Lieut C.Aldis died of sickness.

During November the battalion won the Brigade Hockey Tournament and went on to win the 15th Division Tournament by beating the 90th Punjabis 4 - 0 in the final at Nasiriyah** Lieutenants E.G.Savage, P.A.Meade and C.D.McClumpha played for the team.

Earlier in the year the battalion organisation was changed from the Double-Company system to that of four companies, each company to consist of four Platoons commanded by Indian officers, the Platoons to be numbered from 1 to 16 throughout the battalion.

1917.

Early in Namuary the 34th Brigade left Khamisiyah (Khanis-i-Yab) and marched to Nasiriyah where they remained until the end of March,

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^{*} During the whole of the operation, not a man fell out whereas the battalion which was sent to their assistance dropped 60 men in the terrific heat.

^{**} Now the 2nd Battalion 8th Punjab Regiment, See also 1921.

 the 112th patrolling occasionally up the Euphrates in a "Fly" boat (Cranefly or Butterfly).* There was a Turkish force reported to be in the neighbourhood of Samana but it never made any contact with the troops at Nasiriyah.

Captains Savage and Meade played for the station football team at Nasiriyah.

The Brigade left Nasiriyah for Baghdad in March. The 112th went into camp at Hinaidi Grove until April and them moved on, first to Basra and then to Amara. Baghdad was eventually reached in August where the battalion camp was pitched at Iron Bridge, to the west of the city.

During the subsequent fighting for Ramadi one company of the 112th under Captain Meade was moved from Iron Bridge to near the scene of the action to form a dressing station for wounded coming down from the battle. No wounded were received but the party encountered considerable opposition from local Arabs who constantly harrassed the camp.

At about this time the 34th Brigade was detached from the 15th Division to form the nucleus of a new,or 17th, Division under General Leslie. They marched up the right b nk of the Tigris to Sadiah where the new Division was concentrating and it was there that the troops encountered hostile aircraft for the first time resulting in all subsequent moves taking place under cover of darkness.

In October, and while still at Sadiah, Lieut-Col Fenn was evacuated sick to India, Major (later Lieut-Colonel) C.A.G. Shoubridge assuming command.**

From Sadiah a move was made to Akab, about 10 miles east of Beled, where the river Adhaim joins the Tigris. The 112th crossed the Tigris by means of a bridge of boats and pitched their camp on some cliffs a mile or so from the river, on the left bank of the Adhaim (Aidham). The rest of the 34th Brigade encamped on the right bank of the Tigris.

Turkish aeroplanes came over the camp of the 112th nearly every day and

^{*} Fishing expeditions were organised and Captains Savage and Meade landed between them a 96 pounder which subsequent investigation proved to be a record. A photo of the fish was taken and was published in "Country Life". Battalion billets were in Zaidan's Garden.

^{**}Lieut-Colonel Shoubridge retained the appointment until the regiment was disbanded in 1923.



dropped bombs but only a very few casualties resulted as the men had been trained to take cover as soon as the drone of aeroplane engines was heard. The regiment used to do a 25 mile route march once a week as part of their regular training whenever they found themselves in a stationary camp.

2nd-Lieut J.V. Parker died at Masirabad on 1st September.

1918.

Early in February Lieutenant A.W.Peckham fell from his horse and was killed and only a week later Captain E.N.Carter, who was on General Moens' staff at the time, had a similar accident and smashed his skull. Carter made a miraculous recovery but was invalided out of the army.

In March, after playing off several eliminating rounds locally, the 112th hockey team was sent to Baghdad to take part in the first "All Mesopotanis" Hockey Tournament - and won it. Nearly every regiment and battalion in Mesopotamia entered the tournament and, in addition to the preliminary rounds, a further five or six had to be played in Baghdad itself before the team qualified for the final. The final was played against the 122nd Rajputana Light Infantry and was won by one goal to nil.

Shortly after this the regiment moved to Samarra, their camp being pitched under El Ajik, the famous ruin. A new aeroplane travelled in boxes with them on this move and it succeeded in bringing down an enemy aircraft the first time it took to the air.

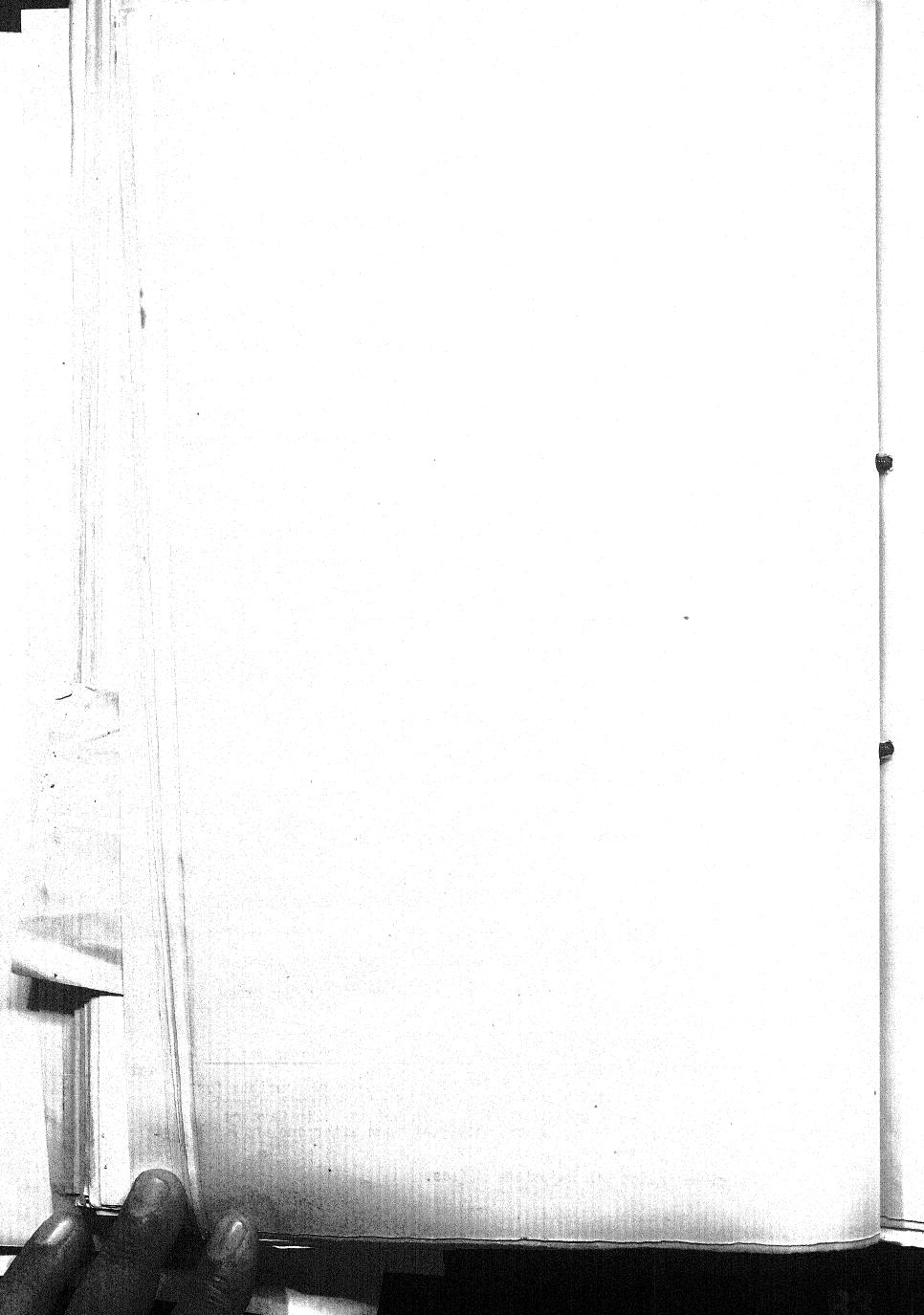
Routine patrolling engaged the battalion until April when the Brigade moved to Daur and then on to Tekrit. The Turks meanwhile remained mostly in the Jebel Hamrin hills.

The 112th ementually moved to Tel Muhaijir, 12 miles north of Samarra, near Daur, where they stayed until August. More than once the enemy bombed their camp from the air but a system of narrow trenches kept down the number of casualties. The Tigris was clear and broad and swimming and bathing were popular.

In August the battalion returned to Tekrit where camp was

^{*} Jemadar Tota Ram played at centre half and was mainly responsible for the teams ultimate success. Captain Meade and Lieut McClumpha played in the team. In the semi-final round the 112th met the 12th Cavalry (now the Probyn's Horse) and only beat them after one and a half hours of extra time.

^{**} Now the 3rd Battalion 6th Rajputana Rifles.



pitched some 3 or 4 miles to the north of the town. Sandgrouse were plentiful, Major L.F. Bodkin and Captain Meade bagging 50 birds in the first quarter of an hour of their first shoot.

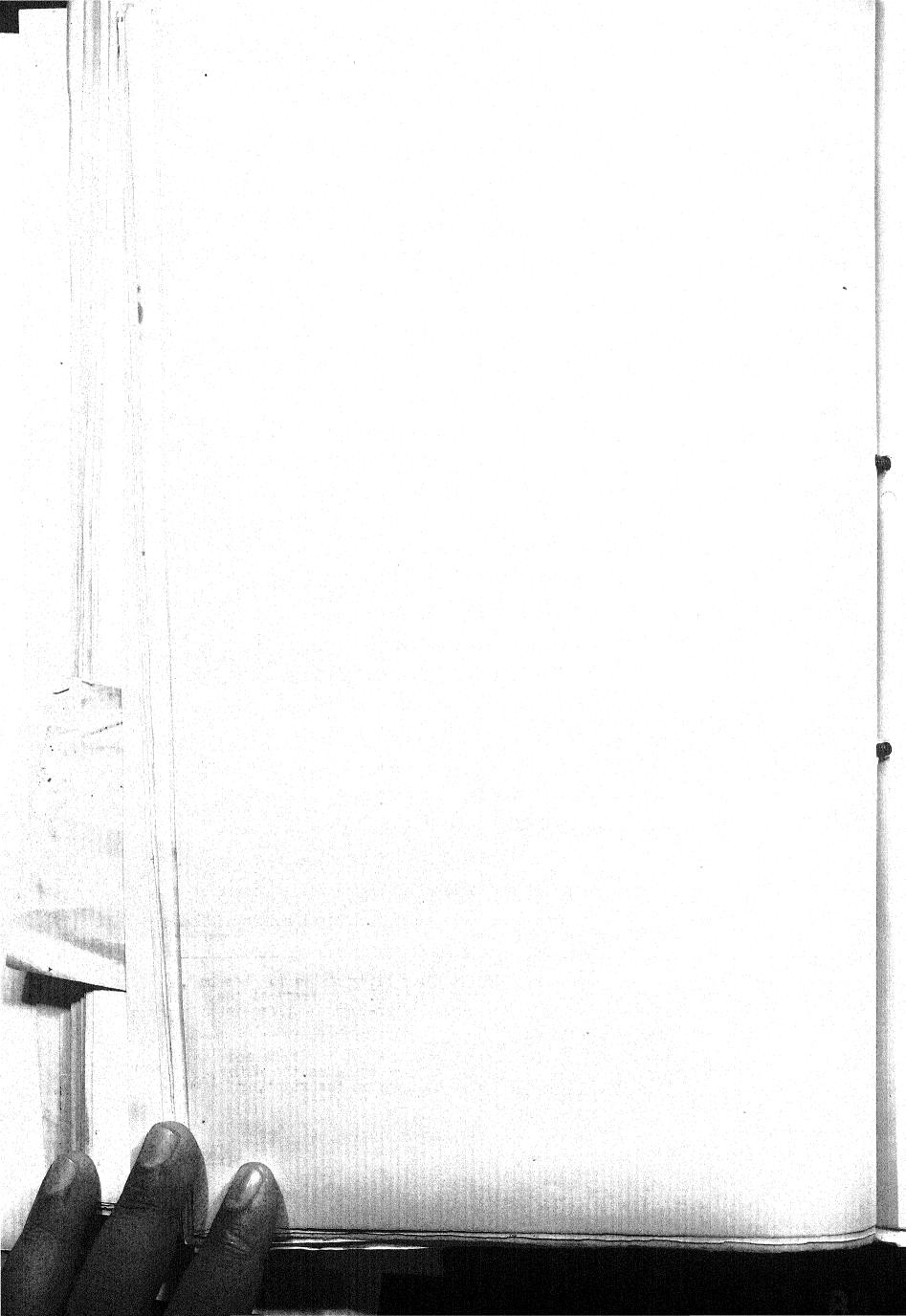
On August 7th Captain R.A.P.Grant and seven companions* escaped from the prisoners of war camp at Yosgad in Asia Minor, making their way eventually in a stolen motor-boat to Cyprus where they arrived on September 12th.

By the end of September the whole of the 1st Corps** had arrived at Tekrit and it was apparent that operations on a large scale On October 20th, and in spite of heavy were pending. casualties suffered by all units on account of an epidemic of "Spanish Influenza" then raging over most of the world, the force marched against Mosul. The first objective was the enemy position at Fat-Ha. The 18th Division was to secure the left bank of the Tigris assisted by the 7th Cavalry Brigade. The 17th Division was to advance along the right bank assisted by covering fire from across the Tigris by the 18th Division. Both Divisions were then to pass through the Fat-Ha gorge and attack the enemy positions extending east and west along the Little Zab. Meanwhile the 11th Cavalry Brigade was to manoeuvre round the eastern flank to intercept any Turkish movements made in that direction, and to seize the Little Zab itself. The Light Armoured Motor Brigade was to make a wide detour round the western flank and place itself across the enemy's line of retreat above Sharqat. In order to deceive the enemy ostentatious preparations were made for an outflanking movement via Belalij.

The Turks were holding a strong position in the Fat-Ha gorge, where the range of hills known as the Jebel Hamrin is pierced by the Tigris. They occupied both barks and had several lines of well-wired trenches expending up the lower slopes of the hills. Lateral communications was

^{*} The full story of the escape is told in "Four Fifty Miles To Freedom" published by Captains Johnston and Yearsley in 1922. A summary of the Prize Court proceedings on the seizure of the motor-boat is given in Appendix XIV of this record.

^{**}The Ist Corps, commanded by General Cobbe, consisted of the 17th and 18th Indian Divisions and the 7th and 11th Cavalry Brigades. the 40th Brigade was to co-operate by pinning the enemy down on the right, or east, flank.



by means of a pontoon bridge in the gorge itself.

The British advance commenced on October 23rd under cover of an artillery barrage concentrated on the gorge, and had no difficulty in securing the enemy's more advanced positions. The 34th Brigade was not seriously engaged though some casualtied were suffered from the Turkish artillery fire which, though not particularly heavy, was accurate

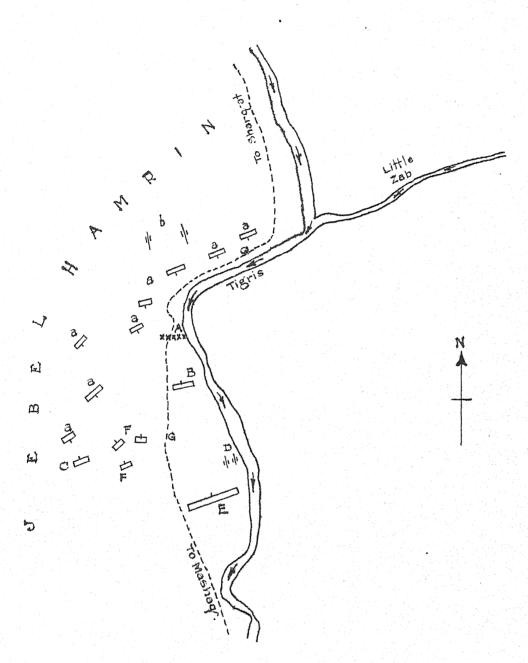
During the ensuing night the Turks executed a most masterly retirement of which no one on the British side had the least indication as the enemy were not expected to evacuate such a strong position without a fight. On the 24th morning both Divisions pushed through the Fat-ma gorge but progress was very slow as the retreating Turks had blown up all the roads. The 17th Division in particular had such difficult going that they were forced to convert their infantry to a pack transport basis and to leave behind one whole Brigade and all their wheeled artillery. Captain P.A.Meade was attached to 34th Brigade staff as assistant to the Brigade Major for the period of the up to and advance/through the gorge.

On October 25th the advance was continued and the 17th Division reached Mushaq, some 12 or 14 miles away but all movement continued to be very slow as there was only one narrow road on which all culverts and bridges had been destroyed. On arrival at Mushaq the 112th, less "D" Company under Captain J. Rice which had been left behind to garrison Fat-Ha, encamped near Qala Jabbai, a ruined fort about a mile The same night orders were received for the 51st south of Mushaq. Brigade to move ahead during the night, the 34th Brigade to follow early next morning. Meanwhile, and unknown to the British commander, the Turks who had been holding the left bank of the Tigris, together with those driven from the Little Zab by the Cavalry Brigade, crossed the river to the right bank and took up a position in front of the 17th Division. The advance of the 51st Brigade came to grief almost at once owing to enfilade machine gun fire at close range and they were brought to a standstill. As soon as day broke on October 26th the 34th Brigade set out. Shortly afterwards it was ascertained that the 51st Brigade had taken up a position in some long grass across a pear-shaped plain about two miles in extent and were suffering a heavy bombardment from all sides. The plain was a shambles and some British guns which came into action just at that moment were blown to pieces in front of the eyes of the advancing infantry while other

up

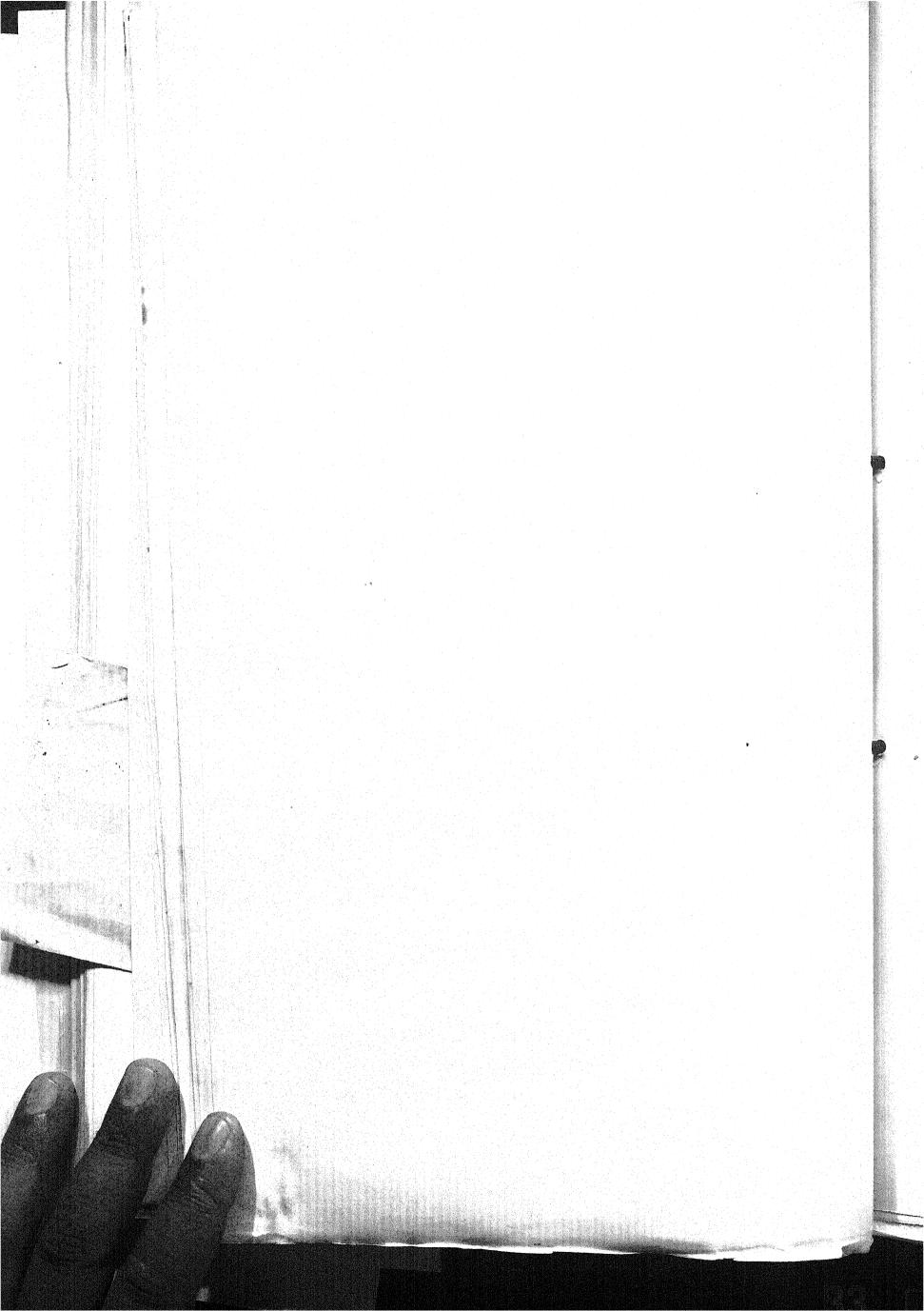
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REFERENCES.

- A Turkish wire.
- B Position to which 51st Brigade retired.
- 6 Position reached by 10th Ghurkas.
- D British artillery (out of action).
- E 34th Brigade, less 112th Infantry.
- FF Position of 112th Infantry throughout 26th October and the night of 26th/27th October.
- GG Read from Mashaq to Sharqat.
- aa Enemy positions.
- b Enemy guns.



enemy gun fire set light to an ammunition column, the wagons of which blew up one after the other.

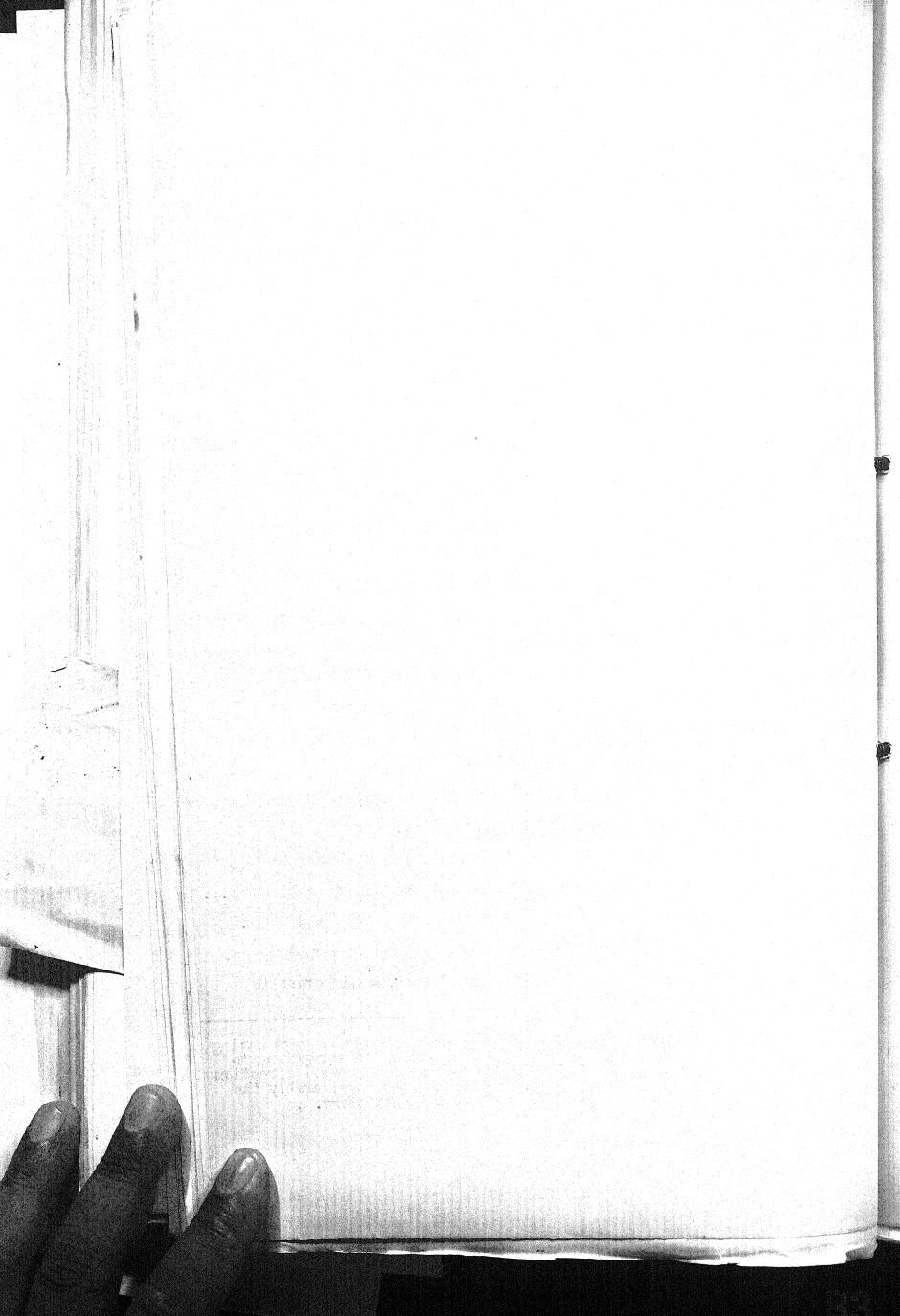
The advance of the 112th, who were acting as advance guard to the 34th Brigade, was held up half way across the plain by streams of wounded coming back from the battle and very soon the road became a scene of choked confusion. Opportunity was taken to snatch a hasty breakfast while orders from the rear were awaited.

At this point Captain Meade with "C" Company was ordered to take up a position in the hills on the left in order to close the gap existing between the remnants of the 51st Brigade on the plain and the 10th Gurkhas on the crest of the Jebel Hamrin. The remainder of the 112th went on to the hills later and thus escaped the casualties suffered by the rest of the 17th Division throughout the day on the plain.

"C" Company were constantly employed in beating off small parties of Turks who persisted in attempting to penetrate the line and endured a steady bombardment though, thanks to their lining a very steep riage, very little damage was done. Only one man was hit and he by the very first shell which was fired at them. On the left of "C"Company the 10th Gurkhas were facing a strong Turkish concentration on the crest of the hills. This was the position throughout the remainder of the 26th October and during the night, with only occasional shelling and machinegun fire to contend with. During the night the Tunks executed another skilful evacuation and when day broke they were seen to be in full retreat, taking with them the whole of their artillery and machine-guns. A pursuit column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry and of such infantry as could be made quickly available, was organised. The 34th Brigade led the pursuit but, owing to the extremely broken nature of the country, very little progress was made and although the column set out at 7 a.m. they did not reach Qalat-al-Bint, only 8 miles away, until nightfall.

Later in the day news was received that the 11th Cavalry Brigade, in position near Sharqat, was being heavily attacked so, in order to

^{* &}quot;A shell fell about 50 yards away from where the officers were having breakfast causing the mess mules, with the mess servants struggling to gain control over them, to beat a hasty retreat in the general direction of India, a ludicrous incident which served to cheer considerably the spirits of the troops" - Extract from Captain Meade's Diary.



relieve the pressure on them the 17th Division continued their advance. The 34th Brigade, with the 112th Infantry as advance guard, led the way over atrocious nullah country until at mid-day they encountered the enemy holding a position south of Sharqat. This position was at once The 112th who were on the right, or east, flank of the attack attacked. engaged the enemy left in an endeavour to cut them off from the river but the going was so slow and so exhausting that numbers of Turks managed to get away before they arrived, while snipers continually harrassed the troops and had to be dealt with one by one. The main attack, however, was successful and by 2p.m. Sharqat was in the hands of the British though the troops were so exhausted and so badly in need of water that it was decided not to press the pursuit any further. The 112th encamped for the night on the ground that they had taken, just south of Sharqat village. On several occasions during the night orders were received to continue the advance but fortunately for the tired troops they were all counternanded.

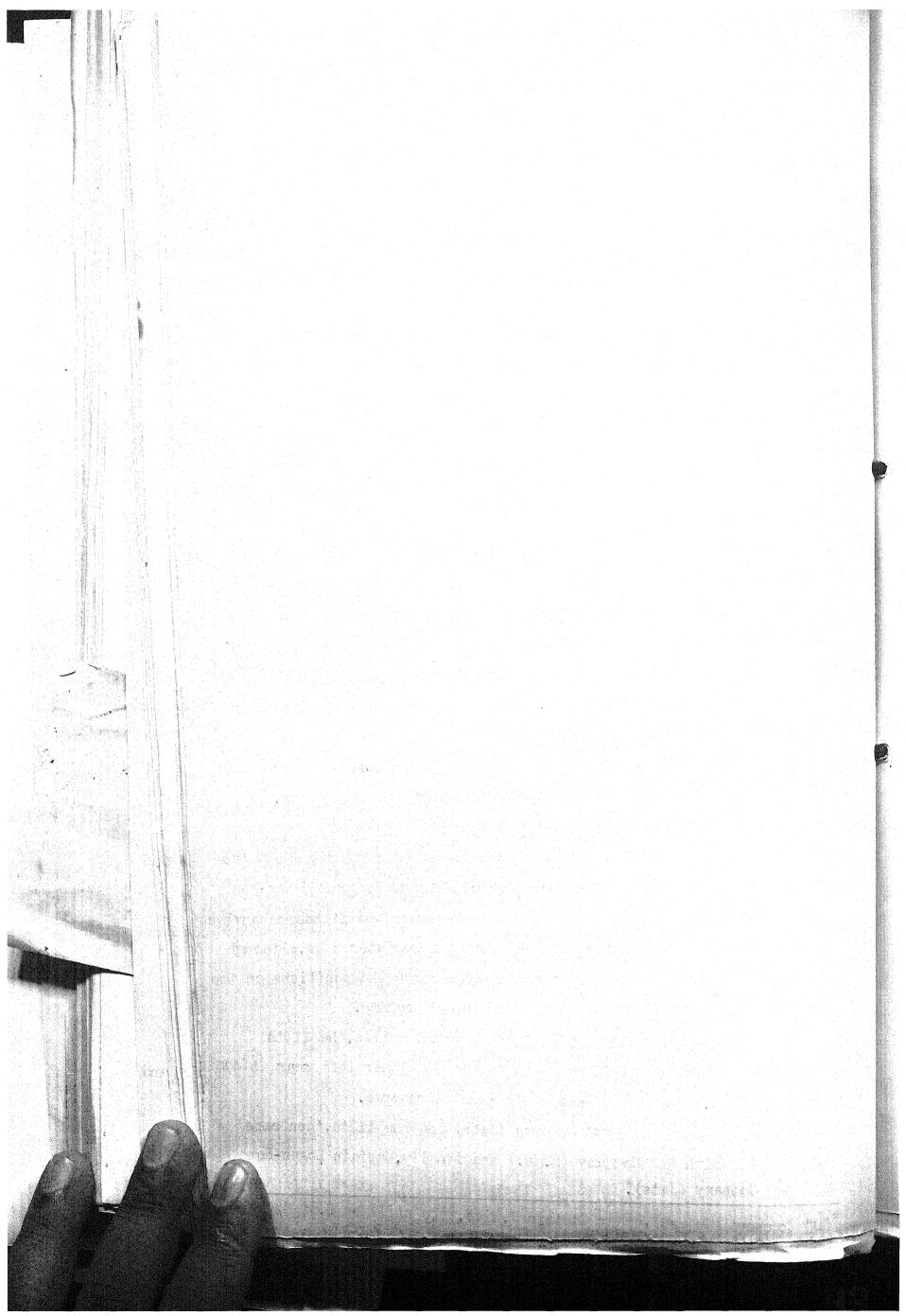
A move was eventually made at 6a.m. on October 29th but the force halted again north of Sharqat. The Turks were now between the 17th Division and the 11th Cavalry Brigade who, having been reinforced, crossed the Tigris some six miles above Sharqat and took up a position across the Mosul road. The exact extent of the enemy position was unknown and it was not until 4p.m. that an organised attack was possible though orders were even then vague. Once the attack had been launched communication with the rear became extremely difficult and commanding officers were compelled to act mostly on their own initiative.

The 51st Brigade fought slowly forward and eventually reached a position across the plain between the hills and the Tigris about two miles north of Sharqat where they were held up by heavy machine-gun fire. The Turks were very strong in machine-guns and it became obvious that all the ground in this locality had been registered as, although the enemy fire was mostly indirect and from concealed positions on the reverse slopes of the hills, it was extremely accurate.

The 34th Brigade advanced along the line of hills, the 114th Mahrattas leading, the 112th being in echelon to their left rear at 400 yards distance. The Royal West Kents were in reserve.

Captain Meade with "C" Company (Jats) led the 112th, then came Major Bodkin with "A" Company (P.Ms.) and finally, Captain Logan-Home with "B" Company (Jats)*

^{*&}quot;D" Company (Gujars), under Captain J.Rice, were still on L. of C.



The advancing troops at once began to come under shell fire and, about a mile further on, under heavy machine-gum fire as well, the intersecting nullahs, having been well registered by the Turks, being particularly dangerous. The commanding officer of the leading battalion was killed and they were compelled to take up a more sheltered position. The 112th closed up on them but Lieut-Col. Shoubridge, to quote a subsequent official report, "displaying remarkable calmness and coolness in this very difficult situation, ordered the advance of the 112th to continue". Heavy machine-gum fire continued to be directed on the massed battalions and casualties were numerous though, owing to their not having halted for any great length of time in the deadly nullahs, the 112th escaped comparatively lightly.

Soon after the advance was resumed Major Bodkin was wounded but continued to direct operations until forced to give up.*

The situation had now become exceedingly obscure, the 112th had nothing to guide them and had no idea where any of the other battalions were, while, to add to their difficulties, the smoke and dust from bursting shells made it almost impossible to maintain a proper direction. As a result they veered slightly to their left though this, as it happened, out turned, for the best as about hlf a mile further on they came across some Turks holding a position along the edge of a nullah. The Turks attempted to resist but a bayonet charge by "C" Company cleared the nullah and took a number of prisoners.** At this point the 112th were joined by a British officer and 20 men of the 45th Sikhs who had become detached from the 51st Brigade and who had lost their way. A short distance further on another enemy position was located and this too, assisted by the men from the 45th, the 112th charged and captured at the point of the bayonet. Two enemy machine guns were captured in this action.

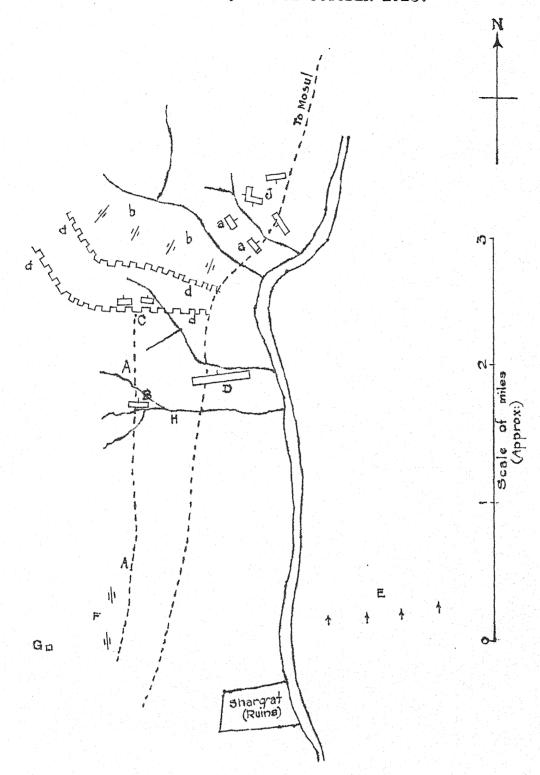
It was now nearly 6 p.m. and almost dark. The 112th were obviously far in advance of any other British troops and were being enfilleded from

^{*} Major Bodkin was subsequently awarded a D.S.O. for his conduct on this occasion.

^{**} Up to this point Lt-Col Shoubridge had expected to find the 51st Brigade in front of him and imagined that "C" company was firing into our own troops until the prisoners sent back re-assured him.

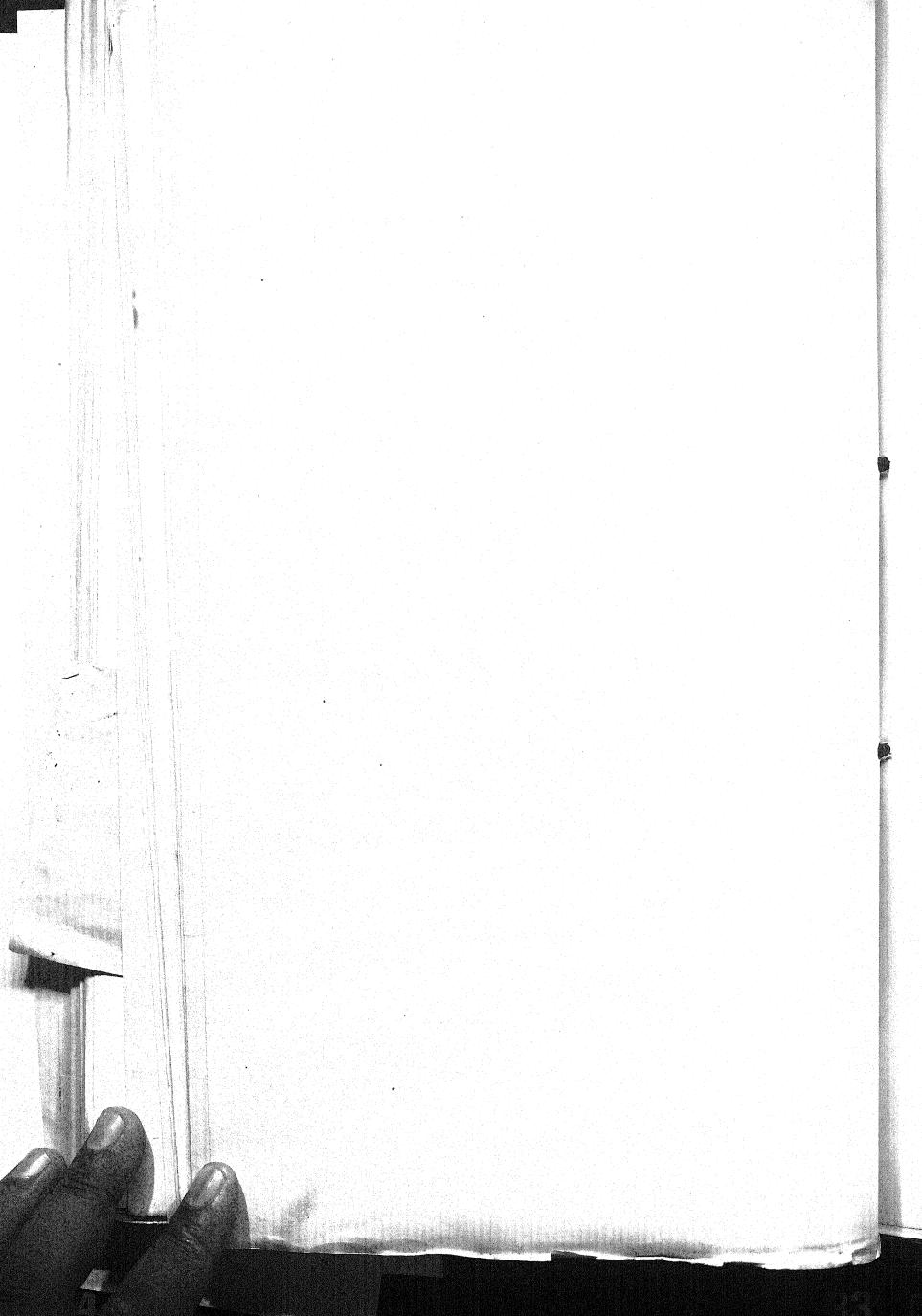


SKETCH MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE ACTION AT SHARQAT 29th OCTOBER 1918.



REFERENCES.

- AA Line of advance of 112th Infantry.
- B 112th Indantry passes through 114th Wahrattas.
- C Final position of 112th Infantry.
- D Position of 51st Brigade.
- I 18th Division advancing unopposed.
- F British Guns.
- G 17th Divisional Head Quarters.
- H Low broken ground.
- J General Cassel's position.
- aa Enemy.
- bb Enemy guns.
- dd Enemy trenches.



both flanks though, owing to the lie of the ground, there was a certain amount of cover. Three hundred yards ahead, down a slight slope, could be seen the enemy's main position so the battalion proceeded to dig themselves in where they stood. Up till then the 112th had lost some 40 - 50 men during the course of their advance* but casualties ceased as soon as cover was thrown up in spite of the heavy fire which continued to be directed against them from all sides.**

Unfortunately there was no means of communicating with the rear as, having commenced the advance in support, the 112th had made over all their signalling equipment to the leading battalion. Consequently Brigade and Divisional Headquarters were not aware that they had reached a position so close to the enemy and, deciding from the reverse suffered by the leading battalion that the attack by the 34th Brigade had failed, were about to order a general retirement. It was not until Captain Logan-Home had made his way back to Brigade Headquarters with Lt-Col Shoubridge's report that the situation became clarified. The achievements of the 112th were subsequently referred to in orders as "a most meritorious performance".***

At about 5 a.m. on October 30th a general assault on the Turkish position was ordered but before it could be organised the

^{*} One of the men killed was Lance Naick named Mangal Ram.

^{**} Had Lt-Col Shoubridge remained behind or halted in the nullahs instead of continuing to advance the 112th would have suffered many more casual-ties. Nor would the enemy have been pinned down to their trenches. In fact the decision to advance saved the entire situation and turned the whole course of the action from a threatened disaster to, as it turned out to be, the deciding battle of the whole campaign. For his handling of the situation Lt-Col Shoubridge was mentioned in despatches and awarded an immediate D.S.O.

^{***} In accounts of the battle of Sharqat there is usually to be found some mention of a counter-attack by the Turks on October 29th, but unless local fighting in which small parties of the enemy took the initiative is intended, it is difficult to understand to what such references refer. Owing to the continued advance of the 112th causing the Turks fall back on to their main lines, no organised counter-attack, as such, ever took place, or in fact could have taken place. The 112th were the only British troops at Sharqat to use the bayonet, to capture enemy trenches or, in fact, to come into touch with the enemy at all - the original attacks of the 51st and 34th Brigades had been repelled by indirect machine-gun and artillery fire - and there was certainly never any attempt made to counter-attack the 112th.



Turks ceased firing and shouting could be heard from all along their line. When day broke it was seen that the Turks had left their trenches and were waving white flags in token of surrender. General Hakkim Bey, Commander in Chief of the Turkish Forces, and a number of other officers gave themselves up to the 112th and were taken back to make a more ceremonial surrender to Lt-Col Shoubridge.*

The 112th took 51 guns,** 180 machine-guns and several thousand prisoners after which, having long since passed the normal limits of human endurance, they camped on the spot and enjoyed a wellearned rest.

In General Marshall's report on the action at Sharqat he says :-

"The fighting which ensued was of a very severe nature. The hilly ground, indented with ravines and previously prepared for defence, was all in favour of the Turks......Our difficulties were increased by the sandy nature of the soil which delayed transport and by the absence of water except for the Tigris itself. After continuous fighting the 17th Indian Division forced the Turks to fall back on their third position on the hills covering Sharqat (50 miles due south

During his subsequent internment at Amara General Ismael Hakkim Bey frequently dined with the officers of the 112th and in reply to a request for information on the point said that he had not made any counter-attack at Sharqat. And that in fact he had never been in a position to do so. He added that it was the capture of his advanced positions by the 112th which finally decided him to surrender as he could not retire owing to the presence of the Cavalry Brigade at his rear.

^{**} Two field guns were retained as souvenirs. See Frontispiece.



of Mosul) on the morning of the 27th....

On October 28th the 17th Indian Division successfully assaulted the Turkish Sharqat position and on the 29th, though exhausted by their continuous fighting and marching through the rugged hills, pushed forward and attacked till nightfall the Turks who were now hemmed in..... On the morning of the 30th the Turkish commander surrendered his total force....... altogether some 8,000 men. The fortitude and courage displayed by all the troops was beyond praise and the main factor in the defeat of a stubborn enemy holding carefully prepared positions in rugged and difficult country."

In addition to the D.S.Os awarded to Lieut-Col Shoubridge and Major Bodkin, Military Crosses were awarded to:-

Captain P.A.Meade W.M.Logan-Home P.J.O'Dwyer Subadar Sheo Ram Singh.

Captain P.J.O'Dwyer, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, was the medical officer. Subadar Sheo Ram Singh received his decoration for

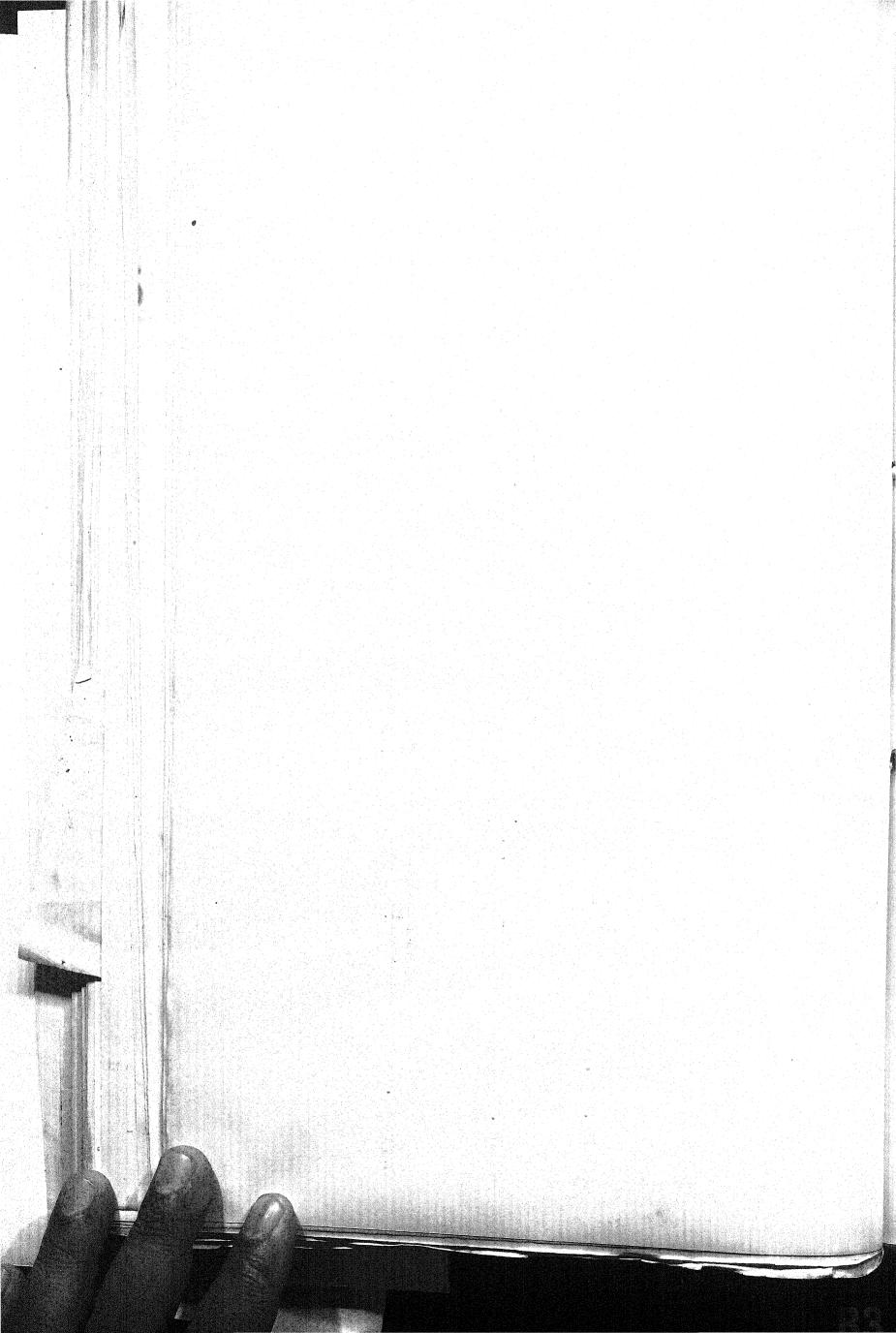
"gallant behaviour in action while in charge of 'A' Company after Major Bodkin had become a casualty".

Various Indian officers and other ranks received I.O.Ms and I.D.S.Ms. (See Appendix XI).

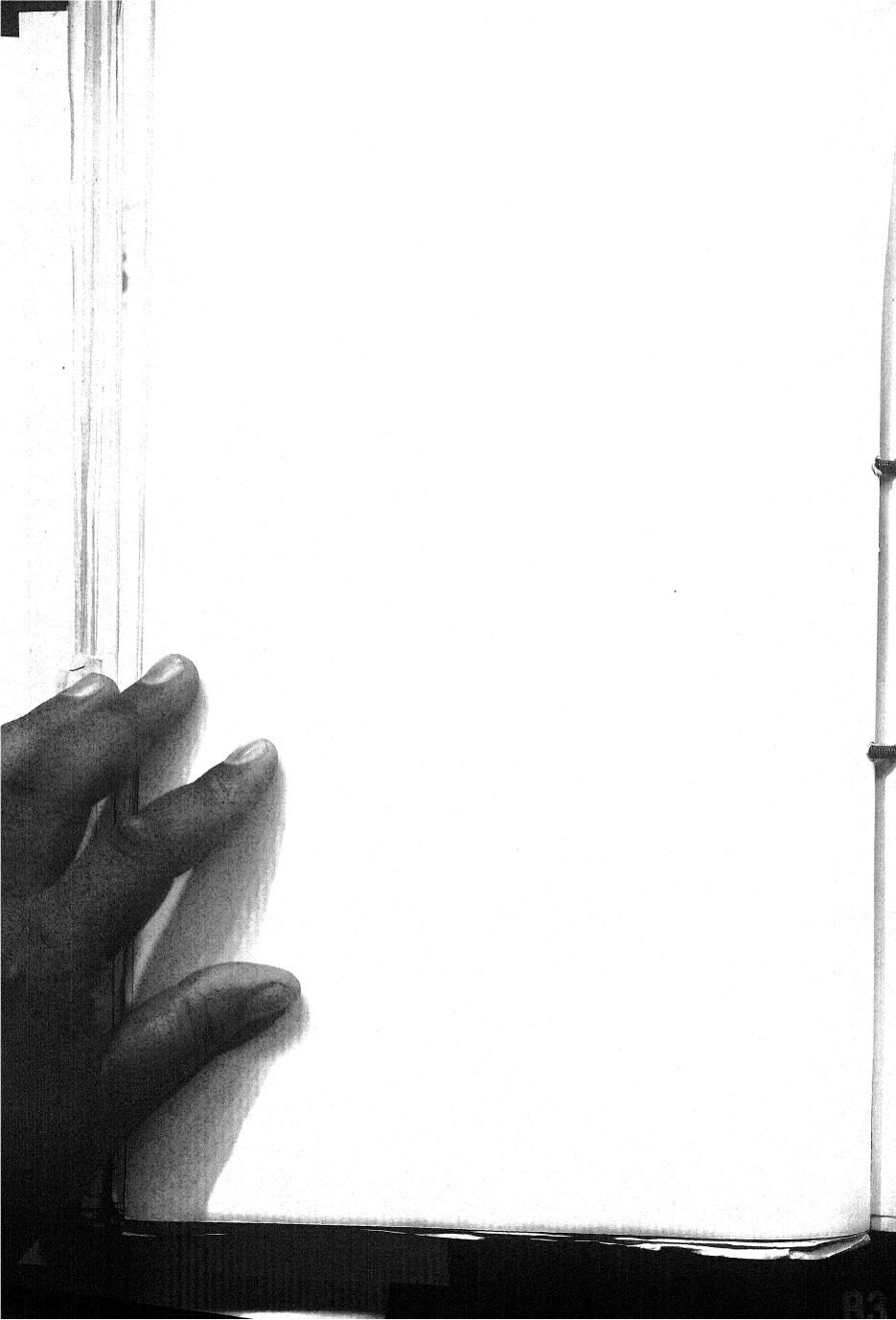
The ensuing week after the battle of Sharqat was spent cleaning up the battlefield which was covered with bodies of men and animals, all of which had to be buried. Casualties also had to be evacuated and as the force had advanced some 70 miles and had no proper means of transport many of the wounded suffered badly. Major Bodkin never recovered from the effects of his journey to the base and died a few months later in India.

Captains Meade and Logan-Home commanded the escort over the many thousands of prisoners sent down the line to Fat-Ha and while en route managed to capture some sheep and some goats in the hills and so had their first taste of fresh meat for several weeks. The remainder of the 112th arrived at Fat-Ha soon afterwards and then moved on to Abu Rajash, one march further down the line, where news of the Armistice was received and where they remained for some weeks building a railway embankment. They then moved to Tekrit for Christmas.

Earlier in the year 2nd Lieutenant R.M.Hall was transferred to the newly raised 1/131st, (United Provinces) Regiment with the acting rank of Captain.







After some months at Tekrit the regiment marched to Samara, trained to Baghdad and finally travelled by river steamer to Amara, "C" Company being sent to Ali Cherbi in charge of 1,000 Turkish prosoners who were engaged in making bunds along the banks of the Tigris. At the end of May they left for Basra and spent the ensuing hot weather in huts at Margill. While at Margill a British Officer was detailed to put to sea in a steam launch to look for a place named Bandar Mashur, to ascertai whether the local sheikh was friendly and, if so, to lay out an aerodrome Bandar Mashur was located, the Sheikh proved friendly and the aerodrome was duly laid out. At the same time Captain Meade was given a Ford vanette and ordered to report on all the roads in the Basra area, the resultant journeys taking him to Fao, to Ahwaz and to beyond Shaiba in the desert.

In Nowmber the 112th embarked on the pilgrim ship "Shuja" and set sail for Bombay via marachi. Nasirabad was reached in December, the Depot, which had been maintained at Nasirabad throughout the war, was absorbed and demobilisation was started. On the regiment arriving at Nasirabad nearly all the British officers suddenly collapsed, some having to be sent to England on medical leave.

A detachment consisting of 1 Indian Officer, 1 N.C.O. and 1 Sepoy was sent to England in 1919 in connection with the Peace celebrations and the Allied Victory March through London.

1920.

Nasirabad to Kohat in February. The 112th now formed part of the Kohat-Kurram Force and, later in the year, spent several months at Darsamand, near Thal.

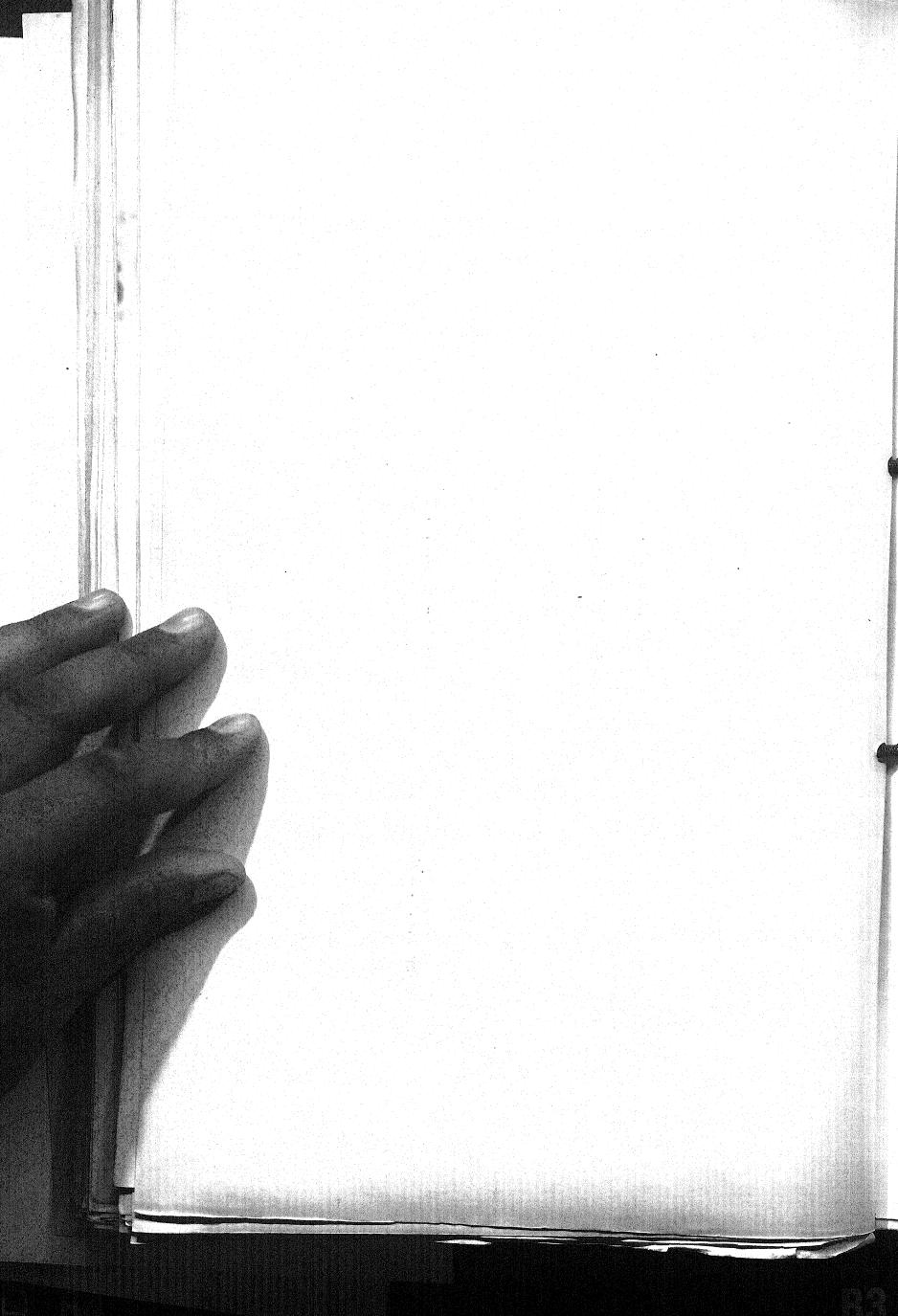
War medals (see Appendix XI) issued.

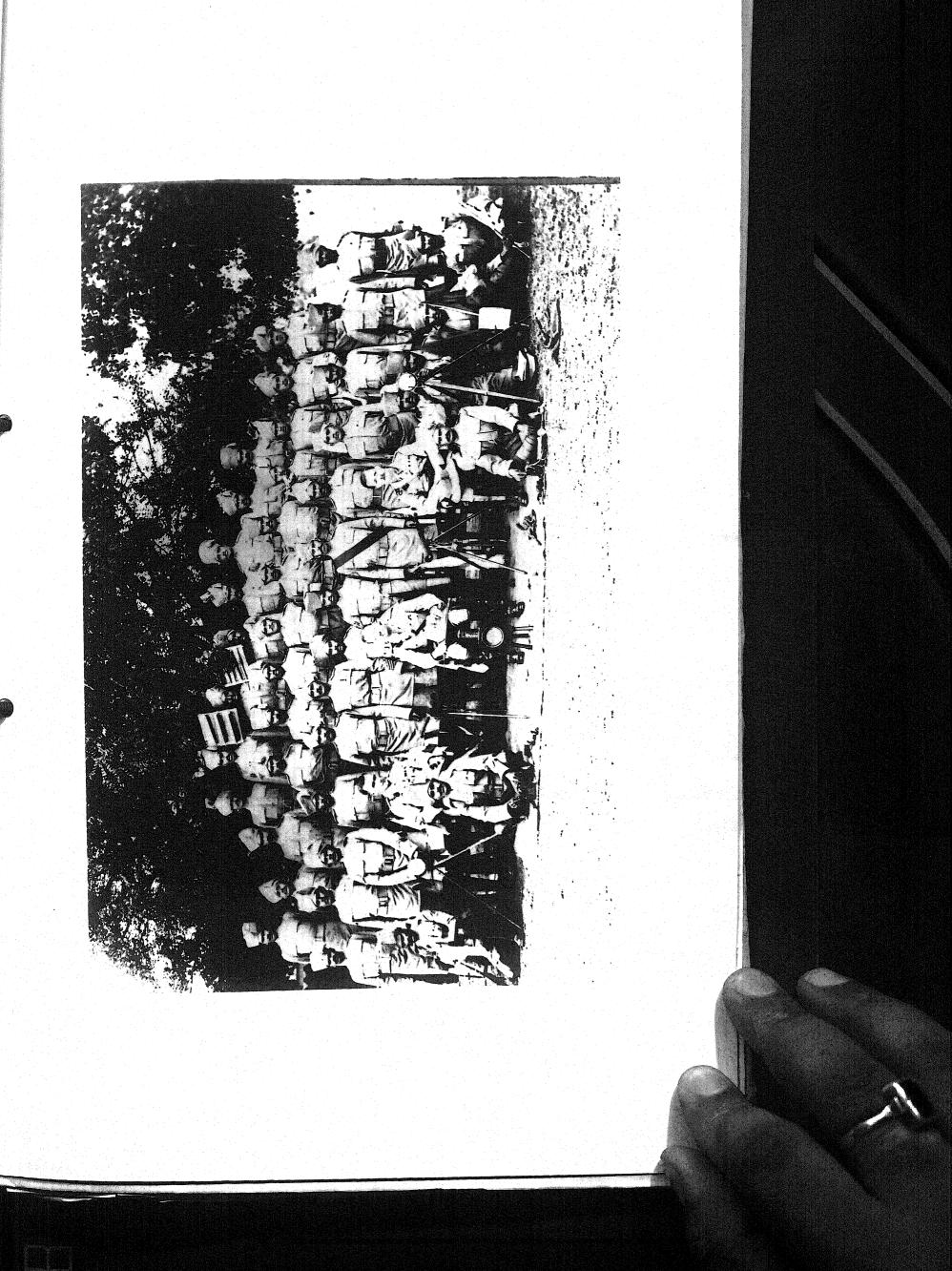
1921.

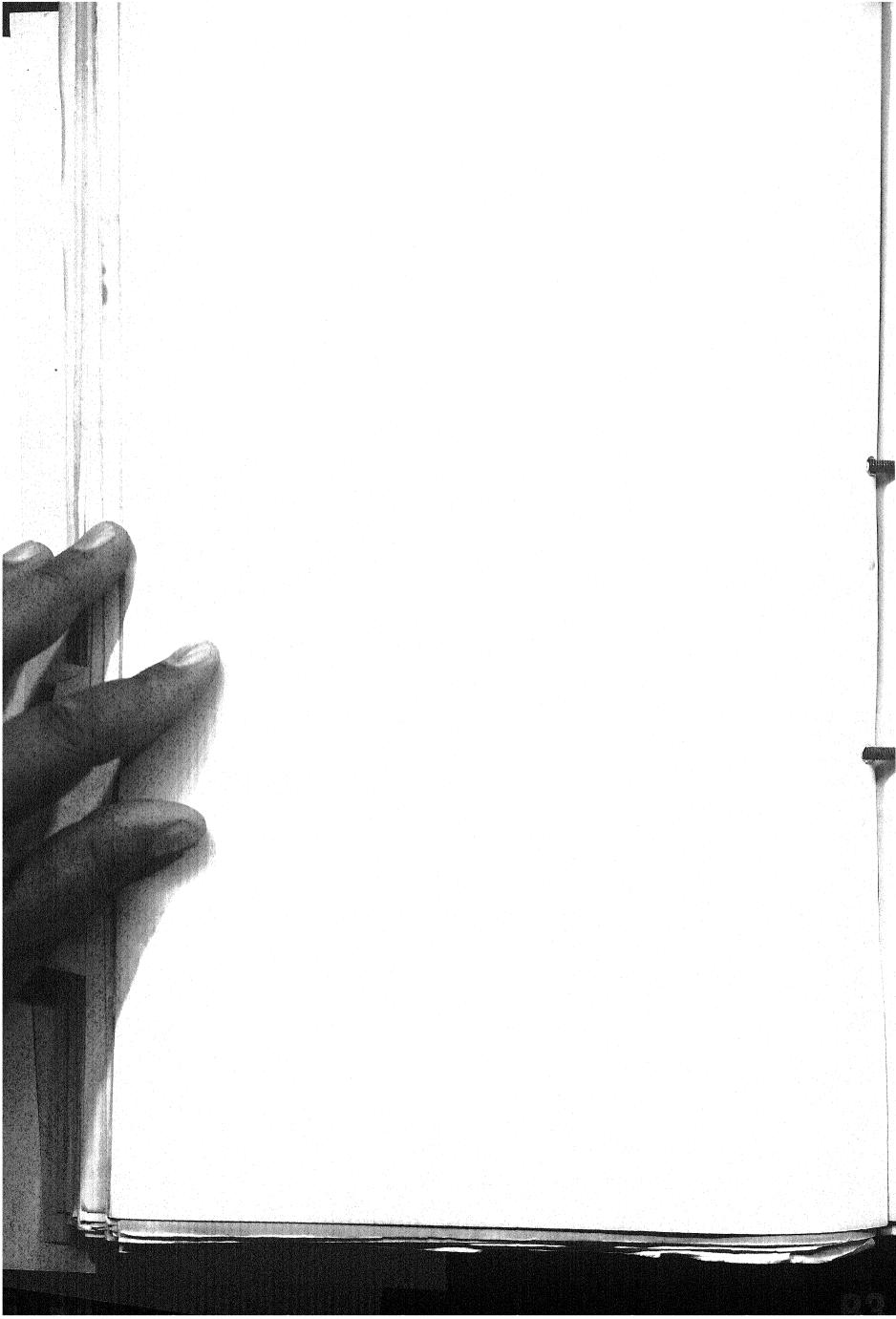
From Darsamand to Nicholson Lines at Kohat in April.

Wholesale reorganisation on account of changes in the constitution of the Indian Army was gradually introduced and demobilisation and transfers became the order of the day. The Gujars, the P.Ms and one of

^{*}General Jacob's parting remark to this officer was :- "If you don't come back we shall know that the sheikh is not friendly".







the two Jat companies were sent elsewhere and in their place Mahrattas,
Merats and Rajputana Mohemadans appeared. At the same time a Head-wuarter wing was added to the establishment consisting of the signallers
the band, the machine-gunners, etc.

While at Kohat the 112th wom the Kohat-Kurram Force Hockey Tournament beating the 90th Funjabis* in the final by 3 goals to nil. Captain Meade, Captain McClumpha and Lieutenant Hall played in the team.

From Kohat to Jhansi in October and the final change of designation - 5th Battalion IVth Group, the IVth Group being subsequently re-named 4th Bombay Grenadiers. Under the revised constitution of the army regiments were grouped and became battalions of that group. The organisation of the IVth Group, as originally constituted, was:-

1st Battalion - 101st Grenadiers
2nd " - 102nd, King George's Own, Grenadiers
3rd " - 108th Infantry
4th " - 109th Infantry
5th " - 112th Infantry
10th " - 113th Infantry.

The 10th Battalion was the Training Battalion for the Group.

The composition of each batta ion of the IVth Group was standardised at:-

1 Company Rajputana Jats 1 Rajputana Mohemedans

1 " Mers and Merats from Ajmer-Merwara **
1 " Mahrattas from the Konkan and the Deccan.

One company of the 10th, or Training, Battalion was affiliated to, and officered by, each of the active battalions. All recruits were trained in the 10th Battalion.

Captain McClumpha died at Kohat in July.

1922.

Jhansi, with detachments at Saugor and Pachmarhi,

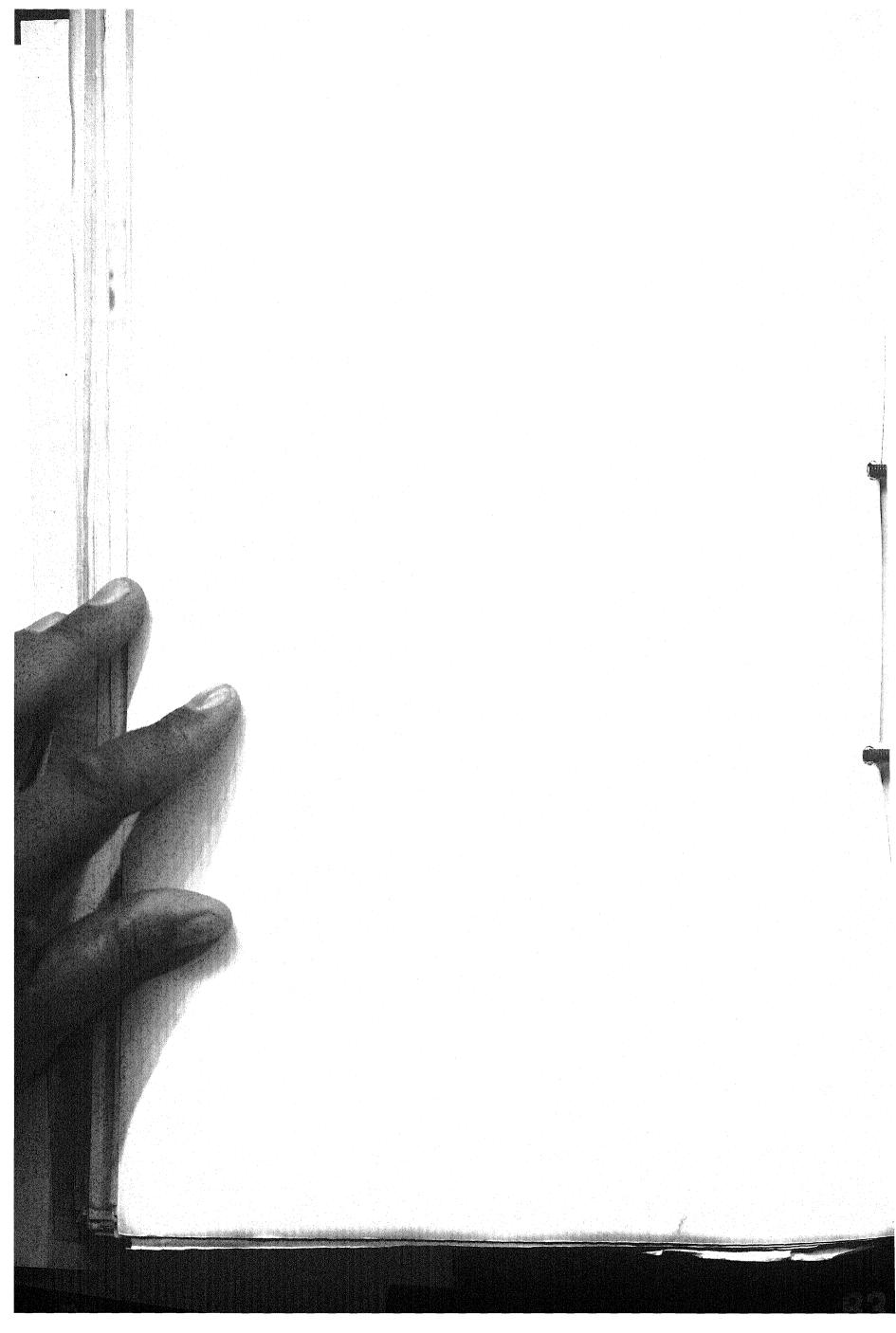
In February the battalion sports team won the Mhow District sports cup. Also in February 100 picked men under Captain A.H.Mathews formed a Guard of Honour to H.R.H.The Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bhopal.

^{*}See also 1916.

This meant that the 112th lost three whole companies and the drastic changes in personnel were not at all popular with the British officers. A further cause for discontent was the complete loss of regimental individuality, battle honours were pooled and, from being a separate entity regiments became merely one of a group with little, if any, of their former pride and glory. The commanding officers of the newly formed IVth Group unanimously adopted the regimental necktie of the 112th Infantry (black with thin red and yellow stripes alternately at 1 inch intervals) as the necktie of the Group.







1923.

In April the bagpipe and surnai bands were replaced by a brass band and the March Past of the Cheshire Regiment was, by courtesy of their commanding officer, adopted in honour of the long standing friendship between the two units.

The officer commanding the company on detachment at Pachmarhi was, ex-officio, Station Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate of Pachmarhi.

Captain Meade appointed G2 at the Air Ministry.

From Jhansi to Saugor, in April.

Soon after the arrival of the battalion at Saugor orders were received for their dishandment and by the end of September 125 years service came to an end, but not before there had been time to collect the Inter-Company Sports Championship of the Central Provinces District and the Central Provinces District Tug-of-War championship.

The officers and men were mostly dispersed amongst other Groups, (see Appendix XIII), while relics and trophies were put aside to await the time when the battalion should reappear, (see Appendix XII).

The Baghdad Hockey Cup was presented to Captain Meade in recognition of his many years as sports officer of the 112th and the full dress portrait in oils of Sir Charles Napier from the officers' mess was presented to the officers' mess of the Cheshire Regiment.

Two of the Turkish Field guns captured by the 112th at Sharqat had been retained by them as trophies (see frontispiece). These were mounted on plinths and presented permanently to the officers' mess at Saugor, the inscription on the brass plates let into them being as follows:-

HIC JACET

CXII INF

AETAT CXXV

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA

LAID TO REST BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

C.A.G.SHOUBRIDGE, D.S.O.

AND THE OFFICERS

AT SAUGOR

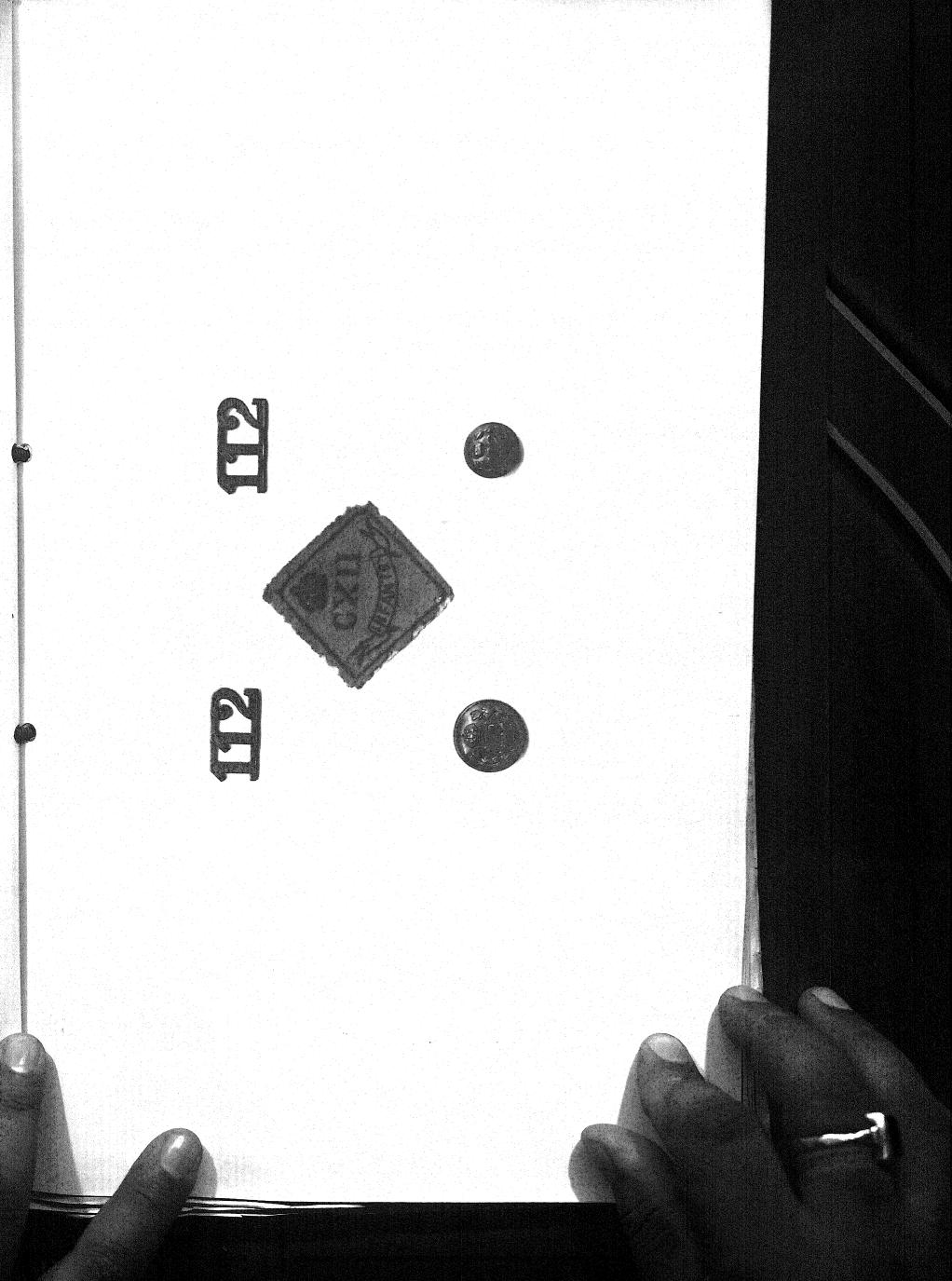
22.9-1923

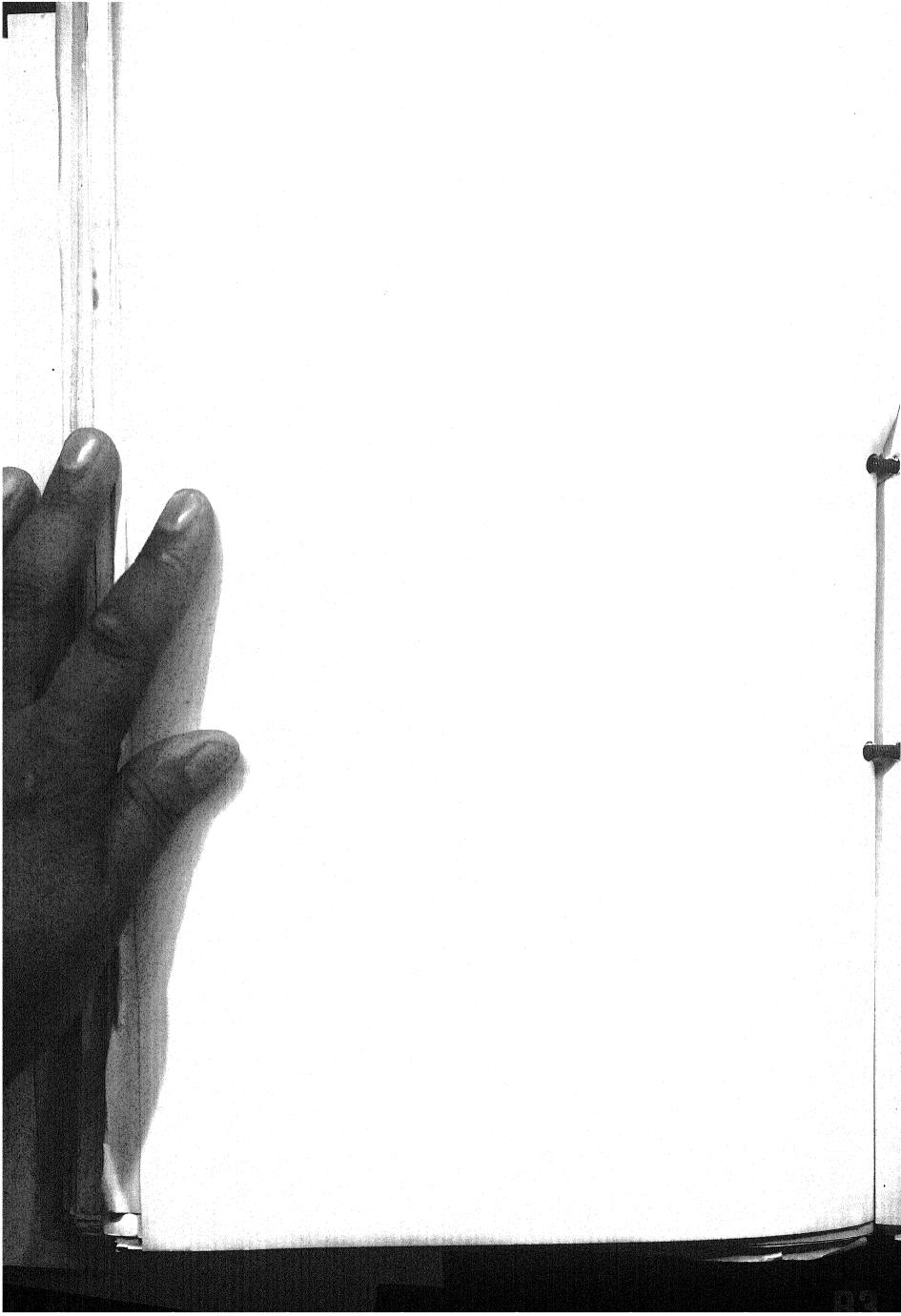


Z

Buttons and badges.







COLOURS

Information regarding the Colours of the Regiment is so scarce as to be almost non-existent though a certain amount of general data has been brought to light.

In 1798, when the regiment was originally raised, (as the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry), it was the custom in the Bombay Army for there to be only one stand of Colours per regiment so, taking this into account, it is more than likely that there were no separate Colours for the 2nd Battalion at all to start with.

The order of November 1798 which sanctioned the raising of the 6th Regiment went on, "The Colours of the late Provincial Battalian of Moplahs are to be prepared for the 1st Battalian" and it is therefore to be presumed that when the 2nd Battalian came into existence it shared these Colours in the usual way.

Some years later it was laid down that each battalion of a regiment of native infantry was to possess its own Colours:-

"Each Regiment shall be furnished with two stands of Colours for each Battalion made up of the best Chinese taffety: that the size of each Colour shall be seven feet wide and six feet six inches deep on the pike. The overall length of the pike to be ten feet with cords and tassels of crimson and gold. The first Colours of each Battalion shall be the Great Union throughout and the second the colour of the facing of the Regiment. The number of the Regiment shall be embroidered in gold Roman letters within a wreath in the centre of the middle Colour of each Battalion".

After the reorganisation of the army in 1824 regimental Colours were ordered to be made of

"the best China silk with cords and tassels, as before, of crimson and gold. The Royal, or first Colour of every Regiment, is to be the Great Union throughout. The Regimental or second Colour of Native Regiments is to be the colour of the facings with the number of the Regiment in gold Roman letters within a wreath in the centre of the Colour and the words 'Regiment Native Infantry' embroidered round the inside of the wreath".**

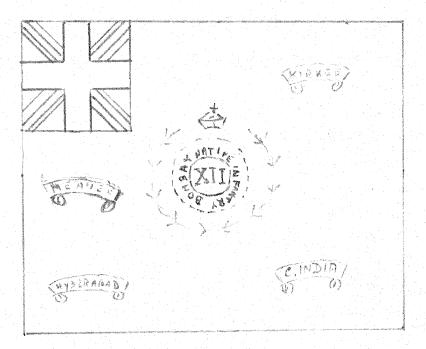
The display of battle honours on the Colours was also sanctioned.

^{*} In 1800 the facings of the 2/6th were yellow. Apparently the two battalions of a regiment had duplicate Colours as no mention is made in these instructions of battalion identification on them.

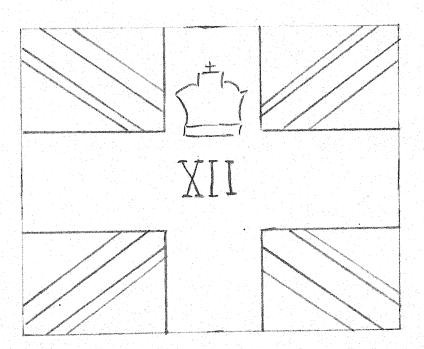
^{**} The facings of the 12th N.I. in 1824 were white, having been changed to that colour from orange in 1821.



Sketch of Regimental Colours circa 1880.

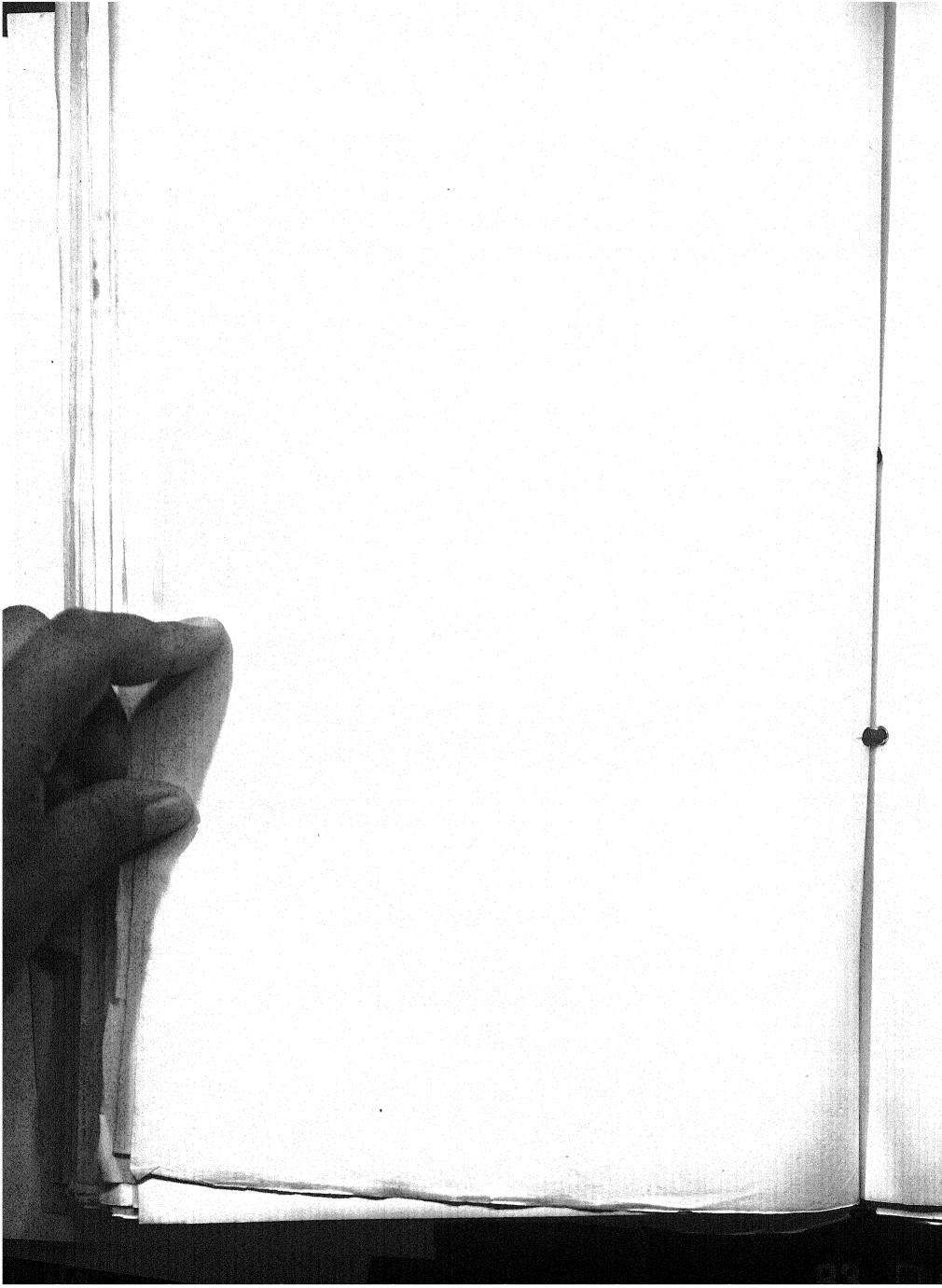


Regimental Colour



Queen's Colour

Language and the state of the s



In 1874 the design was modified by the substitution of the royal crown for the Company's device and the reduction in size to three feet nine inches flying by three feet on the pike.

It is on record that the Queen's Colour of the 12th N.I. was at this period a Union Flag with a plain XII in the centre.

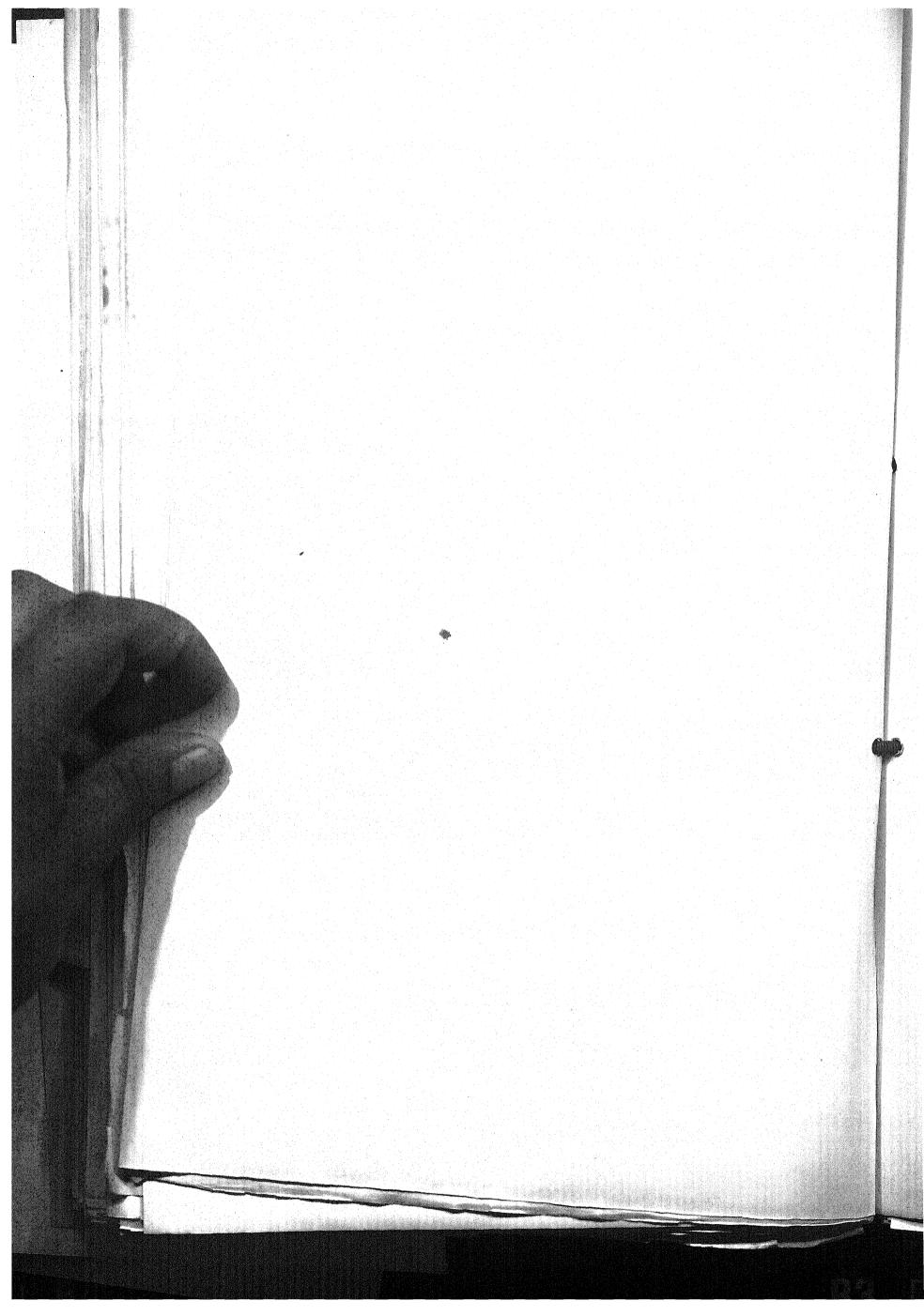
It has not been possible to trace the origin of the Colours carried by the battalionat the time of their disbandment in 1923* but it would seem that they were the Colours of the old 12th Bombay Infantry as, although Colours for the 112th Infantry had been designed and sanctioned in 1915,** they were never manufactured

When the battalion was disbanded the Colours were deposited in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, their description in the Cathedral records being as follows:-

"5th Battalion 4th Bombay Grenadiers. These Colours were borne by the Regiment under its old title the XII Bombay Infantry and were laid up on the 14th November 1923 on the disbandment of the Regiment that year after completing 125 years loyal and faithful service culminating in the battle of Sharqat Iran October 1918 when the title was the CXII Infantry".

^{*} See Frontispiece.

^{**}Vide letter No.S/28116 dated 6th December 1915 from Norry King of Arms to the Director-General of Stores, India Office.



2nd BATTALION 112th INFANTRY.

I.

During the Great War of 1914-18 many of the regiments of the Indian Army raised 2nd, 3rd and, occasionally, 4th battalions for service overseas, the badges and numerals and the composition of the extra battalions being identical with those of the parent unit, which became known for the time being as the 1st Battalion.

Such was the case with the 112th Infantry when, in 1917, a second battalion was raised, the two becoming known as the 1/112th Infantry and the 2/112th Infantry respectively.

The 2/112th was raised at Nasirabad from the depot of the 1st Battalion on July 8th 1917 by Major J.V.M.Biscoe of the 1/112th. Its establishment of other ranks was completed by October of that year, British and Indian officers being drafted to it from other units.*

British officers originally posted to the 2/112th were :-

Colonel G.S.Frazer
Lieut-Colonel A.H.Coke
Major J.V.M.Biscoe
Captain A.F.Simpson
Lieutenant F.L.Brown

" C.W.Dann,M.C.

" A.Davey

" G.S.Hearn

" R.J.Mackay

" J.J.O'Brien

" W.Southern

" F.L.Stott

" D.S.Stuart

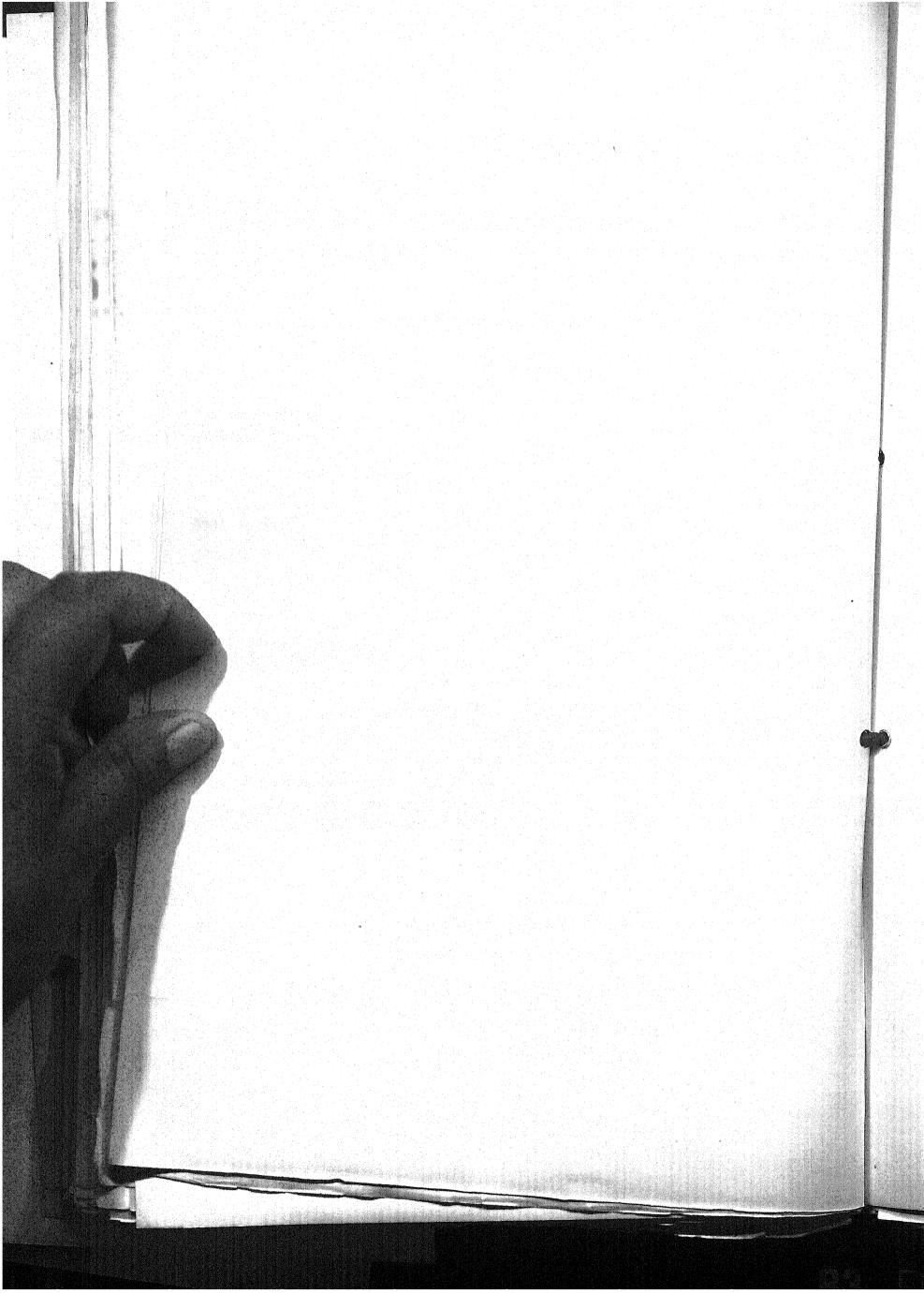
" R.G.Williams

Znd Lieutenant W.M.Clapp

R.D.Cole.

Of these Lieutenants Brown, Dann, Hearn, Southern and Stott, together with Subadar-Major Fazal Karim, I.D.S.M., remained with the battalion until it was disbanded in 1922.

^{*} A list of British officers who served with the 2/112th during its career is given at the end af this chapter.



The following is a list of officers who commanded the 2/112th:-

1917 Colonel G.S.Frazer 1917 - 1918 Lieut-Col A.H.Coke 1918 - 1919 Lieut-Col G.D.McCormick, D.S.O. 1919 - 1922 Lieut-Col O.St.John

II.

Shortly after its formation the battalion moved to Jubbulpore where it remained until February 16th 1918 when it left for Miranshah on the North-West Frontier. The accommodation at Miranshah proved to be very scanty but the nen soon settled down and started training in mountain warfare tactics.

In June 1918 the half-yearly moves took the 2/112th to Bannu whose comparative conforts proved a much appreciated change after the discomforts of Miranshah.

In October Lieut-Col G.D.McCormick arrived to take the place of Lieut-Col A.H.Coke who proceeded on pension.

Early in January 1919 the battalion moved from Bannu to Dardoni where they remained until the outbreak of the 3rd Afghan War in May of that year.

III.

The 2/112th received its baptism of fire on May 24th 1919 when, as part of the Tochi Column, it set out for Datta Khel with the intention of re-assuring the Militia garrisons of the Upper Tochi forts and of counteracting any Afghan influence which their General, Nadir Khan, might have effected over the local tribesmen. The column reached Mohaned Khel but was then urgently recalled owing to the rapid deterioration of the situation in the Tochi. The return was carried out by means of a night march and Dardoni was eventually reached a 5a.m. on May 26th after a most harrassing and difficult time, during the course of which the crossing of the river at Boya was stubbornly disputed by a party of enemy who had captured the fort earlier in the day from its tribal garrison.

By May 27th most of the forts along the Tochi had been



captured by the enemy who then attempted to invest the camp at Dardoni, causing the troops to be at once placed on half rations.

Meanwhile some drafts which had arrived at Bannu for the 2/112th were detained there and took part in the subsequent operations of the Bannu Mobile Column at Kurram Garhi.

On June 1st 1919 the Battalion accompanied the Dardoni Moveable Column against the lashkars investing Miranshah. A Successful action resulted during the course of which 90 enemy were killed and several towers destroyed at a loss to the column of only 3 killed and 5 wounded. The 2/112th had no casuaties.

Dardoni was relieved on June 4th and thereafter the battalion spent its time in one or the other of the re-occupied Tochi posts, notably at Idak and at Khajuri, taking part in occasional operations carried out against parties of tribesmen who ventured too close to the river, the most notable being the action at Spalga.

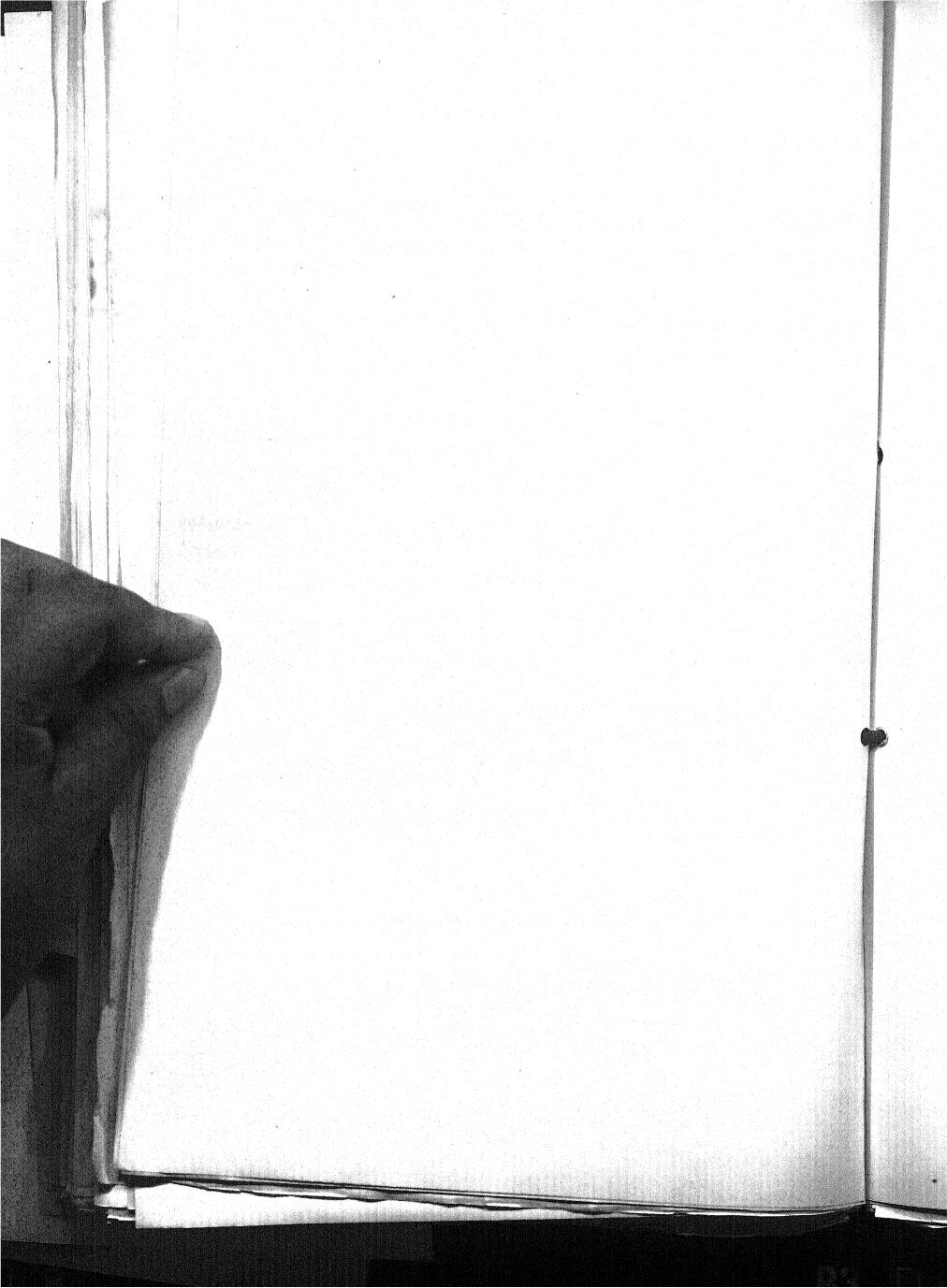
In August 1919 the 2/112th returned to Dardoni and remained there until November. On November 8th they joined the Tochi Column then concentrating at Miranshah and on November 12th went with the column to Datta Khel, arriving there without incident on November 14th.* During the course of the advance a permanent piquet was established and garrisoned by a company of the 2/112th under Captain W. Southern at Darya-wasta, between Datta Khel and Boya. The column returned to Dardoni on November 26th 1919.

IV.

On November 27th 1919 the Tochi Column was renamed the Derajat Column and the same day set out on the first stage of a 140 mile march to Jandola by way of Bannu, Pezu, Tank and Khirgi, Jandola being reached on December 13th.

The 2/112th Infantry was at the time part of the 43rd Brigade

^{*} The officer commanding the lines of communication signal section during the advance to Datta Khel proved to be Lieutenant R.M.Hall of the 1/112th Infantry. Lieutenant Hall later became Brigade Signal Officer of the 43rd Brigade and took part in the march to Jandola and all the subsequent aperations of the Derajat Column.



In order to provide against the rigours of mountain wardare during the winter months at an altitude of over 6,000 feet, each man of the column was supplied with extra blankets, boots and socks and two sand-bags in addition to his normal winter scale of kit. Leather jerkins were also issued to all ranks.

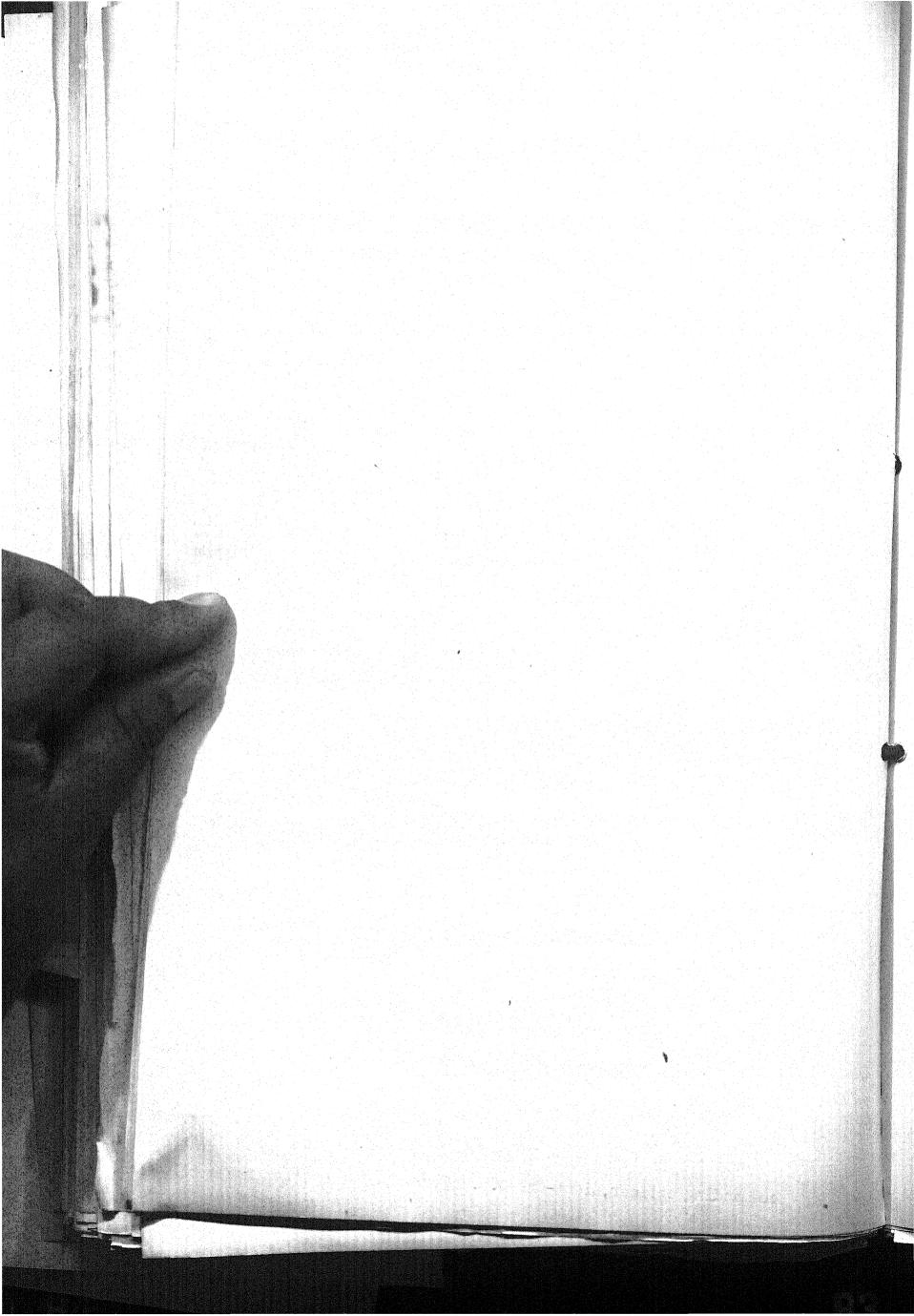
The battalion was issued with 16 Lewis guns and 16 rifle grenade discharge cups.

At no time had the tribesmen been so well armed as at this juncture since considerable quantities of arms and ammunition had recently falled into their hands while they had also been liberally supplied from Khost. Their numbers included nearly 2,000 deserters highly trained in British tactics and methods of fighting and they are described as having been "a formidable enemy".

On December 18th 1919 the 43rd Brigade was detailed to clear the enemy from Sarkai Ridge, about two miles from Jandola, the objective allotted to the 2/112th being that part of the ridge to the east of Spinkai Ghash. By 1.30p.m. it was in their possession and after establishing a permanent piquet on the ridge the Brigade returned to camp at Jandola with casualties to the 2/112th amounting to Lieutenant F.R.Clifton and 12 other ranks wounded.

Un December 20th the 2/112th formed part of a composite brigade detailed to capture Mandanna Hill, a notorious ehemy stronghold from which previous attacks had failed to dislodge them. Shortly after the attack on the hill was launched the 2/112th were in possession of their objective, an outlying feature known as Black and White Hill and by 11a.m. all the other units of the Brigade were in position. Piquets were established and the force returned to camp, The / dat the battal ion was now advanced from Jandola to Palosina. again in action, this time in the sanguinary but unsaccessful attack The advance proceeded with very little opposition on Black Hill. until about 1.30 p.m. when the enemy, supported by intense close range sniping, attacked suddenly from three directions and caused the whole of the British line to withdraw after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. A counter-attack failed and at 4 p.m. the force withdrew to Palosina.

The 2/112th acquitted themselves most creditably in their attempt to restore a very difficult situation, losing their commanding officer, Lieut-Col G.D.McCormick and 30 other ranks killed



and Captains Stott and Lunnon and 40 other ranks wounded.

Lieut-Colonel McCormick had been gazetted a D.S.O. on the morning of December 21st but he was killed before he could be informed of the fact. For his gallantry during the attack on Black Hill Subadar-Major Fazal Karim was awarded the I.D.S.M.

No further actions of importance were fought and the battalion, commanded temporarily by Major Budgeon, did garrison duty on the lines of communication until April 1920 when they left for Mhow.

V.

In November 1920 the 2/112th left Mhow for the Persian Gulf. Headquarters and two companies were located at Bushire while Captains J.J.O'Brien and J.A.Allen commanded detachments at Bunder Abbas and Herjam respectively. In March 1922 they were relieved by the 9th Bhopals and returned to India, arriving at Kamptee some time in April. Shortly afterwards orders were received for their disbandment, the battalion records being sent to the 10th Battalion 4th Bombay Grenadiers at Ajmer for safe custody.



List of Officers who served with the 2/112th.Infantry 1917 - 1922.

Colonel

Frazer, G.S.

Lieut-Colonels

Coke, A.H.

McCormick, G.D., D.S.O.

St.John,O.

Majors

Biscoe, J.V.M.

Budgeon, H.V.

Captains

Allen, J.S.

Brown, F.L.

Carberry, T.B.

Clyde, W.T.

Cohen, N.C.

Dann, C.W.

Hart, N.V.

Hawkes.F.R. O.B.E. Hearn, G.S. (Q.M.1917-1921)

Lunnon, J.D.K.

Mathemnan, G.B., M.C. O'Brien, J.J.

Simpson, A.F.

Southern, W. (Q.M. 1921-1922)

Stott, F.L. (Adjt.1917-1921)

Taitt, N.R., M.C.

Williams, W.T., M.C.

Lieutenants

Aikin, V.J.D.

Brown, L.C.H. (Adjt1921-1922)

Carter, A.V., M.C., M.M.

Clifton, F.R.

Datta, M.C. (Med.Off.)

Davey, D.

Dunn, D.

Ednie, L.

Exshaw, J. Fricker, E.S. Mackay, R.J.

Owen, W.

Phelan, P.J.

Piper, H.S.

Poole, G.W.

Robinson, J.McM.

Shaw, G.F.

Stuart, D.S.

Weston, M.

2nd . Lieutenants

Brown, W.

Clapp, W.M.

Cole, R.D.

Elliott, W.J.

Gudgeon, P.E.

Paterson.H. Pryde, A.W.

Wells, C.A.

Wroe, H.



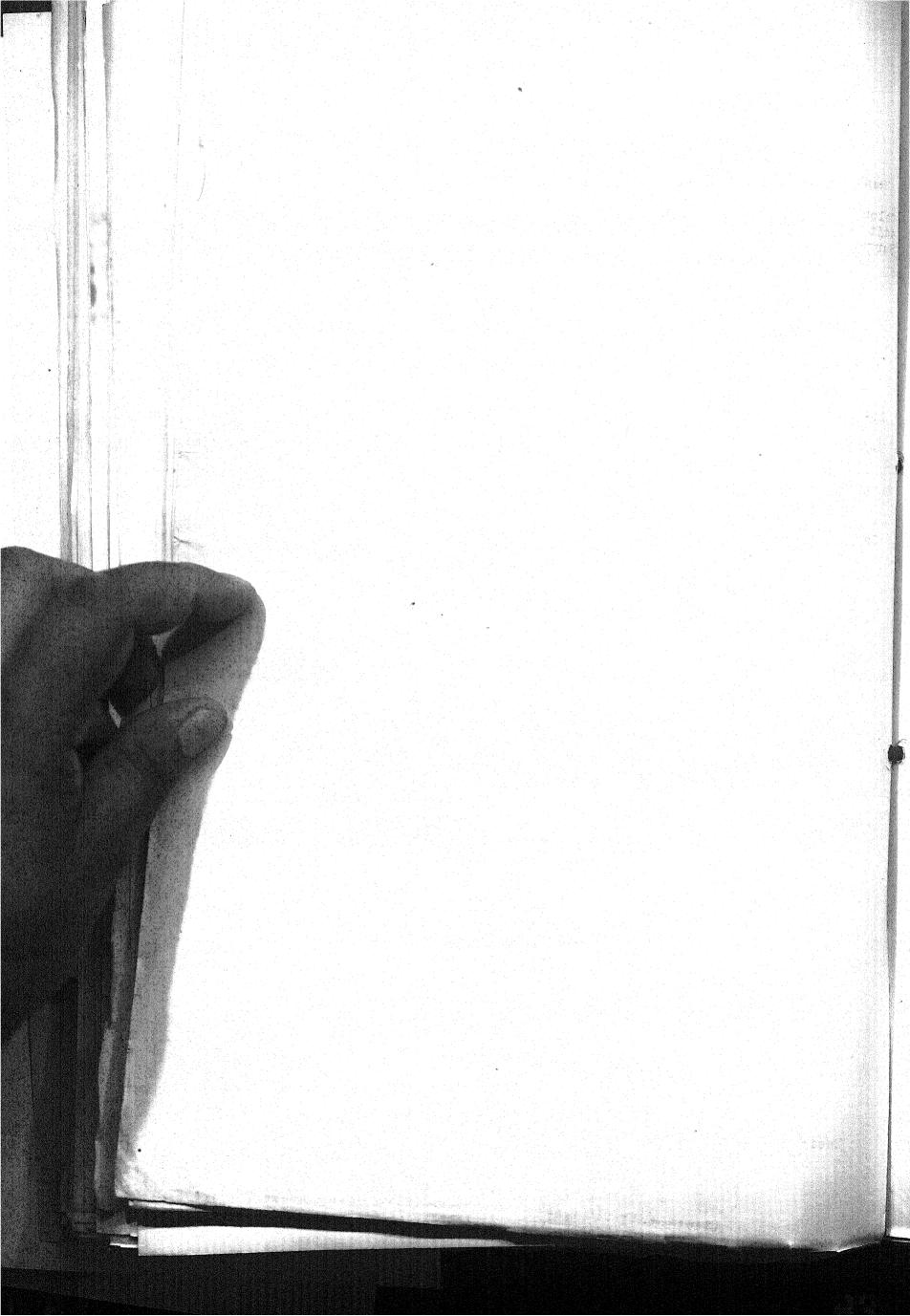
APPENDICES.



Appendix I. Extract from the H.I.C's List of Officers serving under the Presidency of Bombay, dated 15th January 1799.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY

		IAIN REGIMENT	OF MALIVE II	N.C. ALIN L	***		
Rank	No.	Names	Rank Regiment	in	the	Army	Remarks
Colonel Adjt & Qr-Mr Surgeon	1 1 1	Alexander Dow John Inglis	6th Sept 1797 13th Feb do				
		기계 시작 등이 보고 보였습니다. 하는 이 기계 하는 이 것이 되었다.					
		1st Bat	tallon				
		*	*				
		2d Batt	alion				
Lt-Colonel	1	Charles Boye	28th Dec 1798				
Major	1	Alexr Lauriston	14th Jany 1799	XXX:	nsžx	REEX	Milxseexand
	1	Samuel Wilson	8th Jan 1796	7th	Jan	1796	Mil Sec and Aid-de-Camp
Captains (to the Govr and Persian Translator.
	2	John Skelton	4th July 1797	do	đo	do	DrillMaster
	3	George Bailie	6th Novr 1798	do	do	do	
	4	James Greenly	14th Jan 1799	do	do	do	and the second s
	1	Charles B.Burr	1st Oct 1790				Fort Adjt & Garrison Qr Master at Paulghaul- -cherry
(2	Joseph D. atson	6 March 1794				Malabar Translator
(3	Robert McDonald	l 22nd Aug do				
Lieutenants	4	George Gordon	8th Jan 1796				
(5	John S.Jerden	21st do 1797				
	6	Mohn Robertson	4th July do				
	7	Dom.S.Fulton	6th Sept do				
	8	Chambn. "illimot	t 30th Jan 1798				
	9						
	10	Vacant					
	11		41. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. La 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.				
	1	William P.Tucke	r 21 st Sept 1798				Temporary .
	2	John J.Smith	do do do				rank until the list of
Ensigns (3	James Thomas	29th do do				Cadets arrive from Europe.
	4	} Vacant					100 mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/mg/m
	5					- Marie Carlo	
$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right\} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right\}.$	Adju	tant 1 Vacant	Surgeon's	Mat	e 1	Vaca	int



Appendix II.

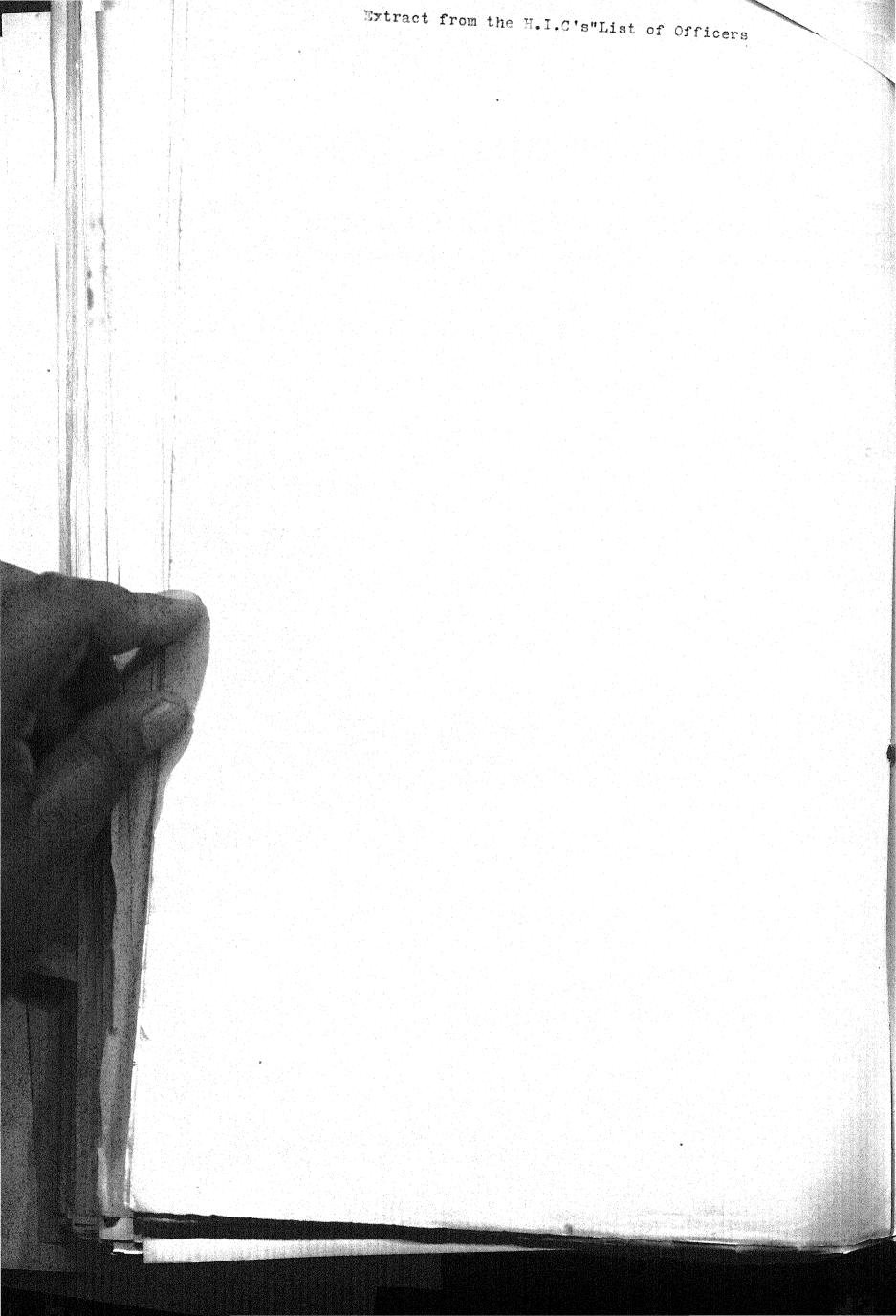
Extract from the H.I.C's "List of Officers serving under the Presidency of Bombay" dated 1st January 1800.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY

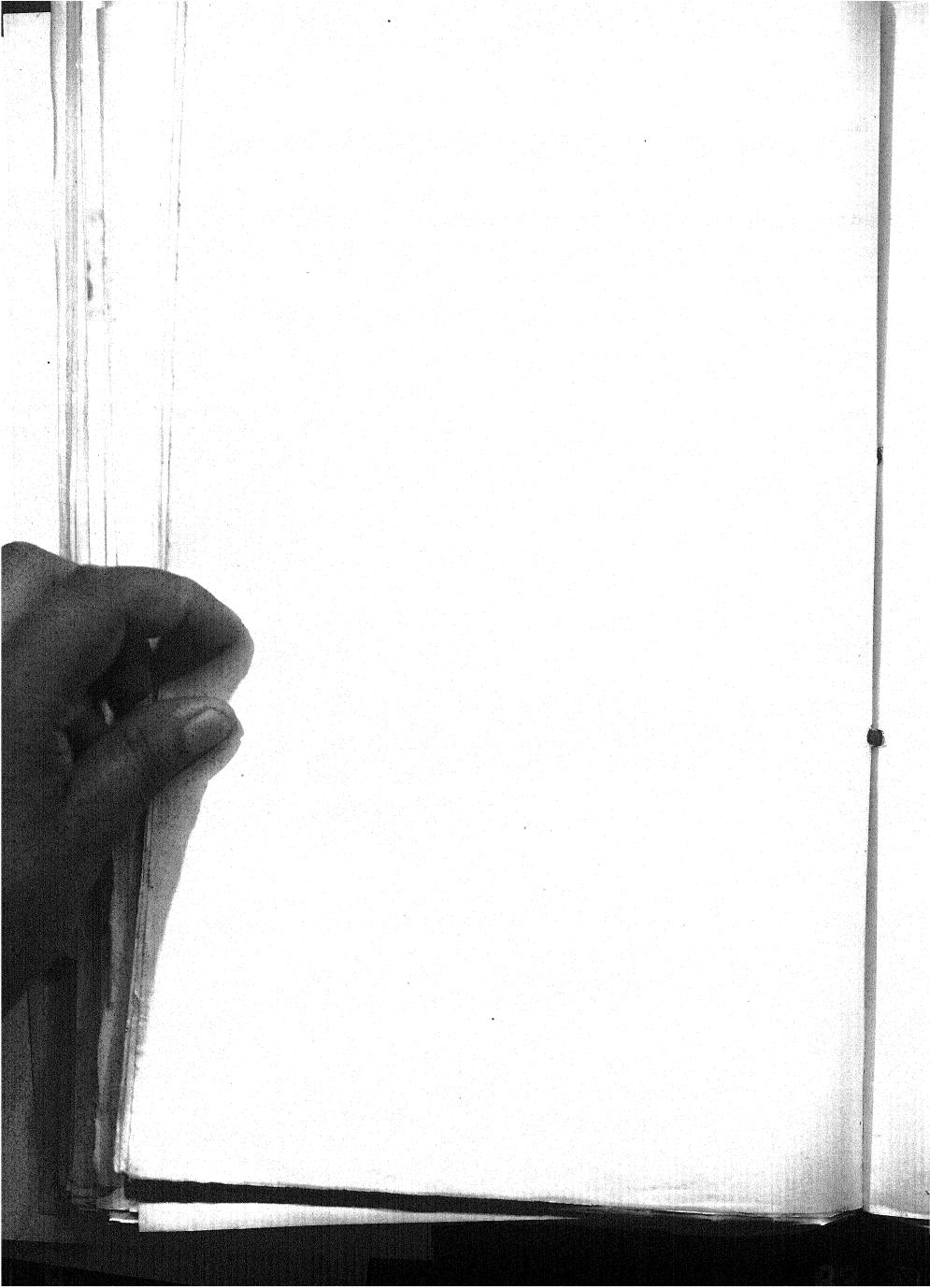
Rank	No.	Names		Rank	in the	Re	emarks
			Regin		Army	<u> </u>	
colonel	1	Alexander Dow	6th Sept	1797		Leave	e to
Adjt & Qr-	Mr 1	Robert Wightman	31st Dec	1799			Europe
Surgeon	1	James Short	12th Mar	, qo			

1st Battalion

2d Battalion							
Lt-Volonel	1	Charles Boye	28th Dec 1798				
Major	1	Hugh Fridge	28th June 1799				in
	(1	James Drummond	8th Jan 1796	7th	Jan	1796	With leave km
Captains	(2 (Edward Wm. Foreman	6th Sept 1797	đo	do	do	With leave in Europe
	3	James Greenly	14th Jan 1799	do	do	do	
	(4	James Douglas	28th June do	14th	đo	1799	MusterMaster to the troops in Canara
	(5	Alexander Johnstone	13th Mar 1791				
	(2 (((Adam Steele	22nd Aug 1794				Fort Adjt & Garrison QrMr and Keeper of the FireEngine Tellicherry
	(3	Edward Baker	do do do				
Lieutenants	4	Thomas Hill	8th Jan 1796				Battalion Adjutant.
) 5	Alexander Campbell	4th July 1797				
	6	David Prother	6th Sept do				
	7	John Lyall	30th Jan 1798				
	8	Wm. Hammond	28th Dec do				
	9	George Weaver	do do do				
	\{ 10 \} 11	Alexander Logie Charles Morse FebroRaktray	do do do Ethxángxi792 8th Aug 1799				•



Rank	No. Names (1 James B.Cantellon	Rank in the Regiment Army 21st Sept 1798	Remarks
	2 James Hunter	do do do	
Ensigns			
	4 Vacant		
	5		
Adjutant	1 Thomas Hill	31st Dec 1799	
Surgeon's Mate	1 Bowyer Rdmonstone	28th do do	



Appendix III.

STATIONS.

1798 - 1**9**01 Bombay

1801 - 1803 Field Service in Baroda

1803 - 1806 Field Service in Gujerat and Kathiawar

1806 Baroda. Poona. Field Service in Kathiawar

1807 - 1811 Field Service in Kathiawar

1811 - 1815 Field Service in Gujerat and Kathiawar

1816 - 1817 Poona

1817 - 1819 Field Service in the Concan

1819 Poona. Field Service in Sawant-Waree

1820 - 1821 Poona

1821 - 1824 Kaira

1824 - 1827 Mhow

1827 - 1828 Poona. Detachment at Satara

1828 - 1833 Surat

1833 - 1835 Baroda. Detachment at Ahmedabad 1834

1835 - 1836 Ahmedabad

1836 - 1840 Rajkot. Dett in Persian Gulf 1839-1840

1840 Bombay

1840 - 1841 Bhooj

1841 - 1842 Karachi

1842 Sukkur

1842 - 1845 Field Service in Sind.

1845 - 1847 Karachi

1847 - 1849 Kolapore. Detachment at Vingorla

1849 - 1852 Ahmedabad

1852 - 1856 Bombay

1856 - 1857 Deesa

1857 - 1859 Field Service Rajputana Field Force

1859 - 1862 Nasirabad

1862 - 1865 Surat. Detachment at Broach

1865 - 1869 Dharwar. Detachment at Khaladghee

1869 - 1871 Aden. Detachments at Shaikh Othman, Zailah, Bulhar, Berbera (Somaliland) and Perim.

1871 - 1873 Belgaum

1873 - 1879 Dharwar



STATIONS. (Continued)

1879 - 1882 Rajkot. Dett at Dwarka.

1882 - 1883 Nasirabad.

1883 - 1885 Pishim. Dett at Sharigh.

1885 - 1888 Poona. Dett at Kirkee.

1888 - 1890 Ahmedabad. Dett at Sadra.

1890 Pishin. Detts at Sibi, Chaman and Killa Abdulla.

1890 - 1891 Shelabagh. Detts at Pishin, Sibi, Chaman, Spinwana and Killa Abdulla.

1891 - 1892 Quetta.

1892 - 1896 Kamptee. Dett at Seetabaldee.

1896 - 1900 Saugor.

1900 - 1901 Quetta.

1901 - 1902 Pishin. Detts at Sibi, Shelabagh and Hinderbagh

1902 - 1906 Deesa. Dett at Palanpur.

1906 - 1908 Nasirabad.

1908 - 1911 Kohat.

1911 - 1922 Samana. Detts at Thal and Hangu.

1912 - 1914 Nowshera.

1914 - 1915 Dargai.

1915 - 1919 Field Service Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

1919 Nasirabad.

1919 - 1922 Kohat. Dett at Darsamand.

1922 - 1923 Jhansi. Detts at Saugor and Pachmarhi.

1923 Saugor.

Appendix IV.

COMMANDANTS.

(Abolished 1869)

1798 - 1802 Colonel Alexander Dow

1802 - 1805 Colonel J.Wiseman

1805 - 1806 Colonel H.Oakes

1806 - 1809 Colonel Thomas Marshall

1809 - 1816 Lieut-General Chas Reynolds

1816 - 1818 Major-General Chas Boye

1818 - 1820 Major-General Malcolm Grant

1820 - 1822 Major-General H.P.Lawrence

1822 - 1824 Lieut-Colonel J.Smith

1824 - 1838 Major-General Sir G.M.Cox, Bart.

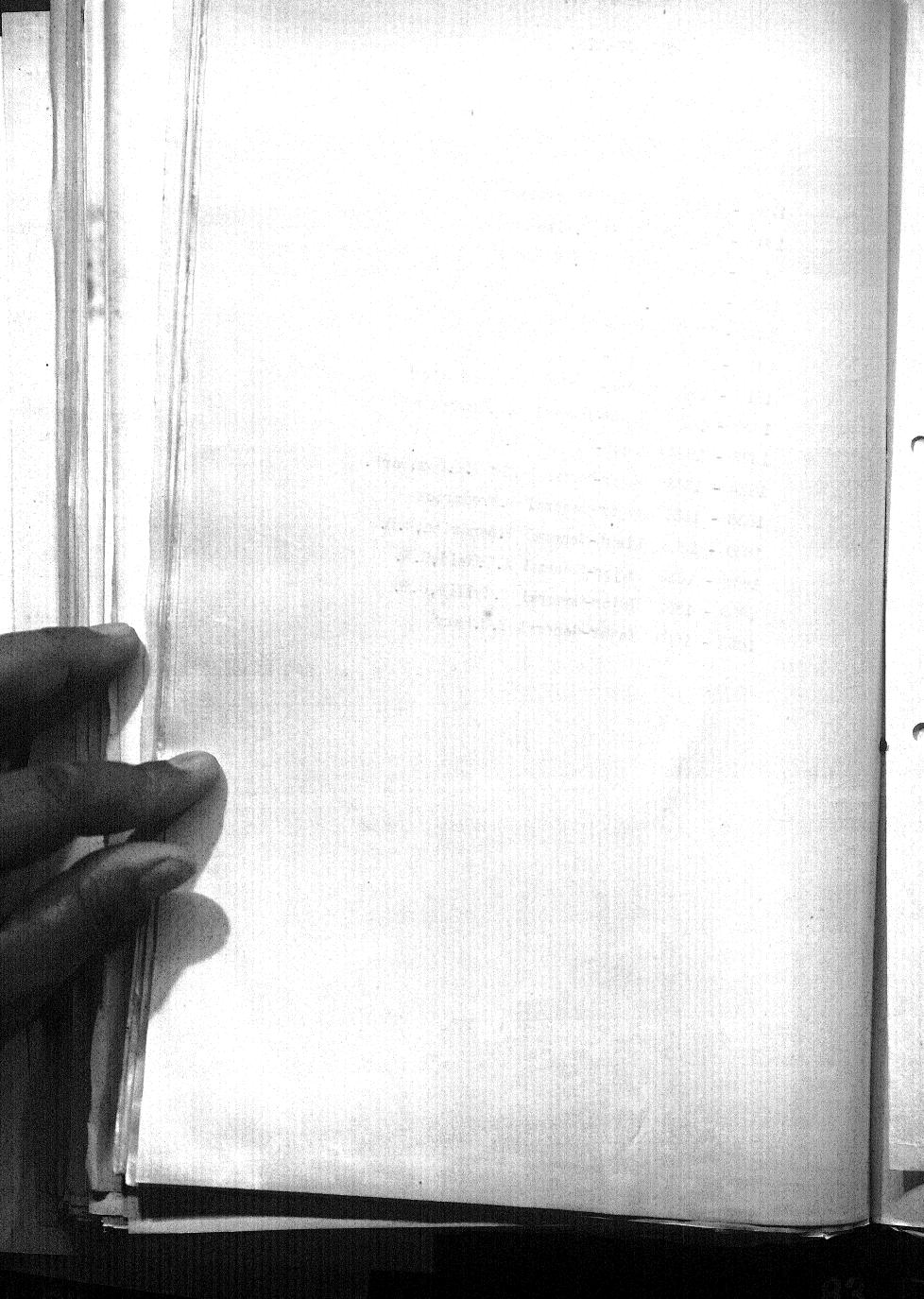
1838 - 1839 Major-General E.Frederick

1839 - 1855 Lieut-General W.Sandwith, C.B.

1855 - 1858 Major-General A.T.Reid, C.B.

1858 - 1862 Major-General W. Wyllie, C.B.

1862 - 1869 Major-General T.C.Parr



Appendix V.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

(An asterisk denotes a full colonel)

1798 - 1802 Charles Boye.

1802 - 1803 Charles Patrick.

1803 - 1805 J.Capon.

1805 - 1807 Adam Howden.

1807 - 1809 A.Spens.

1809 - 1811 Thos.Munn.

1811 - 1813 G.Llewellyn.

1813 - 1817 J.Smith.

1817 - 1818 T.C. Harris.

1818 - 1819 F.W.Gifford.

1819 - 1822 G.McKonochie.

1822 - 1825 K. Egan.

1825 - 1826 H. Tovey.

1826 - 1828 W.Meall.

1828 - 1829 H.R. Deschamps.

1829 - 1831 F. Farquharson.

1831 - 1832 C. Whitehill.*

1832 - 1836 R.Barnwell.

1836 - 1837 F.Farquharson.*

1837 - 1838 A. Robertson.

1838 - 1842 J.Shirreff.

1842 - 1843 T.Leighton.

1843 - 1844 G.Moore.

1844 - 1845 D.Capon.

1845 - 1849 A.T.Reid, C.B.

1849 - 1853 J.E.G.Morris.

1853 - 1855 A.T.Reid, C.B.*

1855 R.Blood.

1855 - 1857 A.S. Hawkins.*

1827 - 1858 T. Foulerton.*

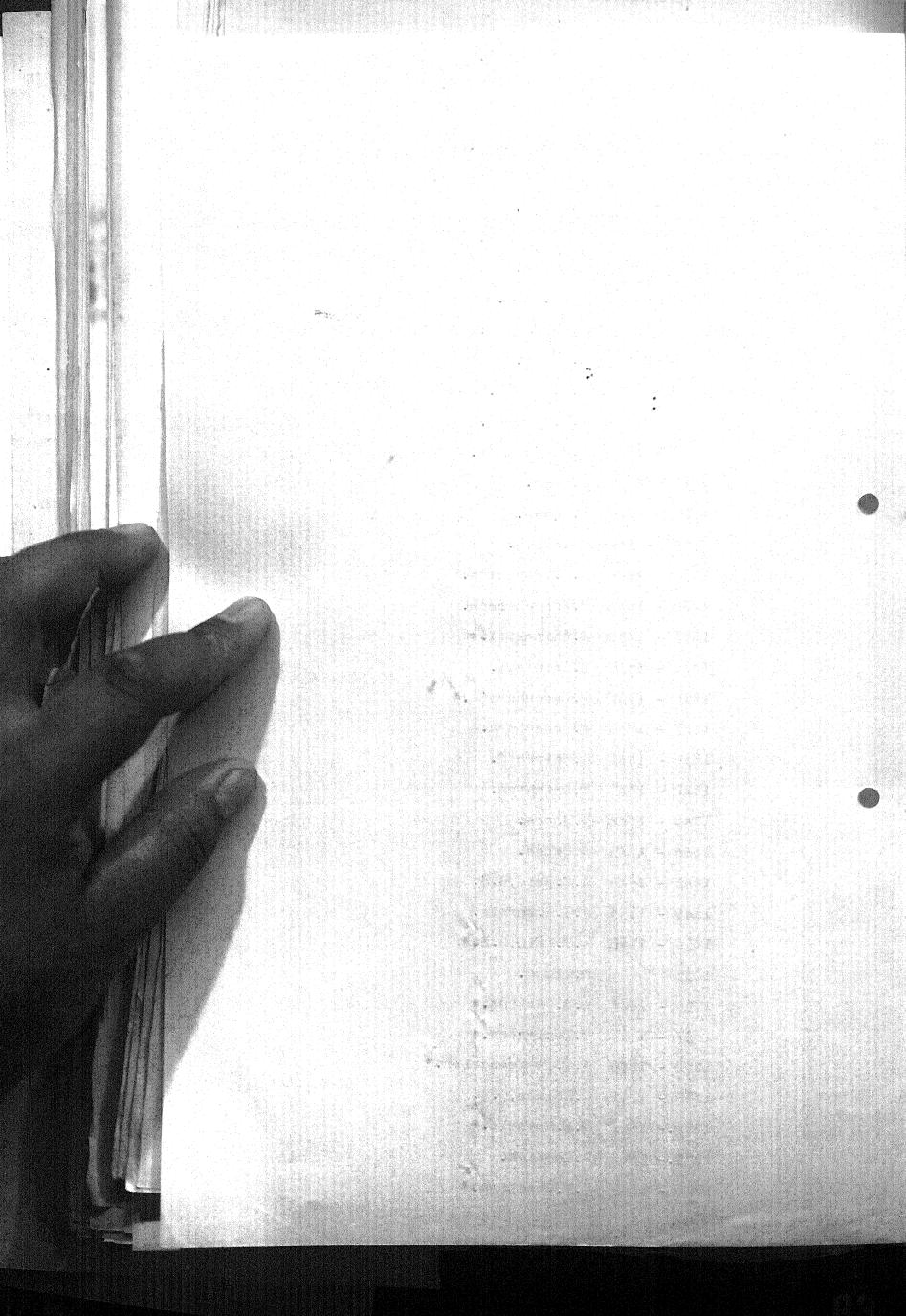
1858 - 1860 A.P.Le Messurier.*

1860 - 1862 J.Holmes, C.B.

1862.*xxxxx E.L.Russell.*

1862 .- 1868 W.Lodwick.

1868 - 1877 J.H. Champion.*



1877 - 1884 G.F. Hogg*

1884 - 1885 A.T.Reid*

1885 - 1888 J.Jopp*

1888 - 1894 C.M.Browne

1894 - 1900 H.B.Ternan

1900' - 1906 A.E.Leslie

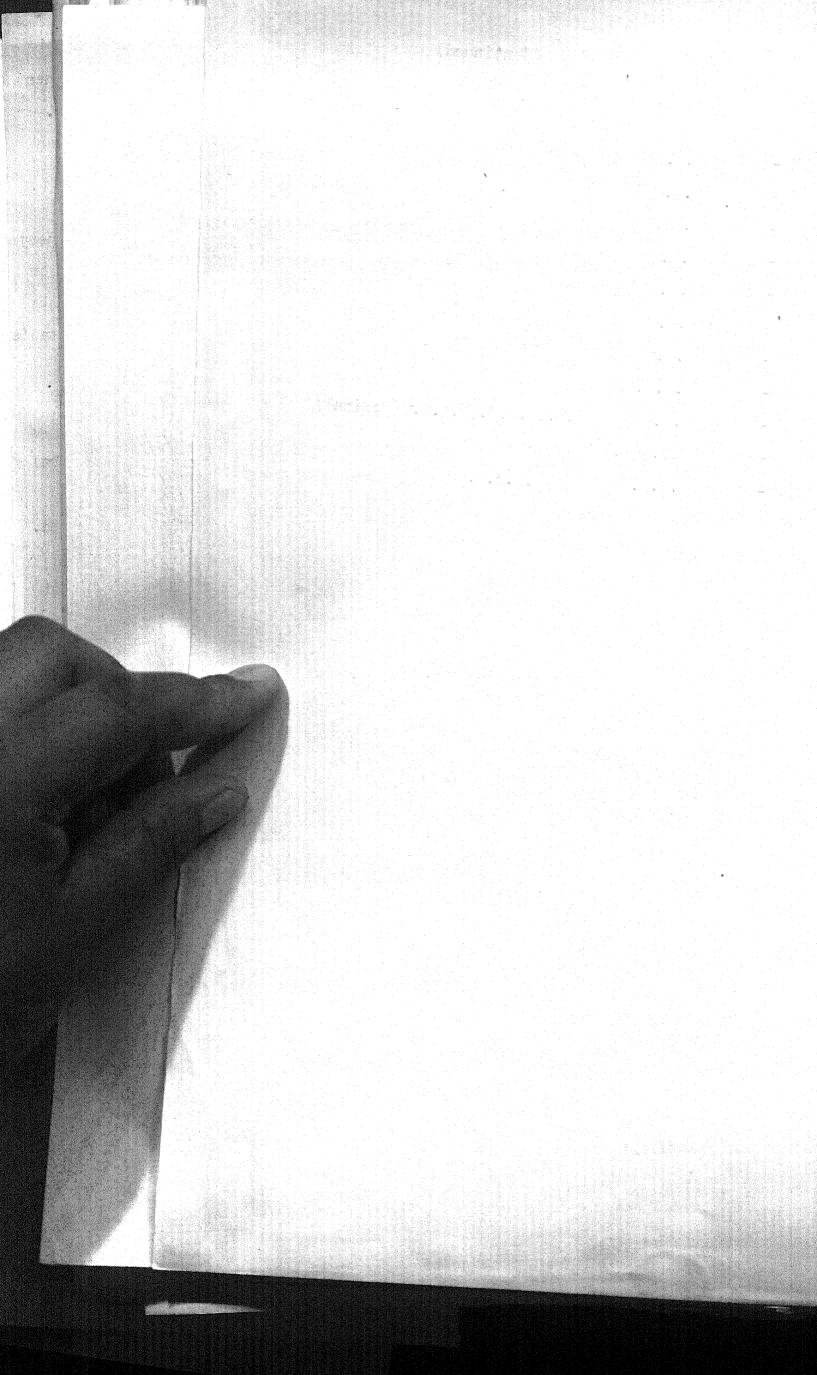
1906 - 1912 E.R.Hartigan

1912 - 1916 F.R.E.Lock

1916 - 1919 C.B. Winter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O * (Nominal)

1916 - 1917 E.H.McB.Fenn

1917 - 1923 C.A.G. Shoubridge, D.S.O.



Appendix VI.

ADJUTANTS.

(An asterisk denotes a Captain)

1799 - 1800 T.Hill.

1800 - 1809 TT.Roberts.

1809 - 1811 W.Meall.

1811 W.Snorgrass.

1811 - 1814 J.H.Dunsterville.

1814 - 1815 J.C. Hawkes.

1815 - 1818 R.A.P.Billamore.

1818 - 1820 T.Roe.

1820 - 1822 P.D.Ottey.

1822 - 1826 A.T.Reid.

1826 - 1829 R.M.Hughes.

1829 - 1834 T.Maughan.

1834 - 1835 W.J. Bastwick.

1835 - 1838 G.Clarkson.

1838 - 1840 J.Holmes.

1840 - 1843 W.Brown.

1843 - 1849 E.L.Russell.

1849 - 1852 V.Carter.

1852 - 1854 M.J.Soppitt.

1854 - 1857 T.H.P.Lawrence.

1857 - 1862 R.J.Hotchkis.

1862 - 1866 F.P.Forteath.

1866 - 1867 C.Wodehouse.

1867 - 1877 W.Scott.*

1877 - 1882 C.M.Browne.*

1882 - 1885 C.E.Mahon.

1885 - 1891 G.S.Hogge.

1891 - 1892 J.H.Ransom.

1892 - 1897 R.P.C.Schneider.

1897 - 1902 W.Scott.

1902 - 1905 C.A.G. Shoubridge.

1905 - 1908 L.F.Bodkin.

1908 - 1913 A. Thompson.*

ADJUTANTS. (Continued)

1913 - 1915 E.N.Carter.

1915 - 1919 P.A.Meade, M.C.*

1919 - 1921 C.D.McClumpha.*

1921 - 1922 A.H.Mathews.*

1922 - 1923 L.W.N.White.*

李明明中央教育、大学的一个大学的一种一种大学的一种 *。1900年最高的1000年,

Appendix VII.

QUARTER - MASTERS.

(An Asterisk denotes a Captain)

1799 - 1818 No rechrd.

1819 - 1820 P.D.Ottey.

1020 - 1022 A.T.Reid.

1822 - 1825 F.F.N.B.V.B.Fortune.

1825 - 1826 R.M. Hughes.

1826 - 1834 C.F. Laurie.

1835 - 1836 No record.

1037 - 1039 W.J. Eastwick.

1039 - 1046 H.E.D.Jones

1846 - 1851 A.Y.Shortt.

1851 - 1854 J. Daun.

1854 - 1856 C.T. Heathcote.

1856 - 1860 No record.

1861 - 1862 R.Macredy.

1562 - 1566 C. Wodehouse.

1866 - 1868. G.G.H.Fulton

1868 - 1877 C.M.Browne

1877 - 1881 E.Baife.

1881 - 1882 A.D. Fordyce.

1882 - 1883 G.S. Hogge.

1883 - 1884 C.I.Fry.

1884 - 1885 R. Southey.

1005 - 1006 R.F.Colomb.

1656 - 1657 C.I.Fry.

1007 - 1000 J.M. Ransom.

1000 - 1009 N.A.H.Budd.

1889 - 1894 H.G. Walker.

1894 - 1895 N.A.H.Budd.

1895 - 1900 M.E. Nuttall.

1900 - 1901 H.G. Walker

1901 - 1902 C.A.G. Shoubridge.

1902 - 1904 R.P.C.Schneider

BEEKKEYKXXXX.

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• • · 1983/12 : 25 • *

1904 - 1906 F.D.R.Seaton.

1906 - 1908 A. Thompson.

1908 - 1910 F.D.R.Seaton.*

1910 - 1913 H.B.le D.Tree.

1913 - 1914 H.Conder.

1914 - 1916 R.A.P.Grant.*

1916 - 1918 E.G.Savage.

1918 - 1920 R.A.P.Grant, M.C.*

1920 - 1921 W.D.Godfray.

1921 - 1922 L.W.N.White.*

1922 - 1923. R.H.D.Ross.

* Polenia () ()

SUBEDAR & MAJORS.

(Instituted 1818)

1818 - 1825 Sheikh Hussein.

? Sheikh Ghulab.

1837 - 1841 Poorun Singh.

1841 - 1846 Sayed Hussein.

1846 - 1856 Gooman Singh.

1856 - 1857 Ballojee Jadow.

1857 - 1861 Bhola Singh.

1861 - 1878 Huskelji, Sårdar Bahadur.

1878 - 1883 Moses, Sordar Bahadur.

1883 - 1887 Gungnac Sujannac, Bahadur.

1887 - 1891 Jackraelji Israel.

1891 - 1893 Mohamed Baksh.

1893 - 1894 Ramchander Samanth.

1894 - 1895 Ganuji Indulkar.

1895 - 1898 Gopal Singh.

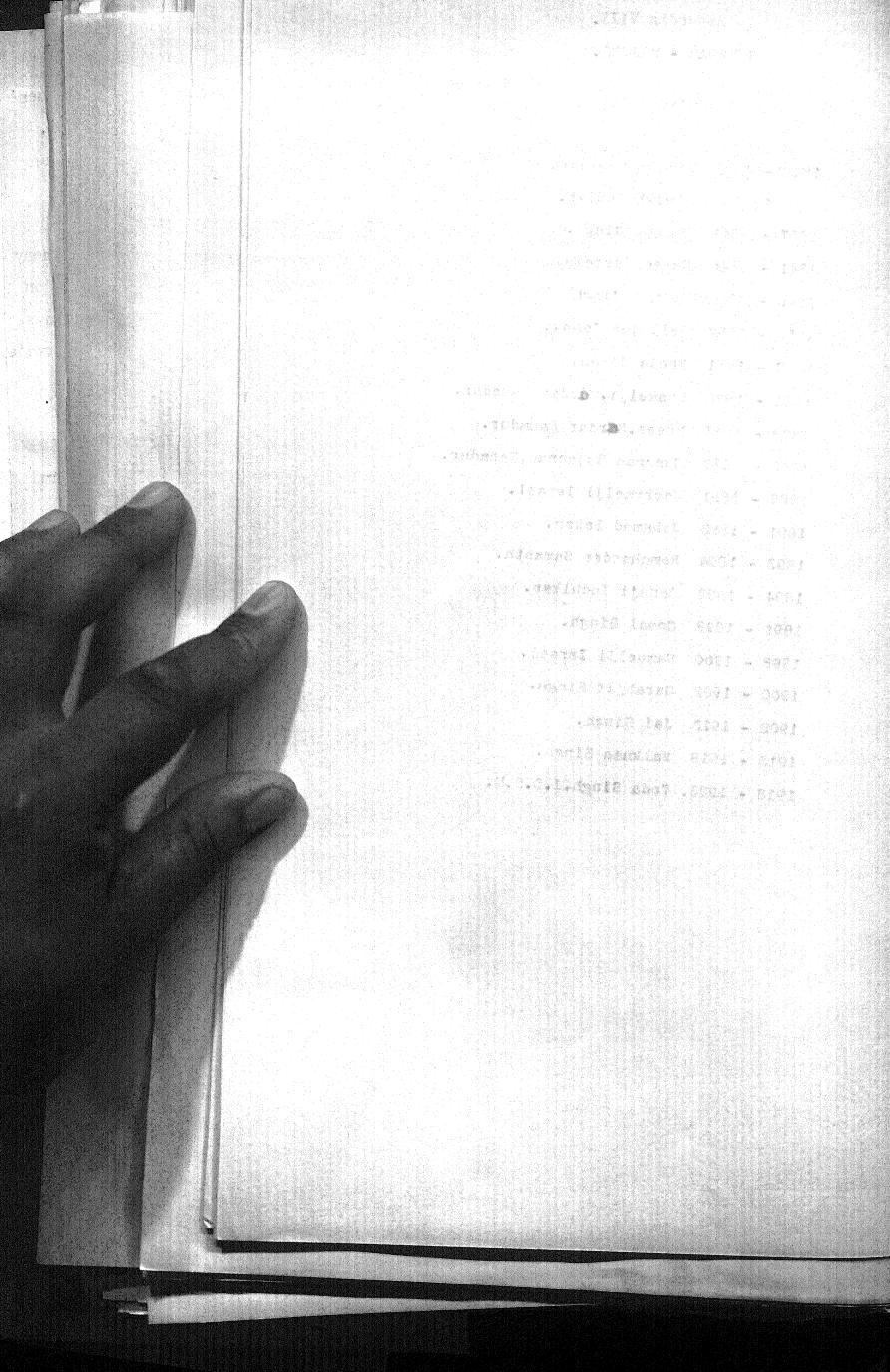
1898 - 1900 Samuelji Israel.

1900 - 1902 Sarabjit Singh.

1902 - 1913 Jai Singh.

1913 - 1918 Malkhan Singh.

1918 - 1923. Toda Singh, I.D.S.M.



Appendix IX.

12th N.I. Medal Roll for the Campaign in Sind, 1843. (M - Meanee. H - Hyderabad.)

Major W.H.Jackson (M)

(M) A.T.Reid

Captain G.Fisher (M & H)

- " G.Clarkson (M & H)
- " R.N.Meade (M)
- " W.S.Browne (M & H)

(M) Lieut E.Wood

- G.Fitzgerald(M & H)
- E.L.Russell (M & H)

Ensign W.Ledwick (M)

- V.Carter (M & H)
- (M & H) J.Daun
- W.F.Holbrow(M & H)
- M.J.Soppitt(M)

Asst Surgeon T.W. Ward (M & H)

Subedar-Major Sayed Hussein (M & H)

8 Subedars

10 Jemadars

Color-Havildars 8

38 Havildars

44 Naiques

1 Drum Major

7 Drummers

Fife Major 1

9 Fifers

2 Buglers

597 Privates

11 Tent Lascars

Hospital Assts. 1

2 Apprentices

4 Воув

Bheestees

A remain the transfer the ATOMA 现象也是100%。 h syth folia: COLORAGO DE

Appendix X.

12th N.I.Medal Roll for the campaign in Rajputana and Central India, 1857 - 1859.

(Medal with clasp "Central India).

Lieutenant-Golonel J.Holmes Captain M.J.Soppitt

Lieutenant A.A.P.Browne

- F.P.Forteath
- " C.Frankland
- " C.T. Heathcote
- ". R.J.Hotchkis
- " S.Y.Howison
- " G.C.Leathes
- " R.McRedy
- " C.G.T.Rooke
- " C.Wodehouse

Asst Surgeon A.L. Williams 818 Native officers, N.C.Os and men. 200 S. 11 - 4 S. 200 S. 12 - 4 S. 200 S. 12 - 5 S. 200 S. 200 S. 12 - 5 S. 200 S enson in the state of the state 112th Infantry Medal Roll for the Great War 1914-1918.

D.S.Ø.

Lieut-Col C.A.G.Shoubridge Major L.F.Bodkin

0.B.E.

Lieutanant F.R. Hawkes

M.C.

Captain R.A.P.Grant W.M.Logan-Home G.B.Mathewman

P.A.Meade P.J.O'Dwyer, Canadian Army Medical Corps, attached

Subadar Sheo Ram Singh

0.B.I.

Subadar Fateh Khan

I.O.M.

Subadar Fateh Khan Havildar Lalji Singh

I.D.S.M.

Subadar-Major Toda Singh Subadar Karam Dad Chanda Singh, Medical Corps, attached. Jemadar Magar Ram Singha Singh Havildar Harbans Singh Parshadi Singh

Kamla Singh Mohamed Khan

Lance-Naik Ude Ram Ganga Sahai Sepoy Mehr Singh

M.S.M.

Havildar Mir Dad Cheda Misr Abbas Ali Shah

Croix de Virtute Militara, Roumania.

Havildar-Major Debi Sahai

WAR MEDALS

691 all ranks 1915 Star British War Medal -Victory Medal -

MARKET STATE OF THE Address Intelligence was an army from

Appendix XII.

CUPS AND TROPHIES.

The following Cups and Trophies belonging to the Regiment are in safe custody with the 10th Battalion 4th/9th Regiments, vide their letter No.103/18/Rec dated Bareilly, the 5th. April 1939,

1.	H.R.H.The Duke of Connaught B.P.R.M.	1888
2.	Nasirabad Brigade Hockey Tournament.	1907
3.	Kohat Brigade Assault-at-Arms.	1912
4.	15th Divisional Hockey Tournament.	1916
5.	Mesopotamia Championship.	1919
6.	Central Province Inter-Company Championship.	1921-22
7.	Central Province, Indoa, Tug-of-War.	1921-22
8.	Five Miles Race Cup (112th Infantry)	
q	The Peshawar Divisional Hockey Tournament.	



Appendix XIII.

List of officers of the 5th Battalion 4th Bombay Grenadiers in 1923 shewing their subsequent disposal.

Lieut-Col.C.A.G. Shoubridge, D.S.O.

Major F.D.R. Seaton

- " L.S.Fenton
- " F.Miller
- " H.M.Leapman
- " A. Thompson
- " H.B.Le D.Tree

Captain P.A. Meade, M.C.

- " E.G. Savage
- " E.de V.Moss
- " W.B.Campbell
- " N.R.Taitt,M.C.
- " W.Southern
- " L.W.N.White
- " A.H.Mathews
- " R.M.Hall

Lieutenant R.H.D.Ross

Retired

1/4th Bombay Grenadiers

10/4th Bombay Grenadiers

2/9th Hyderabad Regiment

2/8th Punjab Regiment

4/4th Bombay Grenadiers

4/7th Punjab Regiment

1st Battalion, (Russells), 19th Hyderabad Regiment

5th Royal Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry

Indian Civil Service

2/8th Punjab Regiment

1/4th Bombay Grenadiers

4/8th Punjab Regiment

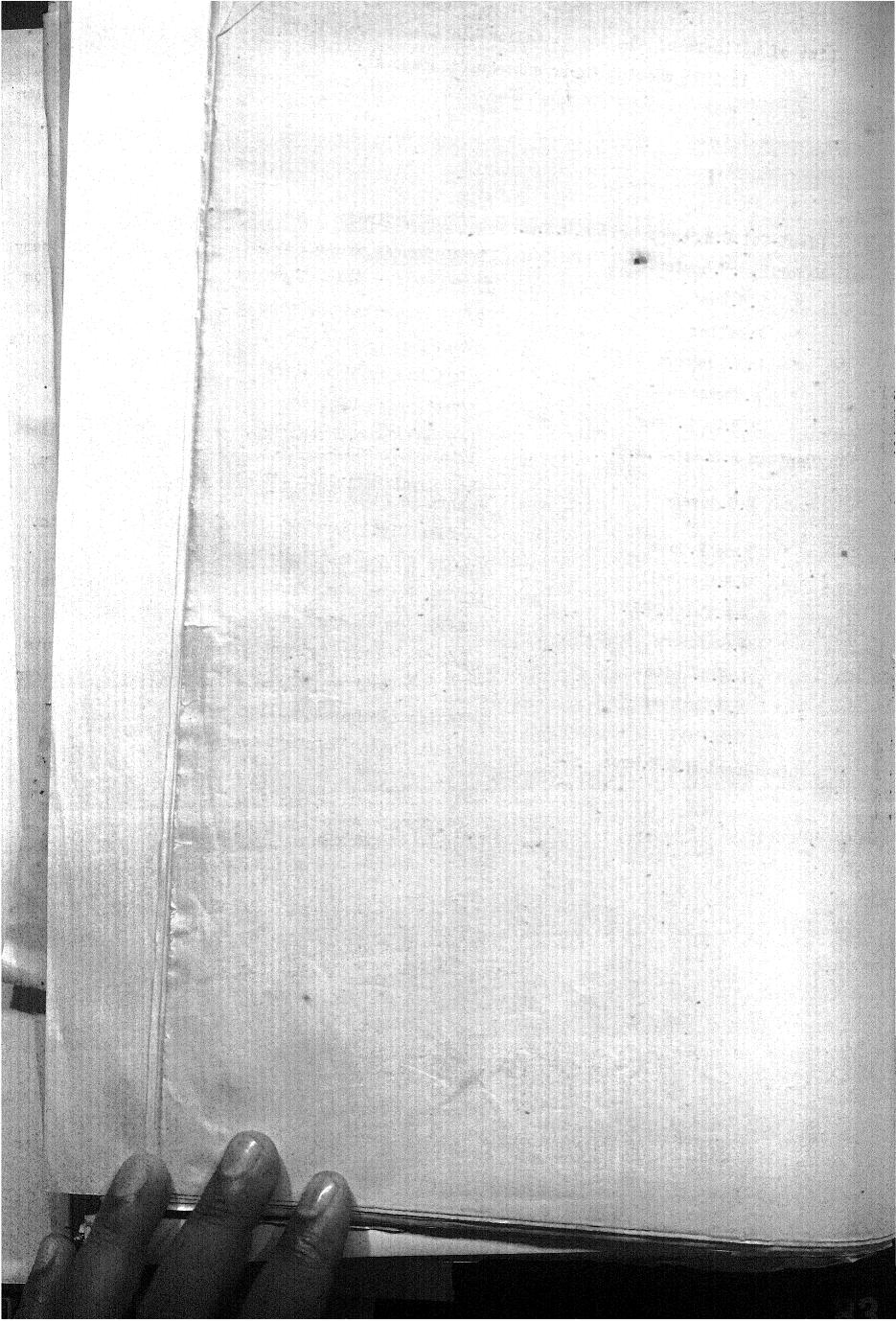
3/10th Baluch Regiment

Retired

Indian (Imperial) Police

2/8th Punjab Regiment

S.



450 MILES TO FREEDOM.

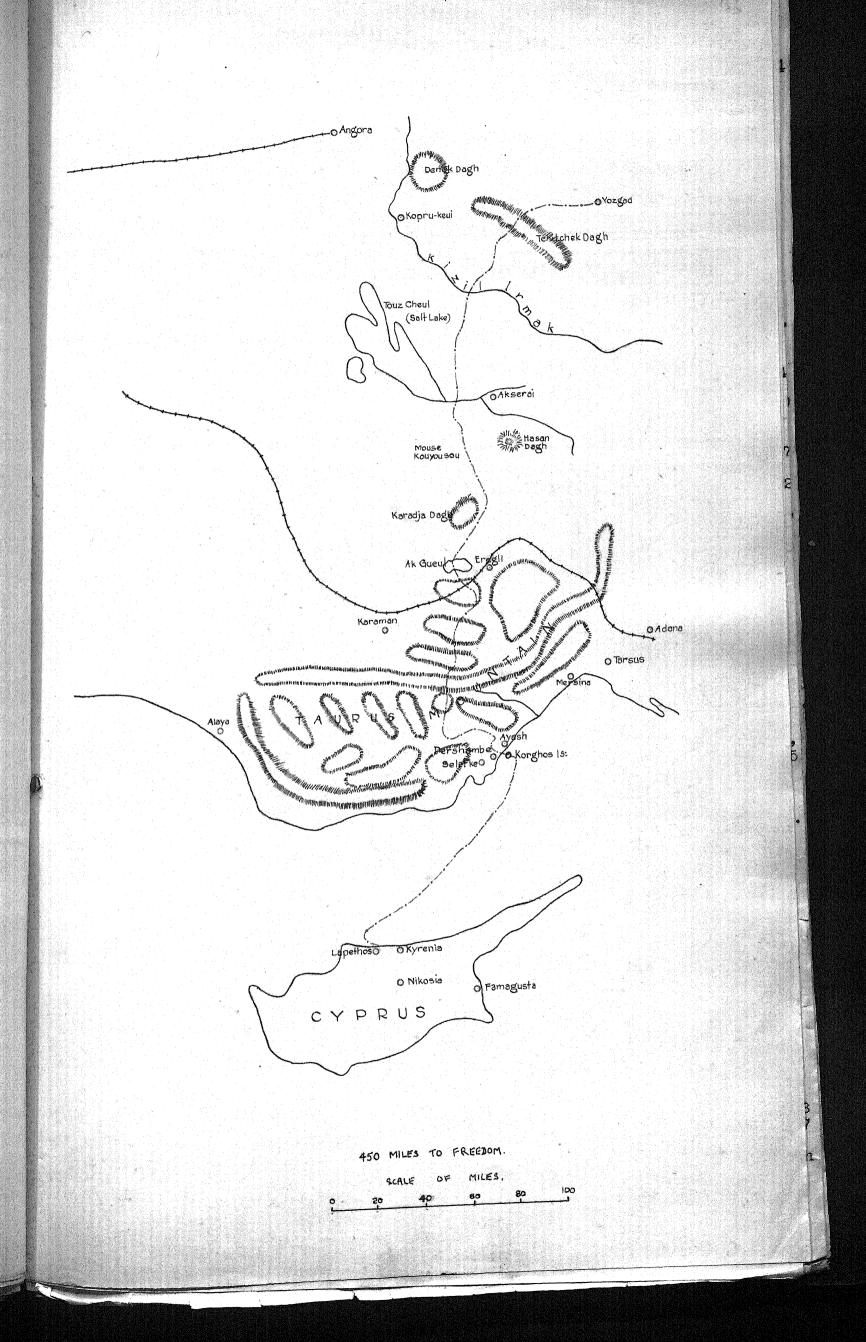
(Condensed from a contemporary newspaper report)

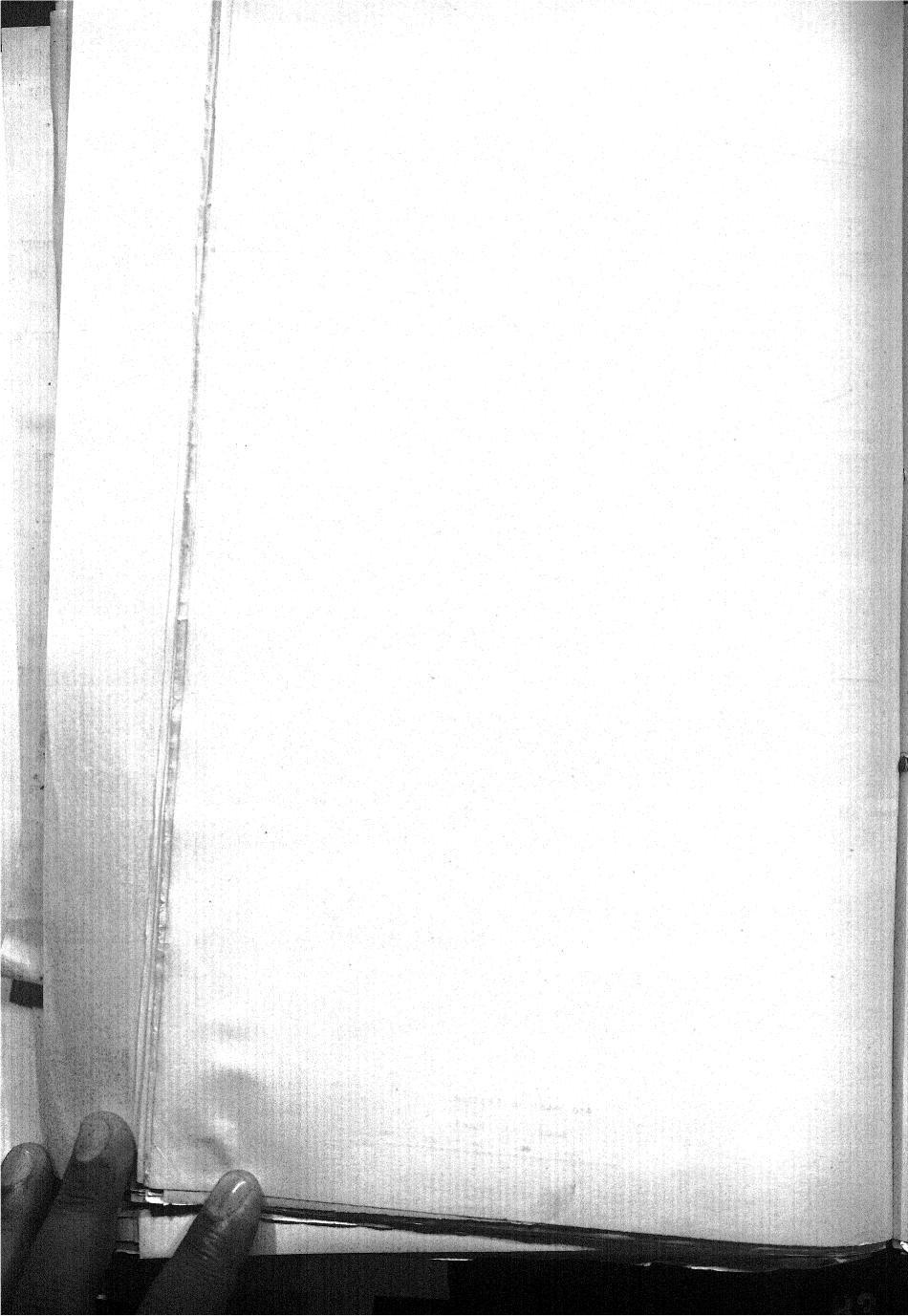
A story of British gallantry was unfolded before Sir Henry Duke at the Prize Court, the officers concerned being Lieut-Commander A.D.Cochrane, R.N., and Captains A.B.Haig (24th Punjabis), R.A.P.Grant (112th Infantry), V.S.Clarke (2nd Royal West Kents), M.A.B.Johnston (R.G.A.) J.H.Harris (Hampshire Regiment), K.D.Yearsley (R.E.) and F.R.Ellis (4th D.C.L.Infantry).

The story centred round the capture of the Turkish tug "Hertha" which the Crown asked the Court to condemn as a prize.

Counsel for the Crown stated that the eight British officers were prisoners of war at Yozgad in Turkey. They had planned to escape for eleven months previously and on August 7th 1918 they succeeded in leaving the camp. After a series of adventures. including a sourjourn with brigands, suffering almost untold privations by hunger, cold and thirst, and narrowly escaping cut--throats on at least two occasions, they arrived at the coast in so famished a condition that a week's rest was necessary for them before they renewed their plans. On the night of September 8th they saw a Turkish tug entering a small bay in the gulf of Adalia laden with Turkish government stores and they resolved to swim 200 yards and capture it. The first attempt to release the tug failed owing to the noise of the anchor. On the next attempt the anchor was raised with almost incredible difficulty, remembering the emaciated condition of the men. They employed roughly made paddles and improvised sails and finally towed the tug out to sea under the nose of the sentry. When safely out at sea they started the 50 h.p. engines and were able in due course to make the island of Cyprus.

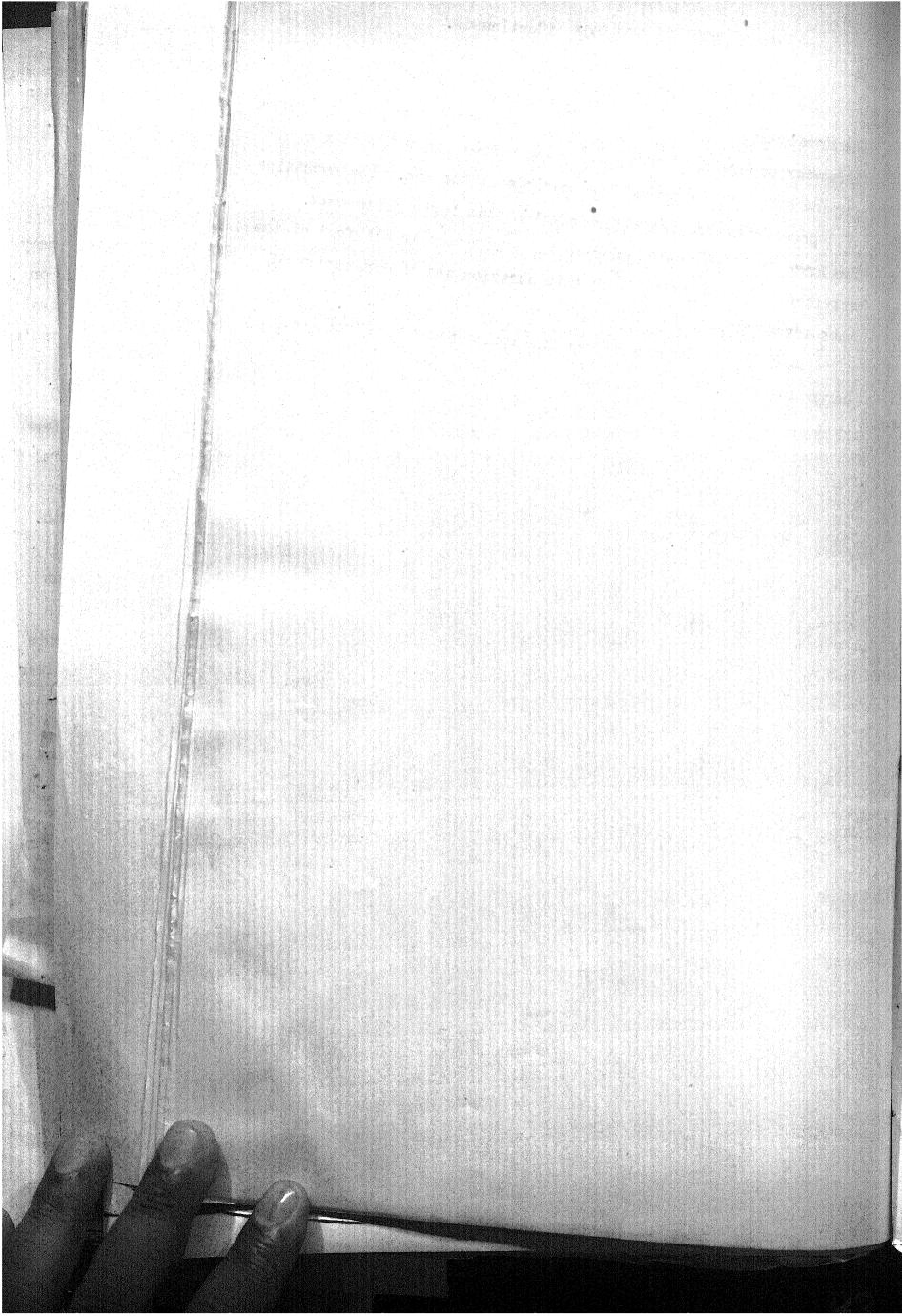
Commander Cochrane, who went into the witness box, related that on their 450 mile march across the desert they threw in their lot with brigands, but gendames captured them and exacted heavy toll for the eight officers. They had another encounter with armed brigands before they reached the coast a few miles west of Korgos Island. The "Hertha" was taken out to sea in tow of a dinghy which was rowed by six roughly made paddles.





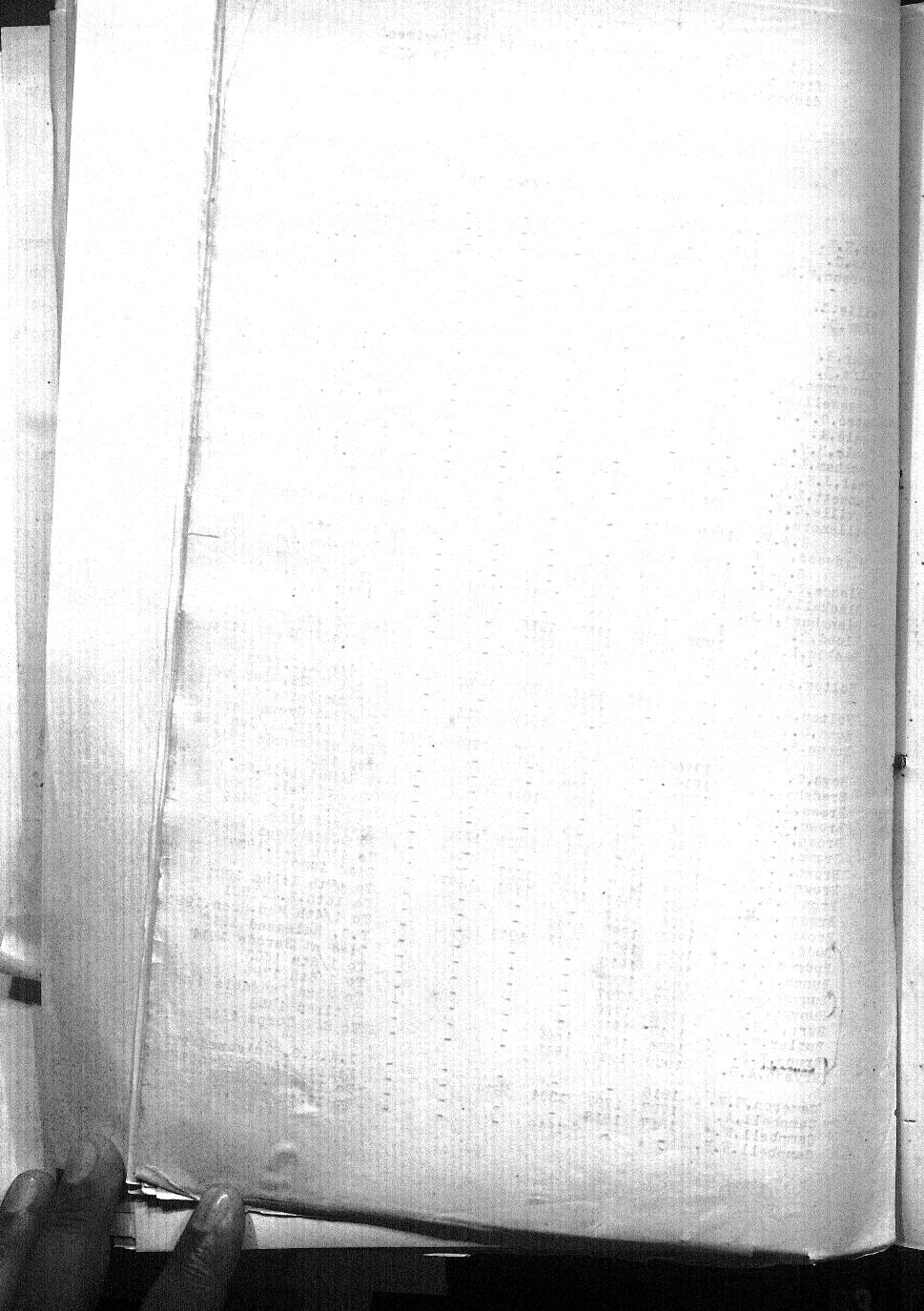
The President: How did you manage to navigate the vessel to Cyprus? Commander Cochrane: I knew the general direction and we had a compass and a table giving the bearings of the sun. The mountains of Cyprus are very high and we sighted them forty miles away. The President: I have to express the admiration we all feel at the services you have rendered on this occasion and the gallantry of your adventure.

Sir Henry passed a decree condemning the vessel and its cargo as prize.

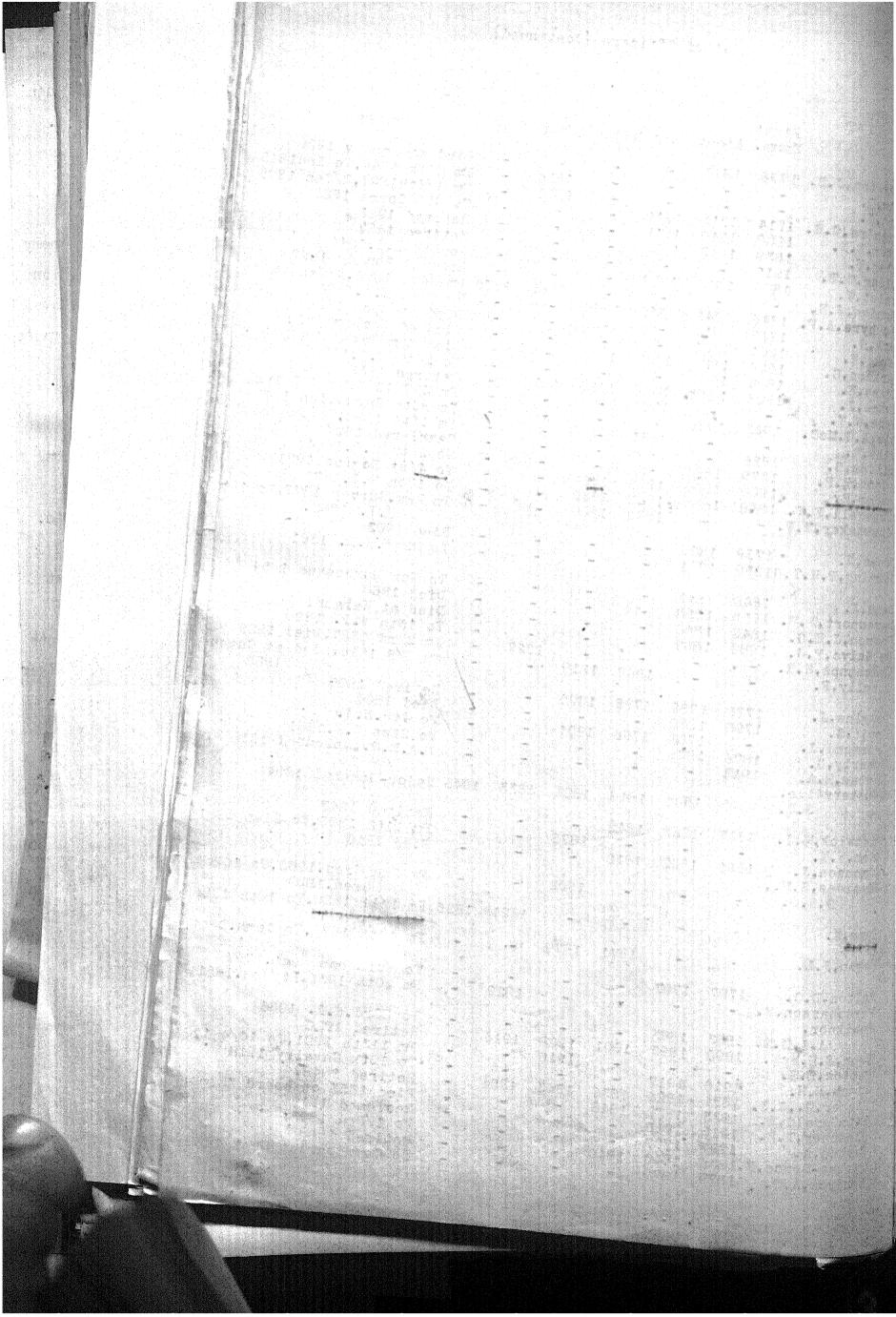


List of Officers who have served in the Regiment, from the time that it was raised until its final disbandment in 1923.

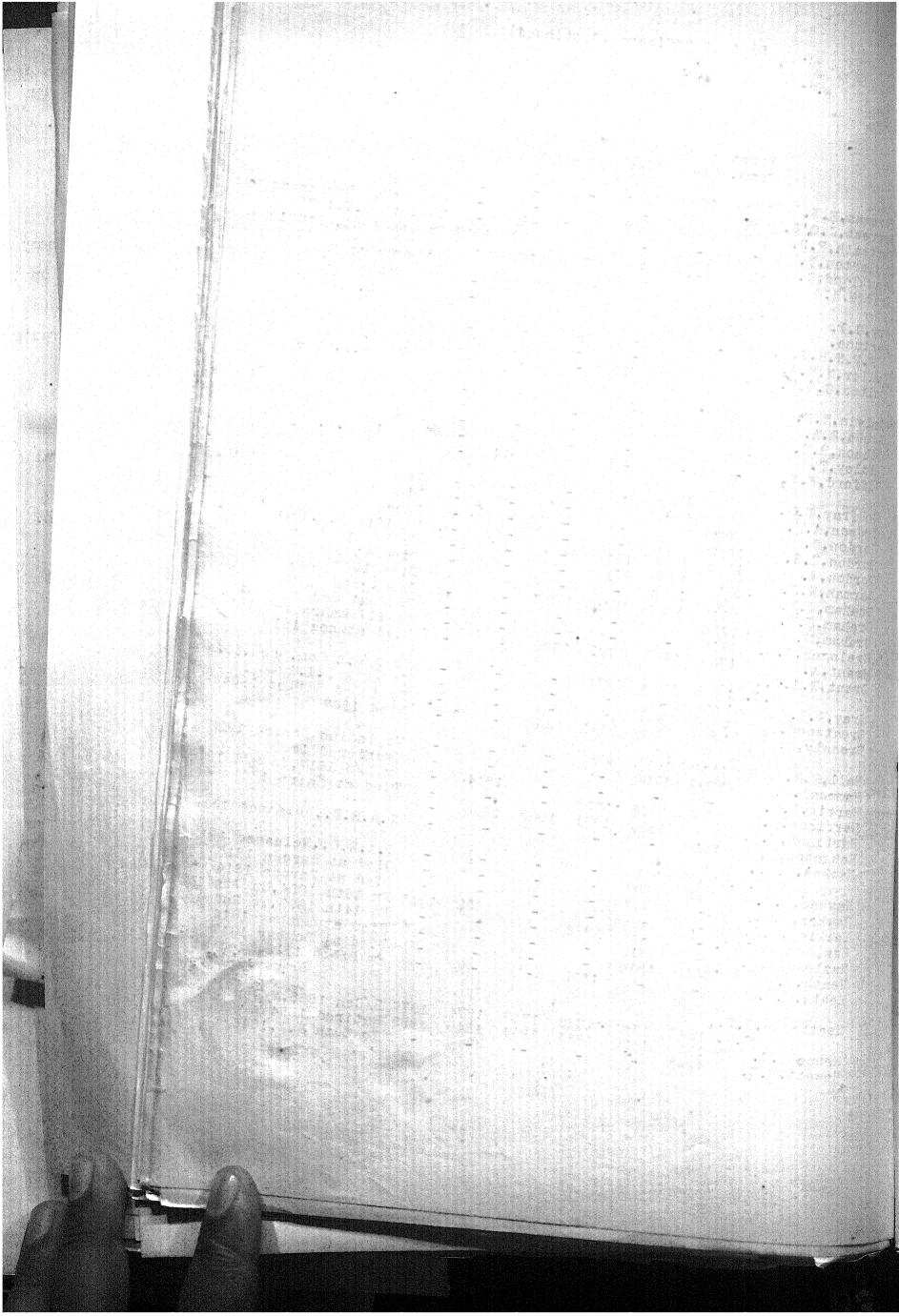
	First Comm.	Lieut	Capt	Major]	L/Co1	Col	Remarks .
Agar, E.W.	1832	1834		#		-	To 3rd.N.I.1834
Aldis,C.	1914	•			3. <u>6</u>	-	Died 1916
Anderson,T.L.	1798	1800	•	•	•	-	To 2/9th.N.I.1803
Bailie,G.	1782	1788	1796			-	Died at Rutlam 1805
Baker,D.		•		1898			Fm 102 Gren.1904, Died 1907
Baker, E.	1791	1794	1802	1810	1816	-	
Balfe, E	1869	1871	1881	-	-	-	To J.A.Dept.1886
Bannerman, W.	-	. .	-	1866	1872	• 1	Fm 3rd.1871, To 13th.1874
Barnewell,R.	1010	1010	** ** **	-	1830	-	Fm 23rd.1831, Retd.1836 Retired 1922
Bates, G.E.L.	1918	1919	-	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	-	To 5th.N.I.1882
Beale, A.	1879 1842	1881 1846	1856	1862	18 6 8	-	Died 1869
Beale, H.Y.	TOAS	1040	1885	1005	TO00		Fm 25th.1885, To 25th188?
Beckham, L.G. Bell, J.H.	1821	1822		_		2	To 1/6th. 1823
Bennett, L.A.	TOST	-	1919	-			Fm 74th.1921, To S&T 1922
Beville, C.W.	1854				_	-	Resigned 1856
Billamore,					1		To the second of
R.A.P. Birdwood,	1809	1814	and an incident	en en	-	-	Died at Jaulnah 1818
G.C.M.	1882	1882			-	.	To 1st Lancers 1886
Biscoe, J.V.M.	1902	1904	1910	•	-		To Cant.Mag.Dept 1912
Blackall,M.	1804	1805	1818	-	-	-	Died at Maligaum 1826
Blanshard, L.H.	-		1876	1884	1890		Fm 15th 1882, Retd 1892
Blood,R.	1818	1829	1832	_	1852	-	To 10th N.I.1855
Bodkin, L.F.,	THEE	XMOM	INDA	XXXX	Æ	×	m: 1 .2 1010
D.S.O.	1900	1904	1909		. =	-	Died of wounds 1919
Bolton, A.H.	-	-	1897		-	-	Fm 13th 1902, To 113th 1908
Bolton, H.F.	1846	1853	1860		1872	- 1	To 24th N.I.1873
Bond, O.	-	-	1805			•	Fm 1/6 1806, Died 1811 Fm 75th Carnatice 1908,
Boome, E.H.		•	•	1905	1913	-	To 102nd Grenadiers1915
Boye,C.	1776	1778	1784	1795	1798		M/Gen 1811, Lt/Gen 1821 Died of wounds 1916
Bradshaw, H.A.	1914		-		- 1	-	Died 1810 1916
Brown, C.	1797	1799	1807		-	-	Fm 102nd 1915, To 102nd.
Brown, C.K.V.	-	*	1910	1916			To 23rd N.I. 1826
Brown, F.H.	1826	4001	-		1.1	ā	To 11th N.I. 1824
Brown, T.	1819	1821	1842	- 1855	1856		Retired 1854
Brown, W.S.	1827	1837	1859	Large Street Street Co.		_	To 109th Foot 1865
Browne, A.A.P.	1846	1852	1820			-	To 11th N.I.1837
Browne, A.W.	1805	1807 1863	ELECTRICAL PROPERTY AND	Service of the Control of the Contro		-	Died 1900
Browne, C.M.	1861 1894	1897		, 1001			To 47th Sikhs 1901
Browne, H.E.	1885		1896		•	-	To 16th.N.I.1901
Budd, N.A.H.	1904		1913		-	-	To 1/4th Bom. Gren. 1921
Budgern, H.V.	1917	1918		-	-	-	T.C. Released 1919
Bunce, L.L. (Bunyon, E.C.	1803	1809			-	-	Died at Baroda 1814
Bunyon, C.	1797			,	•	-	To 1/6th 1803
Burr, C.B.	1788	1790	•		•.	-	To 1/6th 1799 To 33rd Punjabis 1920
Butler, R.O'N.	1917	- 1918	-	-	•	•	Retired 1858
(Bruce, F.F.	1836	1840	184		•	*	To S&T Corps 1915
Bryson, A.B.	1909			5 -			I.A.R.O. Released 1918
Cameron, E.M.	1918			.		-	
Campbell, A.	1797	1797		4 1814	And the second second second second	-	To 11th N.I.1824
Campbell, N.	1817	1818	} =	•			Fm 113th 1922, To 2/8th
Campbell, W.B.		-	191	y -	•		1923
					* 100 mg		



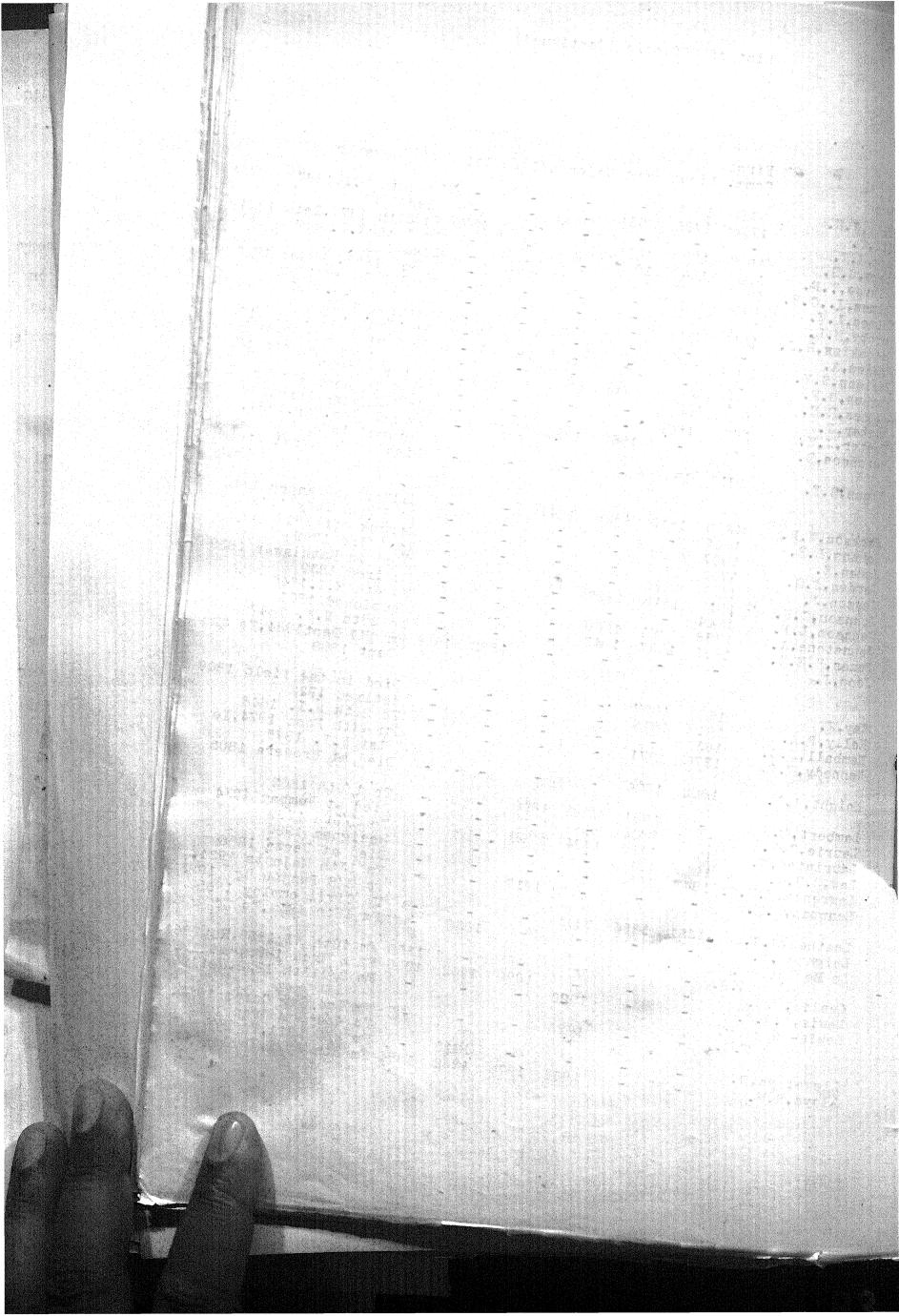
	First Comm.	Lieut	Cant	Major	L/Col	Col	Remarks
_ Cantellon,J.B.		1800				reflection to open state deposits	
Capon, D.	1790	- TOOO	-	-	1836		Died at Bombay 1800 Fm 24th 1844, To 2nd 1845
Capon, J.			-	. +	1801		Fm 1/4th1803,B/Gen 1805
Carstairs, G.S.	1914 1908	1915	1919	-	-		To S&T Corps 1922
Carter, E.N. Carter, V.	1839	1910 1843	1915 1853			-	Retired 1921 Retired 1857
Casling, C.T.	1915		-	-	-	-	To 5th L.I.1916
Cazalet,W.	1809	1813	1824				Died at Bombay 1827
Champion, J.H. Chessayre, A.P.	- 1846	- 1849	- 1858	1866	1865	1870	Fm 24th 1866,M/Gen 1877 To 16th N.I.1870
Clark, G.	1817	1818	-	-	- -	-	Died at Mhow 1826
~Clarke,E.	1801	1803	-	•		-	Died at Bombay 1812
Clarkson, G. Clowes, H.	1824 1884	1826 1884	1837	1851	. 1		Died Ahmedabad 1852 To 24th N.I.1886
	1808	1811	1822	1835	1855		Retired 1838
Clyde, W.Y.	_		1920		•		Fm S&T 1922, To S&T 1922
Cole, A.G.McC.	1903	1906	- 1881	•			To 86th Carnatics 1913 Fm 15th 1882, To S&M 1883
Collins, G.	1826		_ TOOT	-	-	-	Cashiered 1827
Colomb, R.P.	1879	1881	-	•	•	•	To 25th N.I.1884
Cornewall, F.T.	1906	1908 1854	1915 1862	1921 1869	-	-	To 41st Digras 1921 To 17th N.I.1871
Coussmaker, M.F.		-	1872	1880		-	Fm Rev. Survey 1877, To 19t
	4						N.I. 1882.*
- Cruso, H. Cumming, F.H.T.G	1799	1800 1861	-	latin de la latin	-	-	Died 1803
ommurng,r.on.o	LTODA	TOOT				-	To 22nd.N.I. 1861
Daun,J.	1840	1843	-	7.	•		To Bom Europeans 1854
Davenport, W.V. Dawson, J.H.G.	1855 1842	1858 1846	.=	•	***	-	Died 1860 Died at Karachi 1846
De Salvo, F.G.	1888	1889	_	-	•	-	To 13th N.I. 1890
Deschamps, H.R.	-	•		-	1827		Fm 23rd 1827, Died 1829
Donelly,F.			1808	1819		-	Fm 1/6 1816, Died at Cutch 1822
Douglas, J.	1785	1789	1798	1805		-	Retired 1809
-Druit,S. Drummond,J.	1798	1800 1786	1796	1801			Died 1804 To 4th.N.I.
Duberly, G.	1876	1876	11.00	#00.T		_	To 21st N.I.1881
Duncan, R.A.	1918		**	•			I.A.R.O., Released 1918
Dunsterville, J.H.	1805	1806	1818	1828	1833	1846	Major-General 1854
						-0.0	
Eastwick,W.J. Eden,W.T.	1827	1828	1842	1875		_	Retired 1843 Fm 11th 1880, To 21st 1881
Edmonson, J.	1801	1802	1812	TO19			Died 1816
Edwardes, S.M.,							
D.S.O.	***			1902			Fm 2nd Gren.1902, To 102nd Gren.1909
Egan, K.		•			1821	1826	Fm 1/11 1822.To 10th 1826
Fins , Fagan, J.L.			1871	1879			Fm 17th 1876, To Comm. Dept
			±011	10,3			1882
Falton, D.S.	1797	1797	-	-	4000		To European Regt. 1799
Farquharson, F. Faulknor.		₩ .	•		1829		Fm 20th 1836, Lt /Gen. 1851
A.A.M.M.	1883	1883		•		•	To 23rd.N.I. 1886
Fenn, E.H. McB.	1890	1893	1901	1908	1916		Retired 1920
Fenton, L.S. Finch, K.H.	1916	1917		1916		•	Fm 113th 1921, To 10/4 1923 To 12th Cavalry 1918
Fisher, G., C.B.	1821	1826	1836	1843	1854	•	Retired 1848.
FitzGerald, R.	1835	1839	1848	•		•	Died 1853 on board "Ripon"
Fletcher, T.R. Forbes, A.	1915 1797	1915 1797					Resigned 1919 To 1/3rd 1803
Forbes-Bruce,F		1840	1849		<u>.</u>		Retired 1858
Fordyce, A.D.	1879	1879	-	- .			To Commisariat Dept 1882
	9 Brown						



	First Comm.	Lieut	Capt	Major	L/Col	Col	Remarks
Foreman, E.W. Forrest, J.O'B. Forteath, F.P. Foulerton, T. Frankland, C.	1782 1842 1853 -	1787 1845 1856 - 1858	1797 1865 -	1871 1871	- - 1854 -	1857	Retired To Bombay Europeans1854 To 18th N.I.1875 Fm 9th 1856, Retd 1858 To 103rd Foot 1865
Fridge, H. S	From ranks 1879	1780 1880	1794 -	1799 -	1802	-	Died 1805 To 4th N.I.1887
F.F.N.B.V.B. Fuller, H.S.A. Fulton, G.G.H.	1819. 1870 -	1820 1871 1856	- 1866	:	- -		Died at Dapooli 1829 To Comm.Dept. 1875 To 7th N.I. 1869
Galvin,H.F. Gibbs,R.A. Gibson,R.H. Gidley,T. Gifford,F.W.	1914 1803 1899 1818	1808 1900 1819	: : :	Ž	1814	<u>.</u>	To 130 Baluchis 1916 Died at Poona 1820 Resigned 1908 To 11th N.I. 1825 st. Fm 2/8th 1818, To 2/1XXX
Godfray, W.D. Godson, A.W. Gordon, G. Gordon, T.R. Gordon, W. Gorman, R.J. Graham, G.R. Graham, J.W. Graham, M. Grainger, S.N. Grant, A.	1919 1858 1794 1819 1801 1785 1902 1801 1858 1918 1782	1920 1859 1796 1820 1803 1789 1904 1803 1860	1868 - 1816 1798 1816 - 1799	1826			Retired 1923 Died 1869 Died 1799 To 11th N.I.1824 To 1/10th 1816 Died at Bombay 1802 Died 1907 Cashiered 1828 Died at Seroor 1864 To 117 Mahrattas 1919 Died at sea 1810
Grant,R.A.P., M.C. Gray,W.B. Greatwood,W. Greenly,J.	1908 1839 1899 1782	1910 1900 1788	1915 - 1796				To 3/4th Bom.Gren.1922 To 26th N.I.1840 To 123rd Rifles 1904 Died 1807
Hall,R.M. Hammond,W. Harris,T.C. Harrison,R. Hartigan,E.R. Haughton,H.	1917 1798 - 1804 1880 1918	1918 1798 - 1805 1880	1922 - 1818 1891	email Come Come	1814 1906	•	To Indian Police 1923 Cashiered 1800 Fm 2/5 1817, To 2/4 1818 Died at Kaira 1821 I.A.R.O., Released 1919
Hawkes, F.R., O.B.E. Hawkes, J.C? Hawkes, J.J. Hawkins, A.S. Hazlegrove, H.S Hazlewood, F. Heath, H. Heath, R.T.	1805	1916 1807 1807 - 1812 1816	- 1892 - 1810		1852 - - -	1855 - - - - - - -	I.A.R.O., Released 1919 Died at Baroda 1815 Died at Baroda 1814 Fm 10th 1854, To 7th 1856 Fm 14th 1893, To 2nd 1898 Died at Bombay 1814 Died at Bombay 1817 Fm 2/5th 1812, Died at Bombay 1813
Heathcote, C.T. C.B. Hennell, S. Hewett, F.S.	1848 1818 1843	1853 1820	1862 1833				B/Gen 1885,M/Gen 1889 Retired 1854 To 29th N.I.1846

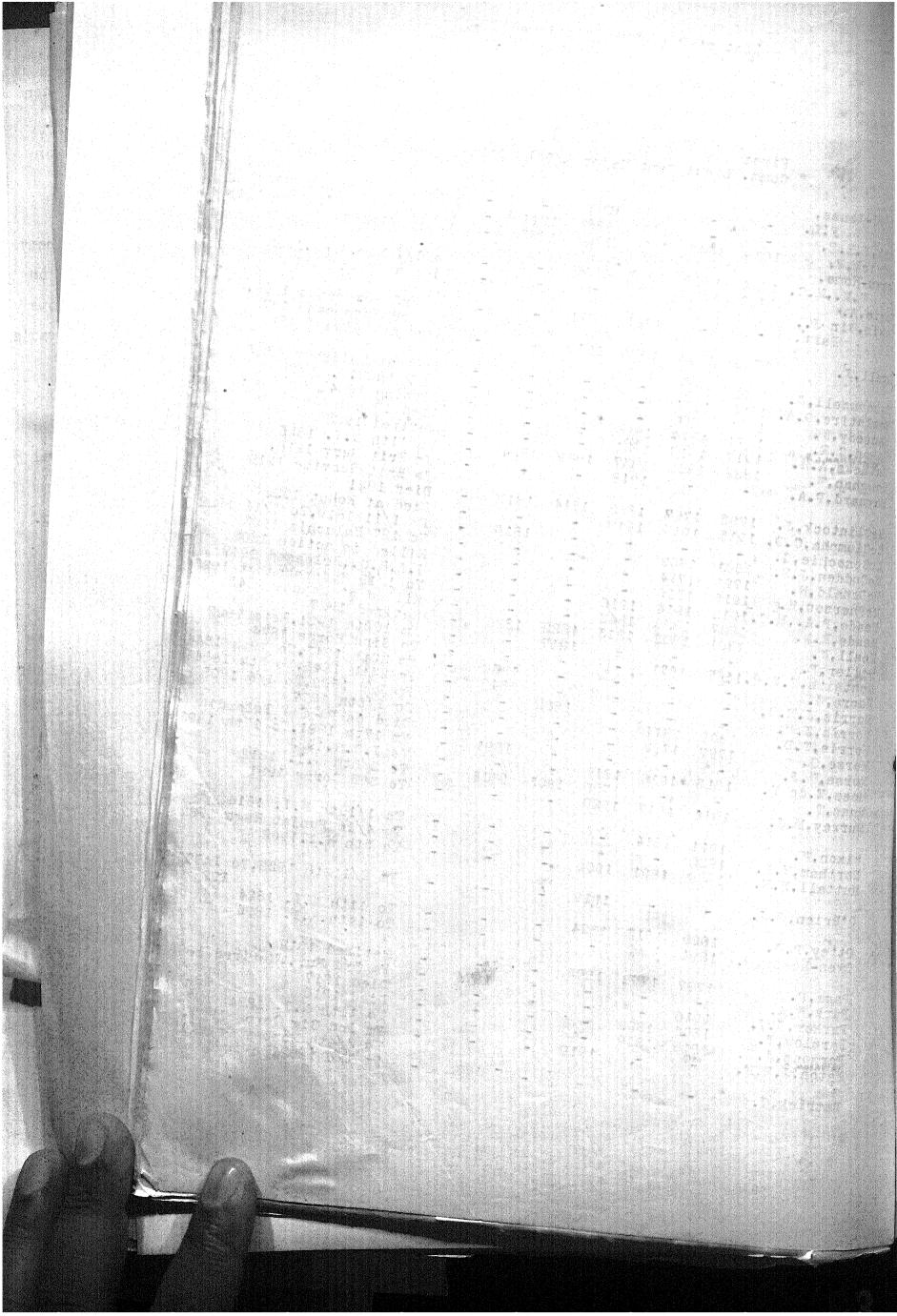


	First	Lieut	Capt M	ajor L	/Col '	Col	Remarks
	1884	1884		100	_	1.00	To 20th N.I.1887
11 	1796	1796	1801	•		_	Died 1805
Hill,T. Hogg,G.F.					4 2 1	1875	Fm 27th 1877, Retd 1884
Hogge, G.S.	1880	1880	1891.	1900	-	-	To 13th N.I.1901
Holbrow, W.F.	1840	1843	1854	7	-	7 -	Died 1860 B/Gen 1858. M/Gen 1862
Holmes, J., C.B.	1825	1827	1840	1851	1856		To S&T Corps 1922
TIOTHAN SHARE I	1918 1889	1919 1891	-	_	-		To 24th N.I.1893
Hornby, M.L. Hotchkism, R.J.	1852	1856			-	-	Retired 1863
Howden, A.	-	ir 🗕 🗀	-	-	1805	. • •	Fm 1/2nd 1805.Retd 1806
Howison, S.Y.	1844	1849	-	•	•	-	Died at Koorey 1858 Fm 1/6th 1813 Retd 1817
Hughes, G.F.	.	-	1813	1046	1854		Retired 1849
Hughes, R.M.	1819	1820	1834	1846	= TOΩ#		Died Cannonore 1803
Hunter, J.	1798 1864	1800 1869	. 1				To Kolapore Infy 1873
Hunter, J.M.	1004	7003	1860	1866	1873	-	Fm 2nd Bom.Eur.1864,
Hutcheon, D.							Retired 1873
Hynes,S.T.	1813	1816	-	-	-	•	Died on "General Stuart" 1815
			**				
		1010	1826	1841			Killed at Meanee 1843
Jackson, W.H.	1818	1819	1020			_	To 109th Infy 1916
Jahans, L.E.	1915 1807	1811	den .	-		- 0	Struck off 1817
James, E. Jerden, J.S.	1797	1797	(Aug)		-	-	To 1/3rd 1799
Jesson, J.	1827	1829	-		-		Died in Kathiawar 1839 Retired 1839
Johnson, C.H.	1817	1818	1827	•			To 4th N.I.1846
Johnson, L.F.	1844	4 17 0 4	1000				Pensioned 1801
Johnstone, A.	1788	1791 2837	1800 1843	ombs.			To 28th N.I. 1847
Jones, H.E.D.	1828	2001	1020	•	1882	188	6 Fm QMG Dept1884, To QMG
Jopp,J.							Dept 1888
							Died in the field 1809
Kay, J.	1805						Petired 1922
Kelly, P.A.	1918						To 26th N.I. 1840
Kemball, J.S.	1838 1870			***			Fm 44th Foot 1874,10
Kennedy, W.P.	1010	, 10,1					1st N.I. 1875 Died at Brodera 1805
Knight, A.P.	1802	1804	-	450		•	Died at Blowers 7000
T711 T P110 1 111				4000			To 1/6th 1802
Lambert, W.		1781		1800			Died at Bombay 1834
Laurie, C.F.	1820			1799) -	-	To 2/5th 1799
Lauriston, A.	177			em em	-		Resigned 1920
Law, G.H.M.	4				-		Died at Deesa 1856 Fm 13th Rajputs 1921,
Lawrence, T.H.P Leapman, H.M.	ann ann			1917	*		To 2/8 Punjab Rgt 1923
neapman,							To Civil employ 1865
Leathes, G.C.	_185	1 1856	186	5 -	183		- 40+1 1049 TO 26 15401
Leighton, T.		ANIP	•				
Le Messurier,	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-		and the second second	55 Fm 10th NI 1858, Ret 1861 05 Fm 2 Gren 1899, Ret 1906
A.I			•	189	9 190	2 19	Fm 2/113th, 1922, Ret1922
Leslie, A.E. Lewis, H.A.C.			192	0 -			
Lewis-Barclay	9		***************************************				Fm Ind Sig Corps 1922,
H.S	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		192				TO A/A ROM GTER 1940
		200			181	State of the state	Fm 2/9 1811, To 2/9 1812 386 Fm 8th 1875, To 1st 1886
Llewellyn, G.	400	•	18€	8 187	6 188	32 1	380 hm arn 10(0) to 190 1909
Lloyd, R.M.		at the state of					

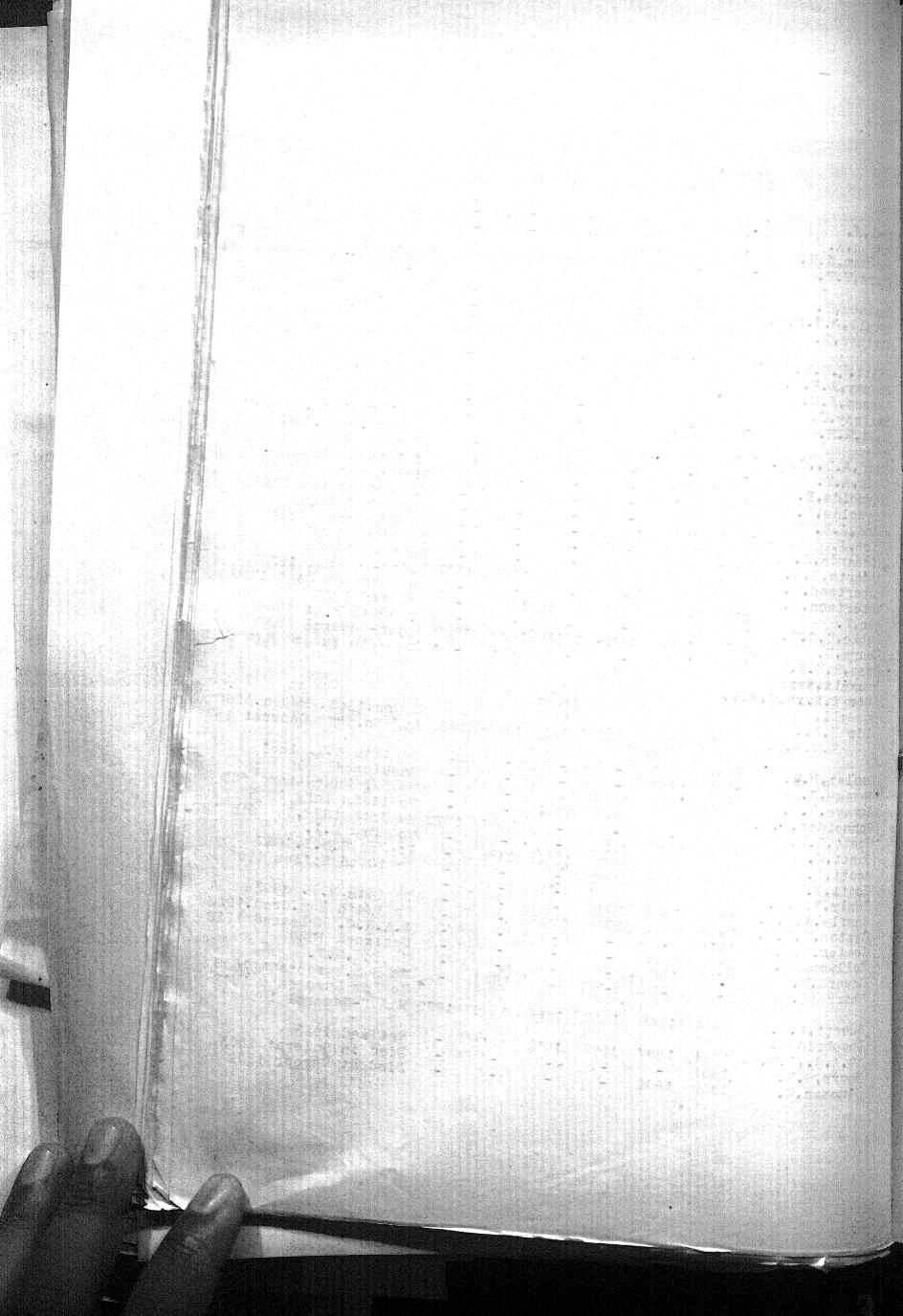


	First Comm.	Lieut (Capt M	ajor I	L/Col	Col	Remarks
Lloyd-Jones,					78 THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON O		
F.L.	-		1899	1906	u g 🕶 i get	-	Fm 113th 1906, To 113 1906
Lock, F.R.E.		-		1904	1911	-	Fm 2 Gren 1902, B/Gen 1916
Lodwick, W.	1839	1843	1852	1861	1863	-	Retired 1868
Logan-Home,							To 1/4 Bom.Gren.1922
W.M.,M.C.	1904	1907	1913	1919		* *	Died at Surat 1815
Logie, A.	1797	1798	1809	-	•.	•	Died at Darat 1010
Louis, Sir J.,			1005	1871			Fm 3rd Europeans 1869,
Bart.			1865	1011		. 74	To 3rd Europeans 1872
	1796	1798	1803	1812			Died at Malwa 1818
Lyall, J.	1120	1,30	1000				
Macdonnell, G.	1822	1825	-	-	_	-	Died at Maligaum 1827
MacIntire, G.A.	1870	1871	- 2	-	•	-	To 20th N.I. 1878
Macredy,R.	1851	1854	.		46		Missing 1864
Wahon C.E.	1874	1874	1885	•		.	Died 1886 Rétired 1923
Mathews, A.H.	1874 1917	1918	1921	-	•		Retired 1925
Maughan, T.	1822	1826	1837	1849	1854	7	To 11th N.I. 1856 Fm Brit Serv 1918,
Maynard, P.A.	•	•	1918			-	To Brit Service 1919
		7.12.2		4044	4040		
McClintock, J.	1795	1798	1803	1814	1819	-	Died at Kohat 1922
McClumpha, C.D.	1915	1916	1919	•	- 1818		Fm 1/11 1819, To 1/11 1822
McConochie, G.	4004	* 000		*	- Tento	•	To 127 Baluchis 1903
McCudden, J.H.	1901	1902 1794		an Tar			Killed in action 1802
McDonald,R.	1791	1916	_		=		T.A.R.O. Released 1919
McPherson,H.	1915	1914	1916	_	• •	-	To 1/19 HyderabadRgt 1923
Meade, P.A., M.C	. 1827	1835	1842		•		Killed at Meanee 1843
	1801	1802	1813	1822	1826	-	Retired 1827
Meall,W. Miller,F.	1001		•	1917		-	Fm 108th 1921, Retd 1922
Monteith, E.V.		Provide Adv. In Letter 1.	-	-		•	To Sind Horse 1874 Fm 20th 1843, To 19th 1844
Moore, G.		•	•	-	1838	-	Fm 24th 1848, To 5th 1854
Morris, J.E.G.	•	-		-	1848		Fm 1/6 1802, To 1/6 1805
Morris, J.W.	•	•		1802			To 1/6th 1817
Morris,T.D.	1809	1814	•	- "			Died on P of W Island 1800
Morse,C.	1797	1799	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1891	-	Fm 17th 1891, To 17th 1893
Morse,W.J.		4012	1919		100+	_	To I.C.S.1923
Moss, E.de V.	1915		1796	1803	1808	-	To 2/5th N.I. 1812
Munn,T.	1016	1917	1920			-	To S&T Corps 1921
Murray, M.J.	1916	ייה,					4/4041 N T 1916
Nizan W	1811	1814					To 1/10th N.I. 1816 To 4/16 Punjab Regt 1922
Nixon,W. Northam,V.P.	1920						To 5th N.I.1902
Nuttall, M.E.	1889		1900	-96		•	10 000 Wet-1000
							Fm 2/112th 1922, To IASC
O'Brien, J.J.	•	5 (1 to 1 t	1919	•			1925
	0	. 4047	1824			_	To 11th N.I. 1824
Ottey, P.D.	1809						To 14th.N.I. 1896
Owen-Lewis,F	, 1891	10,70					7 1010
	179	7 1798	1805) =	• 15. 1886		Retired 1812 Fm 3rd Eur., Retired 1876
Page,P. Park,W.A.	7.7		•		187		m:_3 1017
Parker, J.V.	191	5 -	•		7		-: 1 101E
Parslow,D.	180	6 1809		•			ma 11th N.I. 1824
Parsons.J.E.	181						Em Ind Sig Corps 1922.
Parsons, J.E.F.	7.57	•	1919	,			ma 3/4th Bombay Greu. 1960
	7 2 5 7 6 7	4 (9)	out .		180	2	- Fm 1/6 1802, Retired 1803
Patrick, C.							ark.
						m Jayan	

Rettermen H



	First	1.6					
		Lieut	Capt	Majot	L/Col	Col	Remarks
Paul,J.	1819	1820	-		· Jan	-	Died at Bhewndy 1825
Pawson, A.	1915	1917		-			
Peckham, A.W.	1915	1916		-	•	*	Killed in accident 1918
→ Piers,T.T.		•		1861	1867	1872	Fm 29th N.I.1864, Died at
manata m	1000						Sea 1873
Postans,T.	1829	1000	•		•		To 1st Grenadiers 1832
Prother D	1798	1800	1000	4010		.	To 1/6th 1803
Prother,D.	1121	1797	1803	1810	1816	1823	Died at Baroda 1825
Raitt, H.G.B.	1883	1883					To 24th N.I. 1887
Ramsay, A.F.G.	1900	1901					To 22nd Cavalry 1904
Ransom, J.M.	1881		1892	1901			To 20th N.I. 1902
Rattray, J.	1797	1798	9				Died 1801
Reed,R.R.		*,**	1920			•	Fm 113th 1922, To 4/4th Bom. Gren. 1923
Reid, A.T., C.B.	1814	1817	1826	1837	1843	1854	M/Gen 1854
Reid, A.T.				1872	1878		Fm 10th NI 1874, Retd1885
Reynolds,E.	1800	1800	-		7010	-	Died at Bombay 1801
Reynolds,W.	1818	1819				_	Died at Bombay 1828
Rind, J.B.	1824	1826	_		estr.	-	Cashiered 1829
/Rice,J.	1914	1915	1919			Wil	To S&T Corps 1921
Richards, J.G.	1808	1811	-	.		-	To 1/6th 1817
Roberts, T.T.	1797	1798	1807	•			Retired 1813
Robertson, A.	1801	1801	1812	1822	1824 .	1837	Major-General 1838
Robertson, J.	1797	1797			-	- '	To European Regt 1799
Roe,T.	1807	1810	1821	1833	1855	-	Retired 1835
Rooke, C.G.T.	1855	1858	4				To 109th Foot 1865
Roome, H.	1794	1796	1802	1813	1818	1829	Major-General 1837
Ross, R.H.D.	1919	1920		i Aug Taran a	.		To 2/8th Punjab Rgt 1923
Rusuekiykinuu 860xXxkxyKxXxi							
Russell,				Direct			
Sim E.L.,		Marking.		to			B/Gen.1863. M/Gen.1868
K.C.S.I.	1831	1842	1840	L/Col	1854	1860	Lt/Gen.1875 General 1877
Saulez, P.H.	1878	1881	•			•	To 16th N.T. 1881
*Savage,C.	1798	1800	4040			-	Cashiered 1806
Savage, E.G.	1914	1915	1918			-	To 5/5 Mahbattas 1923
Schneider, R.P.C		1886	1897		4000	1970	To 113th Infy 1905
Scott,E.L.	1018	1010	1006	•	1867		
Scott, J.	1817	1818	1826	1000	1996		To 23rd N.I. To 3rd B.N.I.1887
Scott,W.	1859	1862	1872		1886		To 104th Rifles 1905
Scott,W.	1891	1893	1901			:	TO TOTOM WILLED TAND
Sealy, C.W.H.	1866	1870	1878 1890			-	To 14th N.I. 1893
Searle, A.E.S.	1879	1881	1909				To 1/4th Bom.Gren.1923
Seaton, F.D.R. Seaton, W.A.	1900 1918	1902	- Tana				I.A.R.O. Released 1918
Sellwood,R.	1918	- 1822		:			Resigned 1826
Seward, R.	1798	1800	_			- -	To 2nd.N.I.
Shirreff, J.	*120	1000	.		1830		Fm Bom. Europeans 1838
			e 174 Maria da 184		777		To Bom Europeans 1842
Shortt, A.Y.	1844	1848	1857	1868	1870	1875	Major-General 1880
Shoubridge,							Potisod 1007
C.A.G.,D.S.O.	1894	1897	1903		1915		Retired 1923 Died in Gujerat 1803
Shurr, G.H.	1801	1000					Died at Seroor 1809
Simpson,S.	1800	1809					Drog at Dolloof 1003



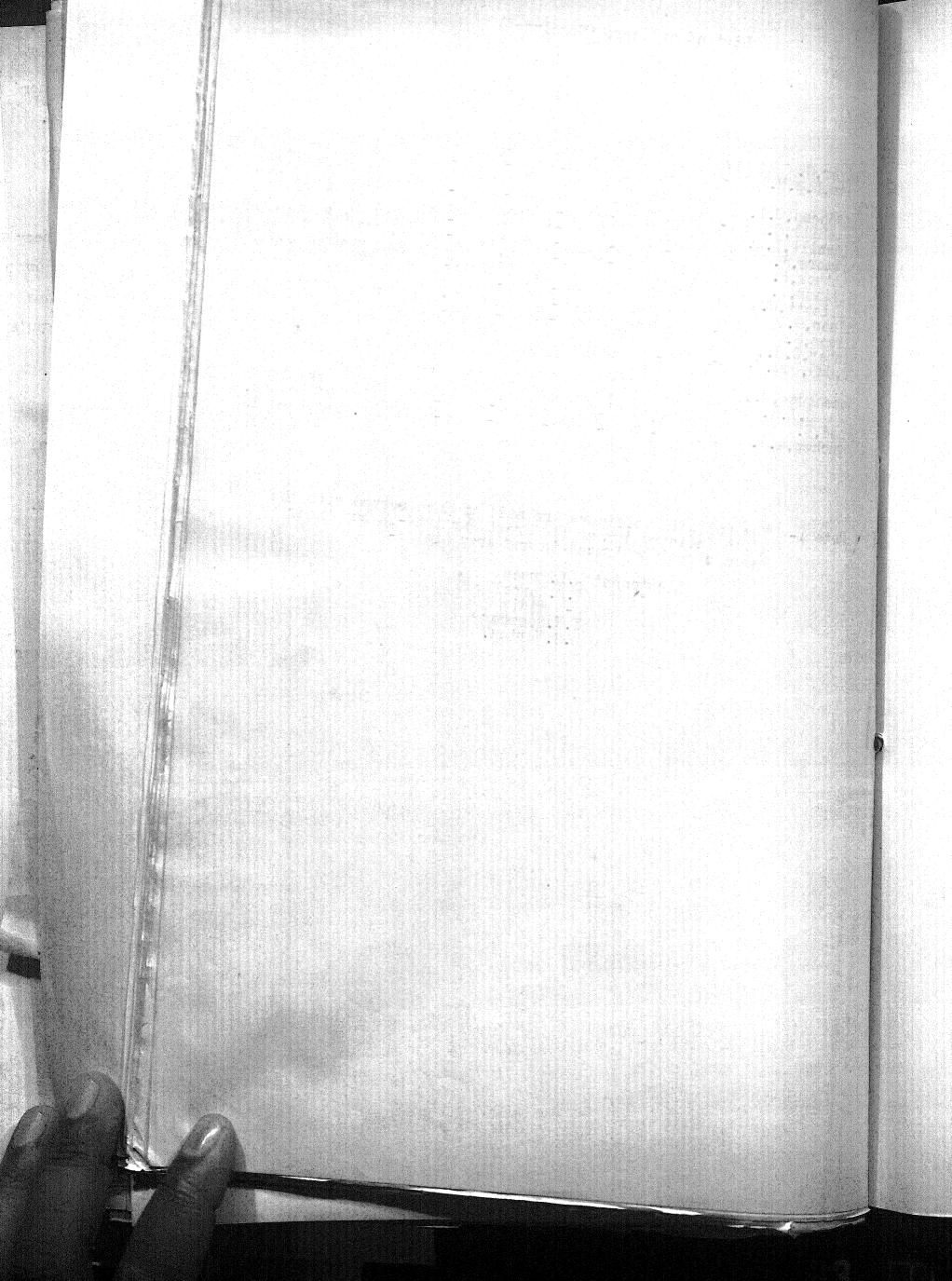
	First	TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		17			
	区区	⊥leut		Majo	T¥@o1	Col	Remarks
şkelton,J.	1782	1787	1796			-	To 2/3 N.I. 1799
Smallwood, R.	1917	1918	1922		-	- :	To 3/4th Bom.Gren.1923
Smith, H. Smith, H.	1800 1918	1800	1810	•		-	To 1st Light Cav. 1819
Smith, J.	1791	1794	- 1801	- 1808	- 1813	-	I.A.R.O. Released 1919 To Comdt 6th N.I. 1822
Smith, J.J.	1798	*	<u>-</u> TOOT	- 	= TOT9	•	To Comdt 6th N.I.1822 To 2/4th N.I. 1799
Smith, L.E.	1917	1918					To 72nd Punjabis 1919 .
Smurthwaite,			40-				
P.A.			1893	1901			Fm ½ pay list 1893, Dismissed 1902
Snodgrass.J.	1804 1842	1805 1844	18-	15	.		To 1/6th 1811 Died at Poona 1865
Southern, W.	TO#5	TO44	1854 1920	1859		•	Died at Poona 1865
	· ·		125U			-	Fm 2/112th 1922, To 4/8th Punjab Regt 1923
Southey.R.	1880	1881				7, 5	To 5th N.I. 1884
Spens, A. Steele, A.	1791	- 1794	1803		1807	•	Fm 2/4th 1807. Retd 1808
Stephenson, C.O		1794	1803				Died of wounds 1805 Died at Bombay 1805
Steward, C.W. A'		-	1915			-	Fm 66th Punjabis 1918
							To 66th Punjabis 1920
Stone, A.P.G., M.M.	1917	1918					
Stott,F.L.	191.	1918	1920			•	T.C. Released 1919 Fm 2/112th 1922.Retd 1922
Stratton, E.B.	1917	1918	- T 220			etir esa	rm 2/112th 1922.Retd 1922 To 7th Gurkhas 1919
Stuart, D.	1916	1917				<u>.</u>	Resigned 1920
Stuart-Menteit			4.4.4				
A.H. Swain, G.V.	1918	- 1919	1910	1916			Fm 24 Punj 1913.Retd 1921
		T 0 T A					T.C. Released 1921
Taitt, N.R., M.C	•	•	1919				Fm 2/112th 1922, To 1/4th
Tayler, T.E.	1200	1000					Bombay Grenadiers 1923
Tayler, T.E. Taylor, A.T.W.	1822	1826	1915	1921		•	Retired 1826 Fm 43rd Erinnurss 1921
			- 01D	126T			Fm 43rd Erinpuras 1921 To 1/4th Bom. Gren 1923
Taylor, G.H.	1893	1895	•			•	To 2nd Sikhs 1898
Ternan, H.B.	1017			1888	1894	•	Fm 14th 1888. Retdred.
Thomas, A.C. Thomas, J.	1917 1798	1918	***			•	To 102nd Grenadiers 1919 Died of wounds 1799
Thompson, A.	1903	1905	1912	1918			Died of wounds 1799 To 4/4th Bom. Gren 1923
Tovey,H.	ales		eno de fed	7970	1824		Fm 1st Europeans 1825
							Retired 1825
Travers, R. Tree, H. B. le D	1828	1000	101-	400-			To 11th N.I. 1832
Tree, H.B.le D. Tucker, W.P.	1904 1798	1906	1913	1919			To 4/7th Rajput Regt 1923 To 2/2nd 1799
TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	1802						To 2/2nd 1799 Died at Versovah 1804
Urquhart,J.	AND THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN		1796				Fm 1/6th 1802,To 1/9 1803
Vowles, A.S.,							
D.S.O.	•		1919				Fm 113th 1922. Retired1923
Walker, H.G.	1886	1886	1897				To 9th N.I. 1901
Walsh, T.P.B.	- TOOA	- T000	7021	1873	1879	1881	
Ward, O.C.	1903	1905		10.0		#-	To 124th Baluchis 1905
Watson, J.D.	1791	1794					To 1/4th 1799
Way, C. FitzH.L.	1858	1861	1870			•	Died 1876
		ranga da 1976 y	war with it die	e julija provik.	SECTION SAID		



	First Comm	Lieut	Capt	Major	L/Col	Col	Remarks
Weaver, G. White, L.W. N.	1797	1798 -	- 1921	<u>.</u>		Ī	Died at Bombay 1804 Fn 113th 1922 to 3/10 Baluch Regt 1923
Whitehead, C.T. Whitehill, C. Whitehill, T.H. Whitmore, J. Whittuck, F. Williams, M. Williams, C. Wilson, G.	1826 1804 1823 1876 1798 1797 1798	1828 - 1805 - 1877 1798 1798 1799 1786	1817 1806 1796	- - - - 1818	1826 - 1822 -	- - - - - - - - -	Died in India 1837 Fm 10th NI 1830 Died at Baroda 1820 To 11th NI 1824 To 1st Gren 1880 To 2/9th 1822 Died 1800 Struck off 1806 To 2/4th 1799
Wilson,S. Winter,C.B., CB,CMG,DSO.		•	1901	1908	1916	1916	Fm Supy List 1907, Retired 1919
Wodehouse, C., C.I.E. Wood, E. Wyncham, A.E.	1857 1833 1918	1858 1839 -	1869 -	1877	' 1883 -	1887	Died at sea 1893 Killed at Meanee, 1843 IARO. Released 1919

Note: - The following officers are said to have served with the 112th Infantry during the Great War 1914-18 but their names cannot be traced in any Army List: -

Lieutenant L.L.Bruce
E.P.Connolly
Eldis
I.E.Spencer
L.M.Weston.



APPENDIX XVI.

Words of command and instructions in vogue circa 1798.

HANDLE CARTRIDGE!

Draw the cartridge smartly from the pouch with the right hand. Bring it to the mouth holding it between the forefinger and thumb. Bite off the top of it.

PRIME!

Shake a little powder into the priming pan.

Shut the pan with the three last fingers.

Sieze the small of the butt with the same three fingers.

LOAD!

Face to the left on both heels, so that the right toe may point directly to the front, and the body xx be a very little faced to the left bringing at the same time the fire-lock round to the left side without sinking it. It should in this momentary position be almost perpendicular (having the muzzle only a small degree brought forward) and, as soon as it is steady there, must instantly be forced down within two inches of the ground, the butt nearly opposite the left heel, and the firelock itself somewhat sloped, and directly to the front: the right hand at the same instant catches the muzzle in order to steady it. Shake the remaining powder into the barrel from the cartridge, putting in after it the wadding and ball. Seize the top of the ram rod with fore--finger and thumb.

DRAW RAMRODS!

Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back-handed exactly in the middle. Draw it entirel
out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm
extended from you, put it one inch into the
barrel.

RAM DOWN CARTRIDGE!

Push the ramrod down, holding it, as before, exactly in the middle, until the hand touches the muzzle. Slip the forefinger and thumb to the upper end, without letting the ramrod fall

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APPENDIX XVI (Contd)

farther into the barrel. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom. Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

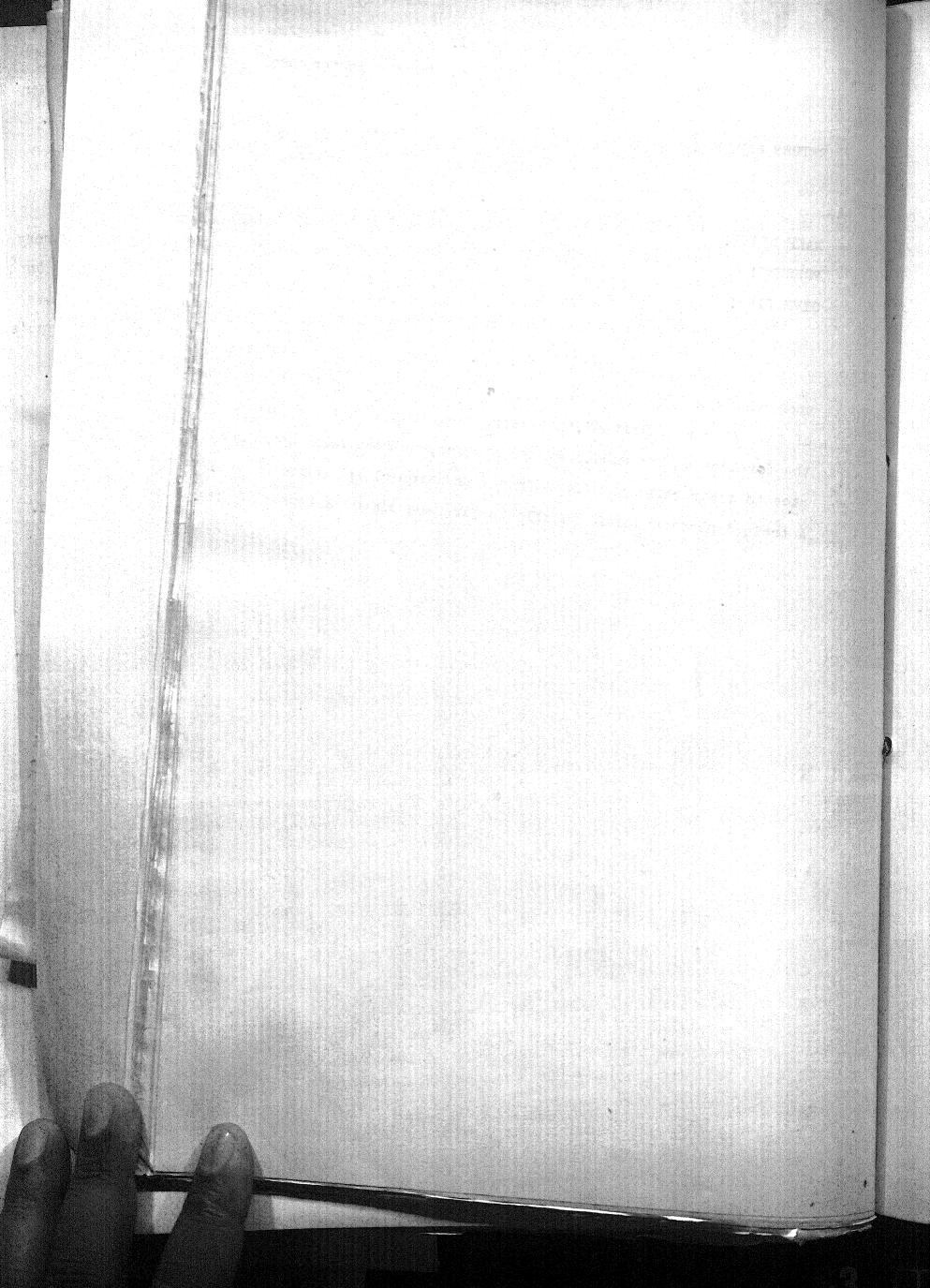
RETURN RAMRODS!

Return the ramrod to its loops, strike the top of the muzzle smartly so as to fix the ramrod and bayonet in position.

MAKE READY!
PRESENT!
GIVE FIRE!

When firing a volley the front rank of the platoon drops upon the right knee and holds the farelock horizontal at the height of the breeches waistband, the centre rank stands fast and holds the farelock at the middle of the stomach, the rear rank moves one pace to their right and fires from a position close to the breast. A trained platoon should be able to fire two aimed valleys a minute.

* * * *



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